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# DOMESDAY FOR WILTSHIRE

EXTRACTED FROM ACCURATE COPIES OF THE ORIGINAL RECORDS,  
ACCOMPANIED WITH TRANSLATIONS, ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES,  
ANALYSIS OF CONTENTS, AND GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

UNIV. OF  
CALIFORNIA

BY

WILLIAM HENRY JONES, M.A. F.S.A.

RURAL DEAN; VICAR OF BRADFORD - ON - AVON;  
HON. CHAPLAIN TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR;  
FORMERLY BODEN SANSKRIT SCHOLAR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

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MDCCCLXV.



TO THE MOST HONORABLE

THE MARQUIS OF AILESBUURY, K.G.

LOBD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF WILTS,

THIS WORK,

A Record of Wiltshire in the Eleventh Century,

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

942339





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# INTRODUCTION

TO THE

# DOMESDAY FOR WILTSHIRE.



# INTRODUCTION.

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## CHAPTER I.

General plan of this work. Previous publication on the same subject. Difficulties in interpreting Domesday. Origin of Domesday Book. Powers of the Commissioners. Various accounts by Chroniclers. Proceedings of the Commissioners. Object of Domesday. Formal adoption of the Record at Sarum. Feudal tenures. Derivation of the name Domesday. Question as to the completeness of the Record. General plans and policy of the Conqueror.

**T**HE publication of the fac-simile of the Domesday Book for Wiltshire has suggested the desirableness of an accompanying volume, which shall interpret its contents, and make them accessible to the general reader. <sup>General plan of this Work.</sup> In this work, which, it is hoped, provides, as far as possible, a complete commentary on the Wiltshire portion of the Record, is given, first of all, an accurate copy of the Exchequer Domesday in extended Latin, with a close and literal translation, and to this are appended notes, illustrating peculiar words or phrases not otherwise explained, and, where they could be furnished, accounts of the principal or subordinate holders of the various Manors. Then follows (*p.* 153) a copy of the Exon Domesday for Wilts, with a list under each Hundred of such Manors as can be identified,—a necessary addition in consequence of the omission of the mention of the Hundreds in the Exchequer Domesday for this County. After this will be found (*p.* 193) a complete Analysis of the two preceding records, with an identification of the various manors, as far as such can be carried out, together with an indication of some sources whence further information may be obtained respecting them.

Nearly eighty years have now passed since Mr. Wyndham published his “Wiltshire extracted from the Domesday Book.” In that volume he attempted little more than giving a copy of the text of the Exchequer Domesday with a translation, but, except in a very general way, did nothing towards identifying the manors referred to in the Record. <sup>Previous publication on the same subject.</sup> Indeed, materials which have been largely used for the present work were not then accessible, and without the researches of Ellis, Kemble, Thorpe, Palgrave, and others, it was hardly possible to advance further in illustration of the general principles of Domesday than is done in the introduction to his volume. Neither had Sir Thomas Phillipps printed his most valuable work, “The Wilts Institutions,” which has been found in many cases of great use in identifying some of the Domesday manors. Mr. Wyndham, however, may well claim the merit of having been the first to set on foot the important work of the compilation of a county history, and perhaps of having induced Sir R. C. Hoare to enter upon his great undertaking of the “History of Modern Wilts,” to the contents of which the author has been indebted for many of the results



## DOMESDAY FOR WILTSHIRE.

which will be found in the succeeding pages. To Sir R. C. Hoare and his learned fellow-labourers, and to those who during the last quarter of a century have been following out similar investigations—to Mr. Poulet Scrope, who, in his history of Castle Combe, has given us so much that throws light on other Wiltshire manors;—to Canon Jackson, who, in his edition of Aubrey's Collections, has collected a mass of information valuable to every Wiltshire topographer;—to the various contributors to the Wiltshire Magazine,—the author would point as labourers who have preceded him in a similar field of enquiry, and without whose researches much in this volume must have been left untold. Nor must he forget to acknowledge the kindness with which in every part of the County access has been allowed to him to parish registers and other public documents. In short, it is in great part to the labours of others that he has been indebted for what success he may be judged to have attained in giving an accurate interpretation of much of the Domesday for Wiltshire.

Difficulties in  
interpreting  
Domesday.

Though some years have been spent in the preparation of this work, the author is only too well aware of its possible imperfections. Proverbially obscure in many parts, insomuch that even the Judges of the land, when appealed to in one instance, five centuries ago, to interpret some entries contained in it, openly set forth that they were “not able to explain them unless *just as the words sounded*,”<sup>1</sup>—something must be left to conjecture; and here others are as well qualified to form an opinion as himself. And then further, the identification of the manors has been a task of toilsome research, in which it is only too possible that, with every care, some erroneous conclusions may have been adopted. For the long period of a hundred years after the Conquest there is a blank in our national records; the link in the chain that connects the owners of estates at Domesday with those who possessed them in the time of King John is often hard to find. Moreover, as no archives but those of our ancient ecclesiastical establishments throw light to any extent on the Record, so it is only by a patient comparison of its entries with the chartularies of our earliest abbeys that we can reasonably hope to illustrate them; and when it is borne in mind that this is to be effected not merely by the examination of charters and partial surveys, but by the scattered details of an historical kind which are to be found in them, it will be acknowledged that as it is no light task which one who seeks to interpret the Domesday of any county imposes on himself, so it is one which should ensure for him the indulgent criticism of his readers. It is the testimony of Sir H. Ellis, to whose patient research we are indebted for the key that unlocks so many of the difficulties of Domesday, that “though he had passed years of labour on this Record he had only opened a way to a knowledge of its contents;” and further, that it was a “mine of information which had not yet been sufficiently wrought, containing illustrations of the most important and certain kind upon our ancient institutions, services, and tenures of lands, the metal of which could not be exhausted by the perseverance of any single labourer.”<sup>2</sup> It will be a real satisfaction to the author to have been a pioneer in leading the way to a full interpretation of the Domesday for Wiltshire. He hopes to awaken the spirit of enquiry among his neighbours, so that local information may be brought to bear upon some points as yet undetermined, or left to conjecture, more or less probable. For it is only such investigations that can in many cases ascertain the sites of manors mentioned in Domesday, of which all memory seems to be lost, and the names of which, often in a corrupted form, are limited now to small and insignificant portions of land.

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<sup>1</sup> The question submitted to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer was, whether the lands of Roger de Huntingfield were held of the King *ut de Corona*, or *ut de Baroniam vel Honore*. After calling to their help the Judges of the King's Council, they ended by giving a *verbatim* copy of what they found relating to the said lands in Domesday, adding—“*Nescimus interpretationem facere nisi quatenus verba inde sonant.*”—Ellis I., 357.

<sup>2</sup> Preface to his Introduction to Domesday Book, pp. v. vi.



It is no part of the plan of this work to enter upon a full discussion of matters necessary to be understood in order to the accurate interpretation of the Domesday Book, regarded as a whole. Such as wish general information on the subject, will find it in the very valuable volumes by Sir H. Ellis, entitled "Introduction to Domesday." Our object is simply to consider those matters which, either directly or indirectly, are necessary to the elucidation of the Wiltshire portion of the Record, or which receive their illustration from entries contained in it. These will be found but a portion—though a considerable one—of questions necessary to be discussed by those who would fully understand Domesday. It is hoped, however, that by concentrating enquiry on one section of the Record, with the advantage of local information, we may be better able to evolve facts and principles applicable to the whole, than by an endeavour to grapple with the entire volume, which, on account of its vast extent and multifarious contents—each county having customs peculiar to itself—must be comparatively ineffectual.

<sup>1</sup> It was in Midwinter, 1085, at the court of Gloucester, that Domesday, the 'grand Inquest' of all England, was projected and undertaken. In that year the king held a great council for the purpose of enquiring into the state of the nation, and adopting measures for putting it into a posture of defence against such invasions as they had recently been threatened with from Denmark. "The king," says the Saxon chronicler, "had a great consultation, and spoke very deeply with his 'witan' concerning the land, how it was held, and what were its tenantry." He then sent his men all over England, into every shire, and caused to be ascertained how many hundred hides of land it contained, and what lands the king possessed therein, what cattle there were in the several counties, and what revenue he ought to receive yearly from each. He also caused to be written down how much land belonged to his archbishops, to his bishops, his abbots, and his earls, and, that I may be brief, what property every inhabitant of England possessed in land or in cattle, and how much money this was worth. "And so very narrowly did he cause the survey to be made, that there was not a single hide nor yard-land, nor—it is shameful to relate that which he thought no shame to do—was there an ox, or a cow, or a pig passed by, and that was not set down in the accounts, and then all these writings were brought to him." <sup>Origin of Domesday Book.</sup>

It must be borne in mind that this is the testimony of one of the Englishmen, who, at the time he wrote, in the position of the vanquished, was little disposed to do justice to the King's motives. There is certainly nothing in the Wiltshire portion of the Record to bear out this charge of inquisitorial minuteness laid at the door of the Conqueror. In the instructions given to the King's Commissioners there is also an absence of anything which can warrant the accusation of unnecessary harshness. Among the Cotton Manuscripts<sup>2</sup> there is preserved a copy of an Inquisition for Cambridgeshire, which shews clearly the limits of the powers of the Commissioners, and which is headed thus:—"Here followeth an Inquisition concerning the lands, &c.....on the oaths of the Sheriff of the county, and of the Barons, and their free-men (*francigenarum*), of the Hundred, of the Priest, of the Bailiff of the manor, and of six villans from each vill:—to wit,—what is the name of the estate (*mansio*), who held it in the time of King Edward, who holds it now, how many hides there are, how many <sup>Limits of the powers of the Commissioners.</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sax. Chron. A.D. 1085.

<sup>2</sup> MS. Cott. Tiber. A vi. fol. 38. This manuscript, which is of the date of Henry II., relates to lands and demesnes of the Church of Ely in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. The first portion consists of the 'Inquisitio Eliensis' printed in a supplementary volume of Domesday, and then follows the "Inquisitio de terris," &c., to which allusion is made above.



carucates in demesne, how many vassals (homines), how many villans, how many cottars, how many serfs, what free-men, how many tenants in socage (sochemanni), what quantity of wood, how much meadow and pasture, what mills and fish-ponds, how much added or taken away, what was the gross value in King Edward's time, what is the present value, and how much each free-man or socheman had or has. The whole of this to be *triplly* estimated;—namely, in the time of King Edward,—and when King William granted it,—and what it is now:—and further, if more could be fairly claimed from it than is now received.”

Various accounts  
by Chroniclers.

A merely cursory glance at the entries in the Wiltshire Domesday will show that the King's Commissioners here carried out literally the royal precept. No doubt in numerous instances returns were framed of a more extensive nature than were absolutely required, and the opinion has been advanced that they were afterwards corrected and condensed by the clerks in the Exchequer, who omitted the tables of live stock, as not being of permanent importance. Hence we have those varying descriptions in different counties, which have led our old annalists to give what at first sight seem inconsistent accounts respecting the nature of the Domesday returns. Thus, whilst Ingulphus and Robert of Gloucester take no notice whatever of the return of live stock, Henry of Huntingdon and Knyghton state expressly that the number of animals (quot animalia) was to be recorded. Again, whilst Matthew Paris and Matthew of Westminster intimate that the enquiry under this head was limited to the number of animals that in each instance “would suffice for the cultivation of one hide of land,” we have Hoveden, Florence of Worcester, and Simeon of Durham asserting that the Commissioners had to make an exact return of “every head of cattle in all the kingdom, from the greatest even to the least.”<sup>1</sup> There are some, moreover, such as Bronton and Sprott, who state that a return had to be made respecting parish churches, and ecclesiastical dignities. There is nothing, it will be observed, in the terms of the royal precept, as implied in the heading of the inquisition above quoted, or in the contents of the Wiltshire portion of the Record, to warrant these statements. This varying testimony of historians is perhaps to be explained by the fact that they formed their opinions, not from any documentary evidence of what was the King's command respecting the survey, but from an inspection of partial extracts from different portions of it.

Proceedings of  
the Commis-  
sioners.

The King's Commissioners were Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham,—Henry de Ferieres,—Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, the founder of the Cathedral in that city,—and Adam, brother of Eudo Dapifer (the Seneschal). The first two were land-owners in Wiltshire (*pp.* 98, 108). They made their several circuits, holding in every place of note or importance their council of enquiry. Summoning before them as a Jury those who were indicated as its component members by the King's writ, they received from them the information that was required. They appear to have accepted, without hesitation, as the materials of their survey, the sworn returns or presentments made by the Jurors. Though much discontent confessedly prevailed yet there certainly was no oppression in the way in which the enquiry was carried out. Indeed, regarded as a new basis for the assessment of the ‘geld’ due to the Crown, the last who had cause for complaint were those on whose information the materials for duly valuing the several estates were furnished. “Whilst Domesday secured the rights of the Crown, it also ensured a fair apportionment of the burden among those by whom it was to be contributed. The enquiry was made by the Royal Commissioners, but the repartition was made by the people:—the English taxed themselves.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ellis, I., 28.

<sup>2</sup> Palgrave's ‘Normandy and England,’ III. 576.



It would appear that the transcripts of the original depositions were afterwards methodised, and perhaps abbreviated, and then fairly transcribed in the Great Volume of Domesday. That volume "still exists, fresh and perfect as when the scribe put pen to parchment, the oldest cadastre, or survey of a kingdom, now existing in the world. The colophon—*anno millesimo octogesimo sexto ab incarnatione Domini vigesimo vero Willelmi facta est ista descriptio*—attests the date of this great record as well as the skill of those by whom it was completed. In the entries of the names of places, the inaccuracies and corruptions shew that the writers were not well acquainted with the Anglo-Saxon terminology, though in the more familiar designations of persons fewer errors are observed. The caligraphy betrays an Italian hand, and leads to the supposition that it was under the inspection and direction of the lettered Lanfranc that the work was compiled. Great force is given to this supposition from the circumstance that in Domesday we first find those abbreviations, afterwards so common in our legal documents, but which, in fact, are derived from the Tironian notes of the Romans, till then unknown in England."<sup>1</sup>

The Conqueror had a two-fold object in view in causing the survey to be made. No doubt he wished, first of all, to obtain a complete census of his kingdom that he might be aware of its resources, and its means of defence against external enemies. And then, secondly, he desired to ascertain what really were the revenues to which in right of his crown he was entitled.<sup>2</sup> Of course the estates and revenues belonging to the Confessor, as King of England, were now vested in him. Amongst the sources of the latter was the Dane-Geld,<sup>3</sup> a tax originally levied in the reign of Ethelred on each hide of ground in the kingdom, for the purpose of raising the means of defending the country against the Danes, and afterwards continued as a regular impost, the proceeds being devoted to the requirements of the government, both military and civil. And no doubt it was the main intent of the survey to make a full and fair assessment of this charge. On every account such an investigation was necessary. The unsettled state of affairs during the latter years of the reign of Edward the Confessor,—the misfortunes necessarily attending the conquest,—the transfer of the land to new proprietors,—all were sufficient causes for the survey. Besides, the exemptions pleaded for non-payment of the tax, as is shown in a subsequent page (p. 154), were so numerous as seriously to interfere with its productiveness, and to place a heavy burden on those who were liable to it. Moreover, so long as the land remained untilled, no Dane-geld was payable, but when brought into cultivation, it became liable to the charge, and in many cases the assessment no doubt had been neglected or evaded. A mere glance at some of the entries in the Exon Domesday for Wiltshire (and the same may be observed in other counties) will show how partial was the incidence of the tax. Thus, out of *fifty-two hides* in STAPLE HUNDRED (p. 164) geld was paid only for *fourteen hides and half-a-virgate*. In BLACHEGRAVE HUNDRED (p. 166) out of a *hundred and sixty-five hides* it was assessed only for *ninety-one hides and three virgates and a half*. In SWANBOROUGH HUNDRED (p. 175) for more than half the land exemption was claimed; only *eighty-three*, out of a *hundred and eighty-three hides* paying the Dane-geld. It is impossible to deny the necessity of a revision, and certainly there is nothing in the way in which the enquiry was carried out to warrant the charge of the assertion of arbitrary right on the part of the Conqueror, of which the early annalists speak. It is true that he caused the Dane-geld, which, according to some, had been in abeyance during the latter

Object of Domesday.

<sup>1</sup> Palgrave's 'Normandy and England,' III., 575.

<sup>2</sup> Information on the subject of this tax will be found in Webb's Short Account of Dane-Geld, 4to., 1756, reprinted from the *Archæologia*.



days of the Confessor, to be regularly levied, at the rate of *six shillings upon each hide* of land, but the necessities of his kingdom required it, and everything bears witness to his desire that the burden should be fairly proportioned among all who were liable to contribute to the tax. Indeed, in more instances than one, the enquiries of the Domesday Commissioners elicited from the 'men of the hundred' (*homines de hundredo*) as the local jurors are designated, information which led to the reparation of injustice or the correction of admitted errors.<sup>1</sup>

Formal adoption  
of Domesday  
at Sarum.

It is a matter of interest to us in Wiltshire, that it was at SARUM that the nation would seem to have formally adopted the Domesday Book, as a trustworthy account of the whole nation. The completion of the Record, and the great meeting at Sarum of all the landowners of the kingdom, so completely synchronize, and the two are so commonly joined together by almost all the historians of the times, that it is difficult not to believe them to have had an immediate relation to each other. "The King," says the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 1086, "came by Lammas to Salisbury, and there his 'witan' came to him, and all the landholders (*landsittende men*) that were of any account over all England, men (*vassals*) of whatever lord they might be, and they all submitted themselves to him and became his men (and *wæron his menn*), and swore to him oaths of fealty, that they would be faithful to him against all other men." Such was the multitude—they were no less than sixty thousand in number—that they could not have been assembled within the now silent ramparts of the ancient British city, but must have spread themselves over the surrounding plain. And then if our conjecture be feasible, they put their hand and seal, as it were, to the great volume, which was an 'extent' of the whole kingdom. That volume contained in some sort an abstract of the title-deeds to every estate throughout the realm, whether belonging to king or people. Each of the contracting parties here solemnly assented to a document by which henceforth all were to be bound, and the implied principles of which they pledged themselves to maintain. The King, on his part, covenanted to stand by the Record, and to deal justice fairly to all, whilst his subjects here accepted him as their lawful sovereign, and engaged to recognize him as such, and to render to him all the just rights implied in this relation. And this oath of fealty taken at Sarum was but the renovation of the bond of homage which became necessary as the recognition of the new lord and sovereign, when death had dissolved the previous engagements. Circumstances prevented such a public acknowledgment of William as King before this time. Down to our own day the repetition of the same ceremony by prelates and peers on the accession of a new sovereign attests that most ancient principle of our monarchy.

Question as to  
the introduction  
of feudal tenures

Much greater significance has been given indeed to this proceeding at Sarum. The English Chroniclers speak of it as the completion of their nation's disgrace, and an ignominious submission to the power of the Conqueror. And no less an authority than Sir W. Blackstone regards the completion of Domesday Book, and its adoption by the nation, as the era of formally introducing the *feudal tenures* by law. His words are—"This new polity seems not to have been *imposed* by the Conqueror, but nationally and freely *adopted* by the general assembly of the whole realm, in the same manner as others nations of Europe had before adopted it, upon the same principle of self-security. And, in particular, they had the recent example of the French nation before their eyes; which had gradually surrendered up all its allodial or free lands into the king's hands, who restored them to the owners as a *beneficium* or feud, to be held to them and such of their heirs as they previously nominated to the king; and thus by degrees all the allodial estates of France were converted into feuds, and the freeman became the

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<sup>1</sup> One instance occurs under Warminster Hundred (p. 176) in which we are told, 'Here was found *one hide* which has paid no geld since King William had the kingdom.' See also under Heytesbury Hundred (p. 178).



vassals of the Crown. The only difference between this change of tenures in France and that in England was that the former was effected gradually, by the consent of private persons; the latter was done at once, all over England, by the common consent of the nation.”<sup>1</sup>—But for neither of these opinions does there seem to be any real foundation. Most certainly William intended no dishonor to his subjects when he summoned them to Sarum, there to testify their allegiance to him. Doubtless he was anxious to consolidate his power, and to take all needful measures for the security of his person and his crown. The relation in which the greater nobles stood to the kings of the former dynasty was both uncertain and unsatisfactory. The Earls had independent powers, which were hardly consistent with the position in which they stood as subjects, and the King however much in theory, since the days of Egbert, he might be called monarch of England, was to a great extent after all but the head of a confederation. Naturally enough, therefore, William asked from those who through his bounty stood in the same position, a more defined allegiance to himself. He sought to draw closer the bonds which connected each one of his nobles with himself as their liege lord and king. And this is the simple meaning of the law made at the council of Sarum, which is couched in these remarkable words:—“Statuimus, ut omnes liberi homines fœdere et sacramento affirmant, quod intra et extra universum regnum Angliæ Wilhelmo Regi domino suo fideles esse velont; terras et honores illius omni fidelitate ubique servare cum eo, et contra inimicos et alienigenas defendere.”<sup>2</sup>—And then, with regard to the opinion as to the completion of Domesday being the era for the introduction of feudal tenures, most certainly the Record itself testifies to no such change. The whole policy of the Conqueror was, as we shall have frequent occasion to shew, opposed to all needless alterations. As he found the land so he gave it,—the Norman was to hold it exactly as his Anglo-Saxon predecessor had done,—rendering the same services to the Sovereign, and, so far as William authorised or restrained him, entitled only to the same from the subordinate holders or the cultivators of the ground. Indeed, M. Guizot has given it as his deliberate opinion, that the feudal system of regular subordination never subsisted in the forms assigned to it by the jurists; and that feudal society, in its supposed entirety, is an imaginary structure raised only by the fancy of the learned, the materials of which, incoherent and broken, have been found lying in the soil. In this he is followed by Sir Francis Palgrave, who, after remarking that the feudal system never existed in its theoretical completeness, points out that the mistakes made by those who have advocated the opinion have arisen chiefly from confounding the *feudal tenure of land* with what is called *feudal government*, since, however paradoxical it may appear, there was no government in mediæval Europe founded on feudality. With reference to the point under discussion he says,—“Domesday, which was to fix all the territorial rights of the Crown, is wholly silent upon the subject of feudal tenures. The rendering military service for lands held of the Sovereign, a usage derived from the Romans, existed in Britain long before the conquest. That this was retained by William, when the same lands passed to his soldiery or followers, is in the nature of things. Whatever obligation the land was liable to in the days of King Edward, it was equally liable to in those of King William, and in this manner alone can we explain a fact which otherwise would be perplexing, viz., the total absence of any direct allusion to military tenure in the Record. In support of the rights of the Crown, resulting from the tenure of land, Domesday shews nothing. It only establishes a negative, and that in a very remarkable manner. Hugh Lupus, we are told, holds the Earldom of Chester by the sword, as freely as the King holds by his Crown. So also, no doubt, did other great lords. Matters altered entirely when we have over-leaped the reign of Henry

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<sup>1</sup> Commentaries on the Laws of England, edit. 4to., Oxf. 1766, B. II. p. 49.

<sup>2</sup> Concil. Mag. Brit. cap. 52, Wilk. p. 228.



Plantagenet; but we are speaking of the rights, or rather no rights, of the respective parties before the generalization of the law. The hereditary descent of the "Laen Lands" continued as before the Conquest, a customary right of renewal to the son of the father's tenancy, which could not be enforced, but which, in the ordinary course of affairs, could not be denied.

"No doubt in the reign of Henry III. it was a received opinion and an axiom in the courts of Justice that 32,000 Knight's fees had been created by the Conqueror. But one Alexander de Swenford, Archdeacon of Sarum, who made due search on the subject, could find no account of them. Nigel, Bishop of Ely, treasurer to King Henry Beauclerc, knew nothing of them, neither had Richard, Bishop of London, stated anything about them, though he had fully expounded the business of the Exchequer. He therefore concludes that when Henry Fitz-Empress required acknowledgments from all the tenants *in capite* of what was due to him, he was ignorant of the rights of the crown. There is, in fact, no written document testifying to the creation of military tenures. When we find them afterwards they were a development of customary usages; some gradually reduced into regularity by the decisions of the courts of Justice, and others by compromises between the subject and the crown."

Derivation of the  
name DOMESDAY.

There have been various opinions as to the derivation of the word DOMESDAY. Stow, in his Annals, tells us,—“The book of Bermondsey saith this Book was laid up in the King's Treasurie (which was in the church of Winchester, or Westminster,) in a place called *Domus Dei*, or God's House, and so the name of the booke, therefore called *Domus Dei*, and since, shortly, Domesday.” Circumstances as accidental as this have at times given names to things, but against this theory as to the origin of the word in question is to be set the fact, that it is employed as a *generic term* to denote a number of other Records of similar character, to several of which, in its specific sense, as so interpreted, it would certainly not apply. Thus in the “*Liber Evidentiarum Monast. S. Augustini Cantuarensis*,” a manuscript written by W. Biholt, a monk, about the year 1300, we have four distinct references to a DOMESDAY OF ST. EDWARD,<sup>2</sup> whatever that document may have been. In the Cathedral at York, too, there was a register called Domesday. A volume in the office of the Town-Clerk of Norwich, containing entries of sundry charters, customs, &c., is also called Domesday; and a similar volume at Ipswich bears a like appellation. The Domesday of Chester, a record more nearly approximating to the real Domesday, was preserved amongst the archives of the Earldom, and esteemed of high authority.<sup>3</sup> A manuscript note of Bishop Kennett in a copy of Cowel's Law Interpreter in the Bodleian Library, quotes the ‘Domesday of the

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<sup>1</sup> Palgrave's ‘Normanday and England,’ III. 610.

<sup>2</sup> This manuscript is in the Bibl. Arud. in the British Museum, No. 310. Thus at *fol.* 132, under the manor of ‘Kenyntone,’ after an account of the land, &c., it is added, ‘sicut patet in *Domusdeio Sci Edwardi*.’ So also at *fol.* 132 *b* under ‘Sellinge.’ In one case it is said to be ‘in *Domusdeio Sci Edwardi Regis*.’ See the extracts given in the Gentleman's Mag. for 1852, p. 369.

<sup>3</sup> In the Introduction to the *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. xii. the following account is given of the Domesday of Chester. “In the Archives of the Earl of Chester there formerly existed a Roll, denominated ‘The Domesday of Chester;’ the Entries in this Roll were esteemed of high Authority, and perhaps conclusive Evidence: For in an Assize of Darrein Presentment in the County of Chester, 38 Hen. 3, between Roger de Sandbach and the Abbot of Deulacres, as to the Church of Sandbach, removed by Certiorari into the King's Bench, the Court, amongst other Grounds for pronouncing their Judgment, give the following Reason: ‘Et quia convictum est per Domesday Cestr' quod perpetuam habet firmitatem & omnia quæ in eo continentur in perpetuum sunt stabilia in quo continentur quod, &c. confideratum est, &c.’”—Hill. 3 Hen. 3. Cestr' Rot. 10, p. 142.



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example, the detailed statements that are given to us respecting the King's rights in the several Burghs (pp. 1, 6), and the recital of the various perquisites belonging to Edward of Salisbury (p. 65) as Sheriff of Wiltshire (evidently the same which his predecessor in office had enjoyed), and it will be clear that, without written documents, such returns could hardly have been made and certified to the Commissioners. Indeed it is distinctly implied in several entries of Domesday that charters were at times exhibited to them,<sup>1</sup> and it has been stated that a large portion of the forged Saxon charters which exist to this day are to be referred to the period of the Domesday Survey, the same having been fabricated by the monks, in their anxiety to make their title to their estates good, when the Norman commissioners came amongst them. Keeping these things in mind then, as far as they bear on the question of written records, and remembering also that the lordship of a manor or hundred in olden times commonly implied the holding of a Court Baron and Court Leet, and also certain days, called in later times Law-Days, at which all the tenants, free and customary, were bound, at the lord's summons, to attend,—and that at these courts not only pleas between man and man, within certain limitations, were heard and decided upon, but legal rights and duties appertaining to the various tenures ascertained, the whole being entered upon the Court Roll,—it is easy to see how such a record might well be termed the Law-day Book, or (which in olden times would be equivalent to it) the Domes-day Book. The step from the less to the greater is not difficult, and it was not unnatural that a volume, which contained a copy of the 'Court Rolls,' so to speak, of the whole kingdom, might also have a similar designation. As Archdeacon Hale has well expressed it:—"If, as is probable, the Exchequer Domesday, being the rental of all the manors of the kingdom in an abridged form, was compiled from inquisitions held on the *Domes-days* of the different manors, or on the *Law-days* of the hundreds, such a fact would illustrate the term DOMESDAY, when applied alike to the Liber Censualis of the Crown, and to the ancient Court Roll of Manors, as being records framed upon the oaths of Jurors in a Domes-day (or Law-day) inquisition."<sup>2</sup>

As corroborative of the probability of such an interpretation being correct, one fact may be mentioned, which is pointed out by Archdeacon Hale, in reference to the manor of Sandon, in Essex, which belonged to St. Paul's. In the inquisition of that manor we meet with three entries, from which it appears that the ancient form of the term, "by copy of court roll," was "per rotulationem," or "per rotulum Domesday." Thus, we have, "Willelmus Marescallus tenet xviii acras.....per cartam Rotulacionem Domesday;"—again, "Galfridus Capellanus tenet v. acras.....per Rotulum Domesday;" and "Dominus Vicarius de Sandone tenet i. acram per Domesday."<sup>3</sup> In all these cases the term 'Domesday' is evidently used simply for the 'Court Roll' of the manor.

Question as to the completeness of the Record.

It has been conjectured by some authorities, and amongst them by Camden and Kelham, that the Record is but an incomplete survey of the kingdom, and that many parts were left out because free from payments (*quia pensitationibus liberæ*). Whatever may be the case with regard to other counties, we can have but little hesitation in avowing our conviction, that, as regards Wiltshire, the survey is complete,<sup>4</sup> and in the ensuing pages the evidence is set plainly before the reader. A few observations on this subject, with illustrations drawn from this portion of the Record, will perhaps remove some of the difficulties that students of Domesday

<sup>1</sup> Thus, under *Niwætone*, in Devonshire, *fol* 101 *b.* it is said:—"De hoc manerio ostendit Osbornus episcopus cartas suas quæ testantur æcclesiam S. Petri inde fuisse saisitam antequam Rex Edwardus regnavit." Other instances are given by Ellis, *I.* 40, note.

<sup>2</sup> Introduction to Domesday of St. Paul's, p. xi.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. cxxxvi.

have felt, who have been unable to trace in it estates which they knew to have existed as such before the eleventh century.

When estates were granted in olden times, they frequently consisted in part of lands lying some distance from the principal manor. Then out-lying lands were always considered integral portions of the one estate, and were included under its head in the Domesday Record. Hence, the first point to be remembered is, that among estates supposed to be omitted, are often *many that are not named separately because included in some larger manor*.<sup>1</sup> Fortunately, we have in the Malmesbury Chartulary a deed which throws much light upon this very point.<sup>1</sup> At the request of Brihtric, Abbot of Malmesbury, a recital of the various lands and privileges belonging to his monastery was drawn up, in 1065, and received the approval and confirmation of Edward the Confessor. This, it will be observed, was in the last year of the Confessor's reign, and no long time before the decisive battle of Hastings. Such portions of the charter as illustrate the particular point which we wish to explain we will extract.

After reciting the gift of NEWENTONE (Long Newton) the deed goes on to describe, in these words, an estate at Kemble :—"Also KEMELE ; the land is *thirty hides*, of which *four* are in CHELLEWRDA (Chelworth); this land King Ceadwalla gave to the Abbot Aldhelm."—A reference to Domesday exactly corroborates this statement. The estate at CHEMELE (*p.* 36) is described as consisting of *thirty hides*, and CELEORDE (= Chelworth) is mentioned incidentally as containing *four of the said hides* which comprised the Manor.

Again, CRUDWELL is thus described : "Also, CREDDEWILLA, the land is *forty hides*; of this estate is EASTCOTUN,—HANEKYNTON,—MORCOTUN : this manor King Æthelwulf gave."—It will be seen, at *p.* 37, that CREDVELLE is reckoned at *forty hides*, and there is no specific mention in the Record of EASTCOT,—HANEKYNTON,—or MORECOT.

The entry respecting BREMHILL is still more convincing :—"Also BREMELA, the land is *thirty-eight hides*; in this manor are included YWERIG,—SPEENFOL,—CHEDECOT,—FOXHAM,—and AVENE." The first of these is EWRIDGE, close by Colerne, and at some distance from Bremhill. Of the others, SPEERFUL (Spirit Hill), CHEDECOTE (Charlcott), and AVON are portions of the parish ;—FOXHAM, though in some respects an independent manor, is still attached, as it has been from time immemorial, to the living of Bremhill. Not one of these subordinate members of the Domesday manor of BREME (*p.* 38), is mentioned separately in the Record.

When reciting the gift of BROKENEBERGE, the charter is even still more explicit, as to the various manors comprised in that estate :—"Also the same church holds BROKENEBERGE (Brokenborough); the land is *fifty hides*, this was the gift of King Eadwy : of this land GRUTENHAM (Grittenham) counts for *one hide*, and SUTTUNA (Sutton Benger) for *ten hides*, RODBUBNA for *ten hides*, CORSTUNA for *ten hides*, CUSFALDE for *three hides*, BREMELHAM for *two hides*."—Referring to *p.* 35, we have BROCHENEBERGE reckoned at *fifty hides*, and among the subordinate tenants is R. Flambard, who is said to hold six hides at CORSTONE, described as *a portion* of the same estate (*de eadem terra*). None of the other places are separately mentioned. With regard to one of them, Sutton Benger, it is an interesting fact, that though close to Chippenham, and at some little distance from

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<sup>1</sup> Cod. Diplom. 817.



Brokenborough, it still preserves the tradition of its old connection with that manor by being reckoned in the same hundred; namely in that of Malmesbury.<sup>1</sup>

Another example may be taken from the chartulary of WILTON. In the year 955, King Eadwy granted to that monastery an estate of one hundred hides at CEOLCUM (Chalk).<sup>2</sup> This included several subordinate manors, such as ALVEDESTON,—TROW,—and SEMLEY—the last-named being at a considerable distance from the principal Manor, with several parishes intervening. In the charter, after the completion of the land limits of Ceolcum, there is added, “Dis syut Ɔa landgemæro on Semeleage” (these are the boundaries of Semley). Though locally situated in the hundred of Dunworth, SEMLEY, to this day, is reckoned as in that of Chalk. With regard to the other two subordinate holdings, a comparison of entries, at pp. 47 and 125, shews clearly that the one held by Richard Poingiant ‘de eadem terra’ was at TROW,—whilst it is certainly a very probable conjecture that the two hides held by Aileva were at ALVEDES-TON.

A third instance is furnished by the WINTON chartulary. Among the earliest gifts to Winchester was one of *an hundred* hides at DOWNTON. In Domesday, DUNTONE is described as having paid geld for *ninety-seven* hides, because *three* were taken away in the time of Canute for the purpose of enlarging the royal forest. (See pp. 17 and 191.) There are several copies of the charter relating to this manor, given in the Codex Diplomaticus.<sup>3</sup> After completing the circuit of the present parish of DOWNTON (which includes CHARLTON,—NUNTON,—and REDLYNCH), it then goes on to give the land-limits of EBBESBOURN EPISCOPI, an estate some few miles distant. This last name is now superseded by that of BISHOPSTON. The parish still preserves the memorial of having originally formed part of the great manor of Downton by being still reckoned in the same hundred, though locally situated in that of Cawdon.

This principle observed of naming only the chief manor will account for the *apparent* absence of many names in Domesday. In the tabular analysis commencing at p. 195, will be found a number of similar instances, a few of which we will more particularly point out.

A reference to the Edingdon Chartulary compared with the entries in the Nomina Villarum, and other records, will show that in the manor of EDINGDON (the EDENDONE of Domesday, p. 52) were included BAYNTON,—WEST COULSTON,—and NORTH BRADLEY. In that of STEEPLE ASHTON—(AISTONE, p. 53)—were comprised SEMINGTON,—ROOD ASHTON,—WEST ASHTON,—and LITTLETON.

In like manner ALTON PRIORS would seem originally to have included PATNEY:—whilst NORTH NEWENTON included RAINSCOMB; indeed, the last-named estate, though some miles distant, is still connected with that parish. There can be little doubt moreover that in the large manor of SARISBERIE, which comprised no less than *fifty hides*, p. 23 (or possibly from eight to ten thousand acres), must have been reckoned several of the

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<sup>1</sup> In the charter respecting BROKENEBERGE, this fact, of manors consisting of several subordinate members, comes out most clearly. Cod. Dipl. 460. Thus it is said,—“Et hii sunt termini 10 hidarum pertinentium ad manerium de Brokeneberge *quæ sunt de centum hidis nominatis; hoc est de Sutton, &c.*” Then follow the land-limits of SUTTON BANGER.

<sup>2</sup> Cod. Dipl. 436.

<sup>3</sup> Cod. Dipl. 985, 1036, 1108.

neighbouring estates, such as STRATFORD, and WOODFORD. In the manor of BRADFORD were certainly comprised no less than *eight* subordinate estates,—LEIGH,—WOOLLEY,—(the ULF-LEGE of the Test. de Nev.),—TROWLE,—HOLT,—ATWORTH,—WRAXALL,—WINSLEY,—STOKE.

Whilst we are upon this point, it may be observed, that though we have in Wiltshire many places bearing the name of BERWICK, that name is not to be found in Domesday. The historian of the Hundred of Chalk, in Hoare's 'Modern Wilts,' notices the fact, and expresses his surprise, deducing from it the rather hasty inference that the Record was therefore incomplete. But the reason of the absence of such a word from Domesday is very evident, as soon as we arrive at its exact meaning. By BEREWICA (or BEREWITA) is meant a subordinate manor, or a remote hamlet, so far from the mother church as to need a chapel. In an ancient account of the lands of Peterborough, we read of Medehamstede and Oundle, "with their *berwicks*,"<sup>1</sup> Sometimes a '*berwick*' was a dislocated part of a manor, as Wyke in Surrey (the WUCHA of Domesday) is an insulated part of the parish of Worplesdon, wholly surrounded by the parish of Ash.<sup>2</sup> They are often alluded to in the Record as attached to manors: for example under STANES (Staines) in Middlesex (I., 128*b*) we have—'Ad hoc manerium pertinent 4 *berewicæ*;'—and under ADELMETONE (Edmonton) in the same county (I. 129*b*) we read—'Ad hoc manerium jacuit et jacet una *Berewica* quæ vocatur MIMES' (South Mimms). In like manner BROMESGRAVE in Worcestershire had eighteen Berewicks CHIDEMINSTRE sixteen, CEDESLAI eight;—RECORDINE in Shropshire had eight, MEMBREFELD eighteen;—SUDWELLE in Nottinghamshire had twelve Berewicks. In Yorkshire they occur in greater numbers, and more frequently than in most counties. In one or two places they are called *Members* of manors: thus, under RODOLIE in Leicestershire, we have, "Huic manerio pertinent subsequencia *membra*" to the amount of *twenty* (I. 230). So in Warwickshire, "Hæc duo *membra* jacent ad STANLEI manerium regis" (I. 238).

It will be easily understood, therefore, why we should not expect to find the name BERWICK in the Wiltshire Domesday. It implies, in fact, a subordinate manor, or member of a manor, which is *accounted for in the Record under the principal estate*. BERWICK ST. LEONARD, for example, is included in the entry relating to TISBURY (p. 42), of which parish it was without doubt originally a part. Thus in a recital of the various tithings of Tisbury in the Shaftesbury Chartulary (Harl. MS. 61, fol. 43), BERWICK is reckoned along with LINLEY,—HATCH,—and FERNHILL, which are still portions of the parish; and further it is added, "and from *all these places they bring bodies for burial to the church at Tisbury*," words which would seem to imply the common right belonging to every *parishioner*. Moreover, among the tenants at Tisseberie in the *Capellanus de Sancto Leonardo*, *i.e.*, the Chaplain of [Berwick] St. Leonard's.—Again, BERWICK ST. JOHN is accounted for under the large manor of CEOLCUM (Chalk), p. 47;—BERWICK BASSETT is included in CAUNA (Calne, p. 7), of which parish, like CHERHILL, it was, till quite recently, a chapelry;—BERWICK ST. JAMES was originally, it is conjectured, a portion of the large manor of WINTERBOURN STOKE.

<sup>1</sup> New Mom, I. 382.

<sup>2</sup> The following extracts will shew that such outlying portions as SEMLEY—EBBESBOURN EPISCOPI (= Bishopston), and SUTTON BENDER, to which allusion has been made, would be properly called '*Berwicks*' respectively to CHALK,—DOWNTON,—and BROKENBOROUGH. "Genouefæ Fornham (Fornham St. Genoveve) tempore Regis Edwardi tenuit Sanctus Edmundas pro *berewita*.....et aula cui pertinet est in alio hundredo..... Wilpitan (Woolpit) tenuit Sanctus Edmundus tempore Regis Edwardi pro *berewica* et aula cui pertinet est in alio hundredo."—See Domesd. II., 362.



Estates named  
under some  
generic appellation.

But a *second* point to be borne in mind, in judging of the completeness of the Domesday Record, is this :—that a number of places, too hastily concluded to have been omitted, are *included under some generic appellation*. Of these, the principal in Wilts are described under the term WINTREBURN, a name given to three different districts through which the *winter-bourns*, or streams, flow. By reference to the analytical table it will be seen that under this generic term are described the following manors :—WINTERBOURN BASSET,—WINTERBOURN MONKTON,—ROBSON,—WINTERBOURN STOKE,—ASSERTON,—ROLLESTON,—MADDINGTON,—SHREWTON,—GOMELDON,—WINTERBOURN EARLS,—WINTERBOURN GUNNER,—WINTERBOURN FORD, besides several others, some of which it is not easy to identify.

Again, under the generic term CLIVE, a name applied to the hilly country in the neighbourhood of Cliff Pipard and Helmarton, we have the following manors accounted for :—BUSHTON,—CLEVANCY,—FASTERN,—BROAD-TOWN,—besides several portions of CLIFF PIPARD, and HELMARTON.

A reference to the analysis, under DEVREL,—LANGEFORD,—and SUBTONE,—will exhibit other similar instances of manors being described under generic appellations.

Estates described  
without being  
specially named.

And then there is a *third* consideration to be taken into account before we too hastily conclude that the Record is incomplete. In a few cases a manor is not named, but *simply described as one which had been previously held by some Englishman in the time of the Confessor*. Thus, at p. 130, STEPHEN the carpenter is said to possess three hides held previously by Achil ;—at p. 144, RAINBURGIS, as a King's Thane, is recorded as holding a manor which Godwin held in the time of King Edward ;—at p. 142, SAIEVA is named as the owner of what had been the estate of Alwi ;—and at p. 66, we have a manor of six hides, belonging in chief to Edward of Salisbury, described as ' in the *hundred* of WRDERUSTESELE,' without any further clue to its exact locality.

Taking all these matters into account, added to the fact that we have been able to identify, with tolerable accuracy, all, save a very few, of the Domesday manors, we can have little hesitation in avowing our conviction, that, as far as Wiltshire is concerned, the Record is complete. We should expect as much from the systematic way in which the enquiry was conducted, and the care that the entries in the Exon Domesday evidently imply. Certainly the reason alleged in support of the presumed incompleteness of parts of the Record, namely that manors free from taxation were not named, does not hold here, since the estates, or the portions of them, which were free from geld, are especially mentioned. As regards nearly every existing parish or tithing in Wilts, it is hoped that some reference will be found in the General Index which will point out the entry in Domesday under which it is accounted for. The exceptions are so very few, as to lead to the fair presumption that the deficiency is not in Domesday, but in our own inability to trace out the precise form in which any manor, as yet undiscovered, may have been entered in the Record.

General policy of  
the Conqueror.

A few observations may here be added on the Conqueror's policy, as attested by entries in this, as well as in other portions of Domesday Book. There is no doubt that the great principle for which William contended, and on which he acted throughout, was that of his undoubted right to the Crown of England. He did not claim the throne by virtue of the conquest, but as the lawful heir of the Confessor. As Edward's adopted son, and inheritor of his throne in right of the bequest made by his cousin, he sought and obtained the blessing of the Holy See upon his enterprise. The consecrated banner,—the gonfalon,—sent to him by the Pope, seemed to admit by implication the justice of his claim. Indeed, as far as any claim could be alleged, William's was at least as good as his rival's, for certainly the realm was not Harold's by any legal title. If one was a



usurper, so was the other. Edgar Atheling, if kindred had weight, the son of Edward the Outlaw, was the real heir; for he, as the lineal descendant of Edmund Ironside, was the only male left of the house of Cerdic.

We can easily understand, therefore, much of the phraseology of Domesday. Claiming the throne by lawful inheritance, William directed that all respect should be paid to rights acknowledged in the days of the Confessor. Hence, throughout the Record, the memory of King Edward is treated with the greatest respect. In more than one passage he is termed ‘*gloriosus Rex Edwardus*.’ In like manner his Queen Editha was treated with all honor,—she was allowed to retain the possessions which she enjoyed as Queen till the day of her death, in 1075, after which time they reverted to the Crown. On the other hand, there is not the slightest recognition in Domesday of Harold as King; he is simply designated as the Earl Harold (*Comes Heraldus*), and his efforts to maintain his short-lived dominion are spoken of as an ‘*invasion*’ (“*quando regnum invasit*”). Of William it is as constantly said “*Postquam venit in Angliam*,”<sup>1</sup>—*came*, that is, as a matter of course, to assume the sovereignty that of right belonged to him. In truth, as Sir F. Palgrave has well, and, it is believed, correctly expressed it:—“As William the Conqueror assumed the royal power as the lawful successor of Edward the Confessor, it followed, as a natural consequence, that he would support his own authority by respecting Edward the Confessor’s law. This constituted what we may term the technical principle of his government. Every prescriptive right was to be held as it had been in the days of the Confessor: the laws of Edward the Confessor were to be observed in all respects, except so far as he had caused them to be amended for the benefit of the English people; and at first sight there was no intentional innovation, or change. . . . Whatever aspects William’s policy assumed, he never departed from the principle that he had placed himself in the position of a legitimate sovereign asserting legitimate rights. William did not present himself as a barbarian stranger, a Sweyno or a Canute, wielding his battle-axe, slaying old and young, thirsting for blood, greedy of gold, seeking rapine, pursuing revenge; but as a lawful claimant, contesting the inheritance withheld by an unjust adversary; and it is hardly possible to deny but that, on constitutional grounds, he had a better title than he who was vanquished by the battle-trial at Hastings. When, therefore, William, as such lawful claimant, obtained the dominion, the reign of the usurper was blotted out from the legal and constitutional annals of England. In the same manner as the ordinances of the Commonwealth have no place in our statute-books, and the patents of the Protector are expunged from our records, so was the reign of Harold passed over, and never recognized by the law. Even as King *de facto*, he was not acknowledged. Domesday, which was to establish the territorial rights of the Conqueror, the record by which he was willing to be concluded, that great memorial, not of an arbitrary power, but of the principle of establishing the rights of the crown, so far as property was concerned, by an immutable law, always dates them “*tempore Regis Edwardi*.” William wanted nothing more than what King Edward had; he would take nothing as from Harold; he ascended the throne not as the victor of the son of Godwin, but as succeeding the Confessor. Therefore, he was to be bound to the responsibility of the monarch of whom he claimed to be the adopted son, the constituted heir.”<sup>2</sup>

A similar principle may be observed in the distribution of the lands amongst his Norman followers. Much indeed of the property in Wiltshire was left undisturbed. There would seem to have been no interference, or at all events to a very trifling extent, with the estates belonging to the Church, which in themselves comprised a large portion of territory. The Crown lauds, comprehended under the term ‘*Terræ Regis*,’ as a matter of course, became vested in the King. Among the holders of land in Wiltshire were not a few who had possessed the same,

<sup>1</sup> Domesd. II. 416 b, 425 b.

<sup>2</sup> See below, pp. 102, 176.

<sup>3</sup> Normandy and England, III., 620, 630.



as King's Thaness, under the Confessor. In some cases, as in the instance of Alured of Marlborough, considerable estates were bestowed on Englishmen, though in this particular instance the gifts may have been an acknowledgment of his services as an active opponent of Godwin's family. But even the forfeited lands were not assigned to the Normans indiscriminately. An English lordship was generally handed over in its entirety to the new proprietor. Thus William de Ow succeeds to the various estates that had been previously held by Alestan de Boscumb (p. 101);—Alured of Marlborough obtains a number of manors which Carlo had possessed in the time of the Confessor (p. 83);—sundry estates held before by Spirtes, a priest, are bestowed by the Conqueror on Nigel his physician (p. 123);—five manors belonging to Ednod, the steward, are granted to the Earl Hugo (p. 61);—the lands of Harding and Azor become the possession of the Earl Aubrey (pp. 62, 63). And just as William claimed to reign as the lawful heir of King Edward, so the Norman baron affected to be the representative of the English Thane whom he succeeded, and whom he designated his 'antecessor.' Thus, in the Domesday for Hampshire, we have a portion of land claimed as belonging to the manor of CERDEFORD (Chardford), as part of the fee of Hugo de Port, 'per hæreditatem sui antecessoris.' In some cases, the Norman's connection with his 'antecessor' is much less like usurpation. Thus, we have Milo Crispin, the son-in-law of Robert de Oily, possessed of REDBORNE (p. 92), and of MANETUNE (p. 93), the same having originally been given to Robert de Oily himself, as the son-in-law of Wigod de Wallingford, the possessor of them in the days of King Edward. (See note, p. 91.) Moreover, as we shall have occasion to shew in subsequent pages, all these estates were given to their new proprietors, subject to the same customs as regarded the subordinate tenants, or the cultivators of the soil, as heretofore,—no more power was given to the one, no less privileges reserved to the other. The probability would seem to be, that the villans and other subordinate occupiers of the lands, except in parts of the country which had been desolated by war or afforested, remained for the most part undisturbed. They had changed masters, but still held and cultivated their lands, on similar conditions, and with like services, as in the days of the Confessor.

Indeed, there is but small necessity for ascribing the changes effected by the Conquest to national subjugation and hostile influence. The whole stream of events for some years before William set foot on the shores of England had been naturally drifting into a ready acceptance of the rule of the Norman, whose language and customs had for some years been in fame in high places. The long residence of the Confessor in Normandy had created a partiality for the customs of the country, and many such usages had been adopted by him. He surrounded himself with men of that nation, and of the few castles that were built in his time the most important were garrisoned by French and Norman soldiers. Hence everything was prepared for the success of the Norman, and the conquest, when calmly considered, is rather to be regarded as an event to be expected, than as an overwhelming catastrophe involving the destruction of independence and nationality. As Palgrave has said,—“William never strove to Normanize the English people. He was cruel, though perhaps not unnecessarily so, yet never interfered except when he needed to interfere. He never attempted to introduce a new religion, new language, new laws. Let us but refer to the Laws of the Conqueror, and to the 'custumal' ascribed to Henry Beauclerc, and we have therein an assured testimony, that, as far as direct and positive legislation is concerned, William effected the smallest possible alteration. In regard to the assertion that in the very frame of his laws he made a distinction between Norman and English, we may appeal to the fact that they were received by the nation not only without reluctance but with zealous joy. Thus the very means by which William was able to accomplish the conquest prevented him from ruling otherwise than as an English king.”<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Normandy and England, III., 595.



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Principal and sub-  
ordinate manors

In the ensuing pages it will be observed that in the case of the greater land-owners a certain number of estates are entered in the Record as *possessed by themselves*, others as simply *held under them* as chief lords by some subordinate tenant. Thus, to take one instance out of a large number that might be adduced, of LACOCH (p. 71) it is said, "Edward [of Salisbury] *himself* holds Lacock,"—whilst of LANGEFEL (p. 71) it is said, "Borel holds Langley [Burrell] of Edward of Salisbury." This distinction must be borne in mind, especially in seeking to trace out the descent of the various estates. The latter class of manors is not alluded to in the Exon Domesday, except incidentally, inasmuch as only the demesne lands of the great lords and barons,<sup>1</sup> and not those held by subordinate tenants under them, were exempt from payment of the Dane-geld. Of course, in cases where the seignory alone appertained to the chief lord, all the benefits accruing to him, though sometimes they were substantial, were the profits derived from heriots, or fines, or the dues payable on Law-days, when the tenants were bound to give their attendance at his court. The spirit of the feudal system, which was based on the mutual dependence of class on class, required that every possessor of a manor should render service to some superior lord. This explains entries we find frequently in the Wiltshire Domesday (as, for example, at p. 72, under DEPEFORD), in which it is said that a tenant *could go whither he wished* (potuit ire quo volebat),—that is, he could transfer his feudal allegiance to any chief lord he chose. One instance, recorded at p. 77, is singular; a Thane holding a small estate at CHEIESLAVE (Chedglow), who had the power of thus transferring his allegiance, and, as seems to be implied, had exercised it, again, "of his own accord returned to Ernulf de Hesding" (sponte se vertit ad Ernulfum). In other instances the smaller manors were *inalienable* from some particular chief lord. Hence, we meet with the phrase, 'non potuit recedere a domino suo,' that is, he "could not depart from his lord," or separate himself from the principal manor. In the case of lands belonging to the Church this condition seems always as a rule to have attached to them. Examples such as we have at p. 17, respecting some of the under-tenants at DUNTONE,—“Qui has terras tenebant T. R. E. non se poterant ab ecclesia separare,”—are frequent throughout the Record. A remarkable entry, however, at p. 110, under HIWI seems to imply that, during a lease on lives of church property, the lessee might at times claim the liberty of doing suit and service at what lord's court he pleased. "Toti," it is said, "purchased Hiwi, in the time of King Edward, of the Church of Malmesbury, for the *lives of three men*, and *within that term he could go with the land to what lord he pleased.*"

Inalienable  
manors.Domesday man-  
ors not always  
co - extensive  
with the present  
parishes.

Another thing to be remembered in considering the entries in Domesday is this,—that the manors mentioned there are by no means necessarily co-extensive with the present parishes. The manor is at times more extensive than the parish, or the parish comprises more than one manor. Examples of the former are given in the preceding chapter (p. xix); we there see how an entry in Domesday corresponds often with *several* manors, some of which even as early as 1290 (the date of the taxation of Pope Nicholas), had become independent parishes, or at least free-chapelries dependent upon the mother church. On the other hand, one of our present parishes is sometimes accounted for in the Record under several entries. Thus, in GREAT BEDWIN are included not only Bedvinde (p. 7),—but also Haredone (p. 145)—Ulfola (p. 146)—*two* entries under Mertone (pp. 145, 146)—and no less than *four* entries under the head of Graftone or Grastene (pp. 100, 145). In HELMARION are comprised the Domesday manors of Adhelmertone (p. 100)—Helmertone (p. 134)—Helmerintone (p. 196)—Clive (p. 83)—and Gategram (p. 142). CLIFF PIPARD, in like manner, comprises several entries under the generic term Clive, references to which may be seen in the Analysis at p. 207. And

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<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 154.



then the larger part of the present parish of AVEBURY is accounted for, not under the entry Avreberie (p. 16) but under those of Bachentune (p. 95), and Chenete (p. 84). It is of course most important, that, before we draw any deductions from the entries in Domesday, we should be quite clear that we are dealing with *the precise area of the manorial district* which King William's commissioners undertook to survey. A neglect of this precaution has led Kemble into error (at least as far as his Wiltshire examples are concerned), in his remarks on the extent of the 'hide.' Thus, whilst under BROKENBOROUGH he gives the hidage as it is in Domesday, he makes the estate consist only of 2950 acres (about the extent of what is *now* included in that parish)—whereas in the *fifty hides* at which it was assessed, as has been already shewn (p. xix), lands at Rodburne, — Grittenham,—and Sutton [Benger] were included, the actual extent of the Domesday manor amounting to at least 6000, or perhaps 7000 acres.<sup>1</sup> Without doubt, many of the smaller holdings have, in the course of centuries, been absorbed into the larger estates, and it is now impossible accurately to mark out their original boundaries. Still, a considerable number remain, as they were at the time of Domesday, in the various *tithe-districts* which are kept as distinct portions of the several parishes of which now they are considered part. Fortunately we have preserved to us a large collection of Anglo-Saxon charters relating to Wiltshire, and to this day many a manor may be traced out by means of the land-limits given in a grant of Alfred or Edgar.<sup>2</sup> In several instances has the author gone over the boundaries of such manors with an ancient charter, and the Ordnance Map divided into parishes, or rather tithe-districts, as his guides, and most striking has been the way in which boundaries described, now some thousand years ago, may still be accurately traced. To this day the names originally given to hills and brooks survive, though those names may be unknown even to the proprietors of the estates themselves, and are treasured up only in the memory of the shepherd that tends his flocks on the Wiltshire downs, or the labourer that tills the soil. And in cases where we have no ancient charters as our guides, there can be little doubt but that the Ordnance Map, divided, as we have intimated, into Tithe Districts, and supplemented where it is deficient from the parish maps and terriers, is the safest guide in forming a judgment as to the actual extent of land included in many of the manors mentioned in the Domesday Survey.

Ancient manors often correspond with tithe districts.

In the returns for many of the counties, the King's Commissioners placed the several estates under the respective HUNDREDS, within the limits of which they were situated. In the Exchequer Domesday for Wiltshire

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<sup>1</sup> Kemble's "Saxons in England," L, 107. The other Wiltshire examples given in the same passage are also incorrect. NEWNTON is said to be assessed at *ten hides* and to consist of 810 acres. There are two places of this name in Wilts, Newton next Tetbury, and North Newton near Pewsey; the former is the NEWNTONE (p. 36) which contains 1570 acres, and is reckoned at *thirty hides*,—the latter the NEWTONE (p. 45) which is assessed at *thirteen hides and a half*, and contains some 1080 acres. Again, Kemble gives two entries under KINGTON, each assessed at the large amount of *forty hides*, and containing respectively 2320 and 3950 acres. Certainly this description cannot apply either to Kington St. Michael, or to West Kington, as the reader may soon convince himself by turning to those names in the general index to this Volume, and examining the references there given to various entries in the Exchequer Domesday.

<sup>2</sup> One instance I cannot help mentioning. No long time ago, I was perambulating, together with a friend, who was well acquainted with the locality, the parish of ALTON PAROIS, a charter relating to which is contained in the Codex Winton. At starting, we learnt that the largest of the several streams which are to be seen there, and from which the parish, originally called *Æwel-tún*, that is, "the village by the springs," derives its name, was called (spelling it as it was pronounced to us) *Brad-ells*. Our charter soon interpreted this, for the starting point in its description was—First, from the western-most spring (or stream) that is called *Bradewyll*, *i.e.*, simply the "broad spring." At another point we came upon what tradition marks out as an old British road; on enquiring from a shepherd the names of places in that immediate locality, we found that a hill just above the ancient track-way was (as he pronounced it) called *Walc-way* hill. Our charter here described a *weala-wege*, that is a *Welsh-way*, the ordinary name for the old British roads. In the ordnance map the name has been tortured into *Walker's Hill*.—I may add that we were able to identify with accuracy nearly every boundary-point indicated in the Anglo-Saxon charter.



the Hundreds are omitted, and this circumstance makes our portion of the Record more difficult of accurate interpretation. Fortunately a list of them, and of the principal holders of manors in them, is supplied to us in the Exon Domesday; and hence we have been able, though the task of tracing them out has been long and wearisome, to identify with tolerable certainty by far the greater number of the estates. On the Wiltshire Hundreds, in particular, information will be found at p. 155, in the introduction to the Exon Domesday. Some remarks, however, may be here introduced on Hundreds and Tithings in general, and on a few matters incidentally arising out of the consideration of those for Wiltshire.

Hundreds and Tithings; opinions as to their origin.

Much has been written on the subject of the first institution of HUNDREDS and TITHINGS in England. At what time they were originally established here, and for what object, as well as the way in which they were formed,—these questions have been discussed by scholars of learning and weight. Lambard and Spelman, no mean authorities, have contended that the Hundred is to be understood of a Hundred heads of families. Bromton, Abbot of Jervaux, considered that it comprised a Hundred villages.<sup>1</sup> The author of the “*Dialogus de Scaccario*,”<sup>2</sup> on the other hand, was of opinion that it consisted of a number of Hides, sometimes more and sometimes less, but of no certain quantity. His words are,—“*Hundredus vero ex Hydarum aliquot centenariis sed non determinatis; quidam enim ex pluribus, quidam ex paucioribus Hidis constat.*”—Ellis, however, brings forward extracts from a very ancient Leiger Book of Peterborough Abbey, “containing an enumeration of the Hundreds of Northamptonshire and their contents, referring to the time of the Confessor, in which *every Hundred is made to consist of one hundred hides*: the hides paying geld being particularly distinguished from those in the royal occupation, and the waste uncultivated land.”<sup>3</sup> This opinion thus sustained, is corroborated, he contends by a passage in Domesday itself, in its account of the lands belonging to Evesham Abbey and which is as follows:—“*In Fissesberge Hund. habet ecclesia de Evesham lxx. hid. Ex his xii. hidæ sunt liberæ. In illo Hund. jacent xx. hidæ de Dodentreu, et xv. hidæ de Wirecestre perficiunt hundret.*”<sup>4</sup> The last few words in which the fifteen hides are spoken of as *making up the hundred*, coupled with his extract from the Leiger Book of Peterborough, he considers as conclusive evidence as to the real origin of the Hundred. But after all, as Hallam truly remarks, and the varying size of the Wiltshire Hundreds gives much weight to his words:—“there is one circumstance observable which seems to indicate that the division of the country into Hundreds could not have taken place at one time or on one system, namely, the extreme inequality of Hundreds in various parts of England. Whether the name be considered to denote the number of free families, or of land-holders, or of petty vills forming so many associations of mutual assurance of frank-pledge, we can hardly doubt that when the term was first applied, a

<sup>1</sup> See Ellis, I. 188.

<sup>2</sup> The document is printed in Madox's History of the Exchequer, 4th edition; vol. i., 399.

<sup>3</sup> The document is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. Ellis (I. 184) prints it entire in a note. He is, however, mistaken in saying that ‘*every Hundred is made to consist of one hundred hides.*’ In many instances it is so, and there are several cases in which the division is called a *hundred and a half*, and made to consist of 150 hides. Still, *SPELNON* Hundred had but 90 hides, *POCARROC* 62 hides, *STOCC* 40 hides. See Morgan's ‘England under the Normans,’ p. 181.

<sup>4</sup> Domesday, i., 184. See Ellis, I. xix.

hundred of one or other of these were comprised, at an average reckoning, within the district. But it is impossible to reconcile the varying size of hundreds to any single hypothesis.”<sup>1</sup>

The most careful examination of the subject is perhaps to be found in Kemble's valuable work, “The Saxons in England.” His views may be expressed in brief as follows. From the first, we find the inhabitants of the Mark classed in *tens* and *hundreds*, each probably comprising respectively a corresponding number of members, together with the necessary officers, viz., a Tithing-man for each tithing, and a Hundred-man for each hundred.<sup>2</sup> The Frankish law names the officers thus alluded to; in it the tithing-men are *DECANI* (which appear to be the same as the *DECIMALES HOMINES*<sup>3</sup> alluded to in the Laws of Æthelred) and the Hundred-men *CENTENARIJ*. Now though the Anglo-Saxon laws do not mention these divisions by these names till a comparatively late period, when this signification had become altered, they do seem to imply them under the term *GEGYLDAN*, that is, brothers, or fellows of the *gyld*. Thus it is provided in the laws of Alfred, that, in the case of aggravated crime, the offender's relations should pay one third of the fine, his *gegyldan* one third, the remaining third being paid by himself, and in the event of his not being able to pay his proportion he is to forfeit his land, and flee from the country.<sup>4</sup> This law of course implies that *gegylda* was a general name borne by every individual in respect of some *gyld*, or association of which he was a member. The most probable meaning of the word *gegylda* is *one who shares with others in paying*; and, adopting this interpretation, we may suppose that certain contributions were made by a number of persons to a common purse, as a mutual guarantee fund, for the expenses of reciprocal aid and defence, or for general charitable purposes, or, as is possible, for the outfit of armed men who attend in the *fyrd*, or military expedition,<sup>5</sup> on behalf of them all.

In later times the Tithing and Hundred appear as local and territorial, not as numerical divisions. We hear of tithings where there are more, and tithings where there are fewer people. But this does not necessarily invalidate the doctrine, that originally the numbers were calculated according to the heads of families, or that the extent of territory formed at first the varying quantity. In truth the difference in size and number of hundreds in different counties is only intelligible if we assume population, and not space, to have been the basis of the original calculation. Moreover, to a late period, in one part of England the abstract word *Teoðung* (Tithing) was replaced by the word *Tyn-manna-tæl* (Ten-man-tale), to which it is impossible to give

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<sup>1</sup> Europe in the Middle Ages. Chap. viii., part 1.

<sup>2</sup> Hundreds are first *mentioned* in the laws of Edgar, and Tithings in those of Canute. In both passages, however, they seem to be alluded to as institutions already recognized, and so no light is thrown by such mention on their first establishment. Thorpe's Ancient Laws &c., I. 258, 269, 387.

<sup>3</sup> Laws of Æthelred, ch. viii., § 2. [Thorpe, I. 338.]

<sup>4</sup> Laws of Alfred, § 27. [Thorpe, I. 79.]

<sup>5</sup> The opinion held by some that the hundred was at the first a military organization, seems to derive support from the term used in some of the northern counties, as equivalent to it, viz., *Wapentake*. The meaning and derivation of this word are thus explained in one of the Laws of Edward the Confessor:—“Cum aliquie accipiebat prefecturam Wapentagii die statuto in loco ubi consueverant congregari, omnes majores natu contra eum conveniebant, et descendente eo de equo suo, omnes assurgebant ei. Ipse vero erecta lancea sua, ab omnibus, secundum morem, fædus accipiebat: omnes enim quotquot venissent cum lanceis suis ipsius hastam tangebant, et ita se confirmabant per contactam armorum, pace palam concessa. Anglice vero arma vocantur *wæpen* (= weapon) et *taccare* confirmare, quasi armorum confirmatio, vel ut magis expresse, secundum linguam Anglicam, dicamus Wapentac, i.e., armorum tactus; *wæpen* enim arma sonat; *tac* tactus est. Quamobrem potest cognosci quod hac de causa totus ille conventus dicitur *WAPENTAC*, eo quod per tactam armorum suorum ad invicem confæderati sunt.”—Thorpe, I. 455. See also, Ellis, I. 161.



any meaning but the simple one the words express, *viz.*, the 'tale or count of ten *men*.'—And so too, in the city of London, where men, and not acres, became necessarily the subjects of calculation, we find the citizens distributing themselves into *Friðgylds*, or associations for the maintenance of the peace, each consisting of *ten men*; while ten such *gylds* formed the HUNDRED.

After giving other illustrations of his views, Kemble adds,—“It is true that no division founded upon numbers can long continue to coincide with the first corresponding territorial allocation, however closely they may have been at first adjusted. In spite of every attempt to regulate it, population varies incessantly; but the tendency of land-divisions is to remain stationary for ages; a holy horror prevents the alteration of that which has been sanctified in men's minds by long continuance, and was perhaps more deeply sanctified at the first by religious ceremonies. The rights of property universally demand the jealous guardianship of boundaries. Moreover the first Tithings, or at all events the first Hundreds, must have had elbow-room enough within the Mark to allow for a considerable elasticity of population without the necessity of disturbing the ancient boundary; and thus we can readily understand two very distinct things to have grown up together out of one origin, namely, a constantly increasing number of *gylds*, yet a nearly, or entirely, stationary tale of territorial tithings and hundreds.”<sup>1</sup>

How far the origin of Tithings and Hundreds, can be attributed to King Alfred.

It is often said that we owe the institution of Shires, Tithings, and Hundreds to Alfred the Great. As to the divisions of the counties, and their government by aldermen and sheriffs, these certainly existed long before his time, for they are alluded to in the laws of King Ina, c. A.D. 700. And with regard to tithings and hundreds, the first writer who attributes their institution to Alfred is Ingulphus, who lived at the time of the Conquest. It is true that in a manuscript, entitled 'Cronicou Wintonense,' we have, under the date 882, the following entry, 'Aluredus Rex instituit hundredos et tethingas ad latrones investigandos,'<sup>2</sup> but literally true the statement cannot be, for as Alfred was never master of more than half the kingdom, the complete distribution of England into these districts cannot upon any supposition be referred to him. Moreover, the silence of cotemporary writers on the subject, and the absence of all allusion to these institutions in the laws of Alfred, are the strongest argument against the opinion that he was the first to establish them. The ready willingness to believe him to have been their author is an instance of the strength of national feeling, which, in reverence for the memory of that great man, makes him the representative of every thing that is good, and connects every institution of worth with his name. Possibly, as Kemble suggests, the tradition may be *in part* true, for he may have found it necessary, after the devastation of the Danish wars, to make a new muster or regulation of the tithings, nay, even to cause, in some districts of his kingdom, a new territorial division to be established on the old principle. It may be, that the words of the old Winchester Chronicle are susceptible of the interpretation, that as Tithings and Hundreds were first established for mutual protection, so Alfred utilized them for the purpose of ensuring the internal security of his kingdom. We know at least, that on these was based the institution called Frank-pledge,<sup>3</sup> which is also attributed to Alfred, though the principle of it was as old as the

<sup>1</sup> 'Saxons in England, I.' pp. 237—241, 245.

<sup>2</sup> MS. Cott. Domit. A. 13, fol. 10. See New Mon. I. 205.

<sup>3</sup> See 'Saxons in England,' I. 249.



Anglo-Saxon monarchy itself. But still he carried out that principle into active exercise, and this circumstance may have given rise to the tradition that Hundreds and Tithings were first of all instituted by him.

There are one or two points connected with the Hundreds for Wiltshire, which seem to throw light incidentally on the antiquity of this institution, on which we must in passing offer a few remarks. By referring to the list of them given at *p.* 155, it will be observed, that, out of 40 which are enumerated, there are but 12 which are called from the chief town contained within their limits. These are—Ambresbury, Bradford, Cricklade, Chippenham, Calne, Downton, Heytesbury, Melksham, Mere, Ramsbury, Warminster. The comparatively small places, Alderbury, Cannings, Damerham, and Worth (Highworth), give names to Hundreds; but neither Bedwin, Wilton, or Malmesbury are found assigning their names to such divisions of territory; and of the rest, the meaning of some of the words is so obscure as to be beyond our power to explain, whilst of others the interpretation seems to point to a remote time when the county was but thinly peopled, and there were but few towns or villages of any note in it. Thus BLACHE-GRAVE means the dark grove or wood; THORN-GRAVE and THORN-HILL, the wood and hill respectively covered with thorns or brambles; STAN-FORD, the *stone* (paved) ford over a stream, the old name for the present hundred of Chalk; STOD-FALD, the fold, or place, for horses (Anglo-Saxon *stód-fald*); EL-STUB, in Anglo-Saxon *ellen-stub*, the stump or stowl of the elder, of very common occurrence in the recital of ancient boundaries; STAPLE (A. S. *stapol*), literally an upright post or pillar, designating, at the first perhaps, the place where the Hundred Court was held, when, meeting in open-air, they transacted the business of which that ancient court took cognisance; RUGEBERG, *i.e.*, the rough, or hoar barrow; WHER-WELS-DON, (originally perhaps *hár-welles-dán*,) *i.e.*, the hill by the hoar, or ancient well. And it is hard to explain, except by the merest conjecture, such names as FERSTESFIELD (Frustfield),—STERKLEY, —BRENCHESBERG (Branch),—DOLESFELT (Dole),—and SELKLEY,—all traces having for the most part long since perished of the sources from which they were originally derived. Most certainly such names tell of great antiquity, and point to a time when Wiltshire had but few places of note which might give names to the Hundreds in which they were situated. And a very early and primitive state of things must be indicated, when the ancient barrow or tumulus, the elder-stowl, the hoar or ancient well, the staple or stone pillar, give names to Hundreds.

Evidence as to  
the antiquity of  
the Wiltshire  
Hundreds.

Add to this the following facts, and they are not without weight in giving colour for the belief, that the institution of Hundreds in Wilts was perhaps some 200 years before Alfred's time. Up to the close of the 11th century, the date of the Exon Domesday, there is no such hundred as that of Malmesbury. In the year 1340 as we learn from the Inquisitiones Nonarum, what is now the town of Malmesbury was situated in *two hundreds*, the dividing line running through it. The Church of St. Mary, together with Brokenborough and Charlton, was in the hundred of CHEGGELEWE; the Church of St. Paul, together with Rodbourn and Corston, was in the hundred of STERCHELEE. If the town of Malmesbury existed at the time when the hundreds were formed, is it likely that it would have been parted between *two* hundreds, especially when we bear in mind that the lordship of both, as well as all the neighbouring estates, belonged from an early period to the Abbot of Malmesbury? In fact, is it not almost certain that had it so existed it would have given its name (as it did in after times) to the hundred, like Bradford, Westbury, Calne, Warminster, &c.? Now, Malmesbury is mentioned as a town by Bede, who calls it "Maildulfí urbs," under the date of A.D. 705. If therefore there be any force in the facts on which we have been dwelling, they would furnish, to say the least, a strong probability that the Wiltshire Hundreds were formed before the town of Malmesbury was built, and, consequently some 200 years before Alfred the Great was born. As far as they go they would give some confirmation to the opinion advanced by Hutchins and others.



that their first institution is, with far more likelihood, to be attributed to Ina, the friend and kinsman of Aldhelm, who was king of Wessex, A.D. 688-725.<sup>1</sup>

Ragged  
Hundreds.

A few words must be added upon the subject of what are called RAGGED HUNDREDS, a name employed to denote Hundreds composed of a number of estates lying in different parts of the county, and yet reckoned as portions of one and the same Hundred. In a preceding page (*p.* xix), mention has been made of the custom of including in the same estate outlying portions granted with it, and, so to speak, appurtenant to the principal manor. These outlying portions came afterwards to be regarded as in the same Hundred with the chief manor. Hence SEMLEY is in the hundred of Chalk,—and BISHOPSTON (in South Wilts) in that of Downton,—and SUTTON BENDER in that of Malmesbury,—though all these places are locally situated in other Hundreds. In some instances we are quite unable to explain, especially at this distance of time, why these eccentric arrangements should have prevailed. No doubt, even as early as the time of Domesday, lands were taken from one manor, or hundred, and attached to another, many of the Thanets, as we have already remarked,<sup>2</sup> having power to remove their lands and change their lords, and many of these changes may have been the result of simple caprice. A close connection between BRITFORD and BRAMSHAW may account for the latter place, like the former, being in the Hundred of Cadworth.<sup>3</sup> But why COMPTON CHAMBERLAIN should be in the hundred of Damerham, or FISHERTON DELAMERE and DINTON in that of Warminster, it is not easy to say. It was, however, in the course of the 13th century that these anomalous arrangements increased. The Hundred Rolls are full of complaints respecting some of the greater land-owners,—and in almost every instance they were ecclesiastical persons,—who withdrew their estates from the hundred to which they properly belonged, and attached them to some distant hundred in which was situated their principal manor, or, as it was technically termed, '*caput baroniæ*,' the head of their barony. Thus the Bishop of Winchester, c. 1330, removed EAST KNOYLE and FONTHILL, both of which belonged to his see, the one from Mere, and the other from Dunworth, and attached them to the hundred of Downton, the lordship of which was vested in him. In like manner a previous Bishop of Winchester had attached all the estates which belonged to the Priory of St. Swithin, of which he was, so to speak, a trustee, such as ALTON (Priors),—HAM,—WESTWOOD,—STOCKTON, and some few others, to the hundred of Elstub, in which was situated ENFORD, one of the largest of them. In one case we have a deed preserved to us, showing that sometimes the transfer was made in a business-like way, and with no attempt to defraud the lord of the hundred, in which they were properly situated, of his rights. The document in question relates to certain estates belonging to the Abbot of Glastonbury, which at the time (A.D., 1319) were in the hundred of Chippenham. It is as follows ;—“ To all &c. Edmund Gascelyn, Lord of the Hundred of Chippenham, greeting. Know &c., that I have quite claimed for myself and my heirs for ever to Godfrey by the Grace of God, Lord Abbot of Glastonbury and to the Convent there, all summonses, attachments, distrains, and execution of all briefs, precepts and mandates of our Lord the King, his Justices, Sheriffs, and all other his officers, in Kingston St. Michael,—Christemalforde,—Gritelington,—and Netelington, and all lands and fees thereto belonging in Wiltshire. Witnessed &c.—Dated at Glastonbury, Monday after Feast of Purification, 13 Edward II.”<sup>4</sup> The Abbot at once formed

<sup>1</sup> History of Dorset. Vol. iv. Dissertation on Domesday.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. xxvi.

See Sir B. C. Hoare's 'Fruistfield Hundred,' p. 93, on outlying portions of the hundred of Alderbury.

<sup>4</sup> See Jackson's Aubrey, p. 124.



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mow the grass, were not reckoned in the 'day-math,' and, generally speaking, no land uncultivated at the time of the Domesday survey was included in the calculation of the HIDES. Hence the very unequal admeasurement of the plough-land, carucate, or hide, in subsequent times, when by usage it became a regular sum total of acreage; the same denomination of measure, a 'hide-land,' or its synonyms, being applied to 60, 80, 100, 112, 120, or 150 acres."<sup>1</sup>

Within a very few years of the completion of Domesday, William Rufus, urged on by his minister Flambard, ignored this *equitable* mode of reckoning the extent of the Hide, and caused the land to be remeasured by *the rope or line*,<sup>2</sup> thus rendering superficial extent alone the basis of calculation. The crown officers formed a new cadastre according to the new principle, which took no account whatever of the *quality* of the soil. The land was meted out according to an invariable geometrical standard without any reference to its productive worth. The result of course exhibited a much larger Hidage than the Domesday Survey, and the tax increased accordingly, to the great injury, in many cases, of the land holders.<sup>3</sup>

Admitting the fact, that the HIDE was at the first a *conventional* rather than any *fixed* amount of land, and that it so continued to the time of Domesday, we nevertheless meet with statements that seem to imply that some rule was adopted in settling the number of Hides in each estate. Bede speaks in several places of manors consisting of so many hides '*juxta mensuram Anglorum.*' And such entries as we have under ADEIANGTONE (*p.* 79), which consisted of eleven hides 'and a half, *and five acres*,—and DOBREHAM (*p.* 29), where one of the subordinate tenants is said to possess one hide, *and eight acres*;—and DEVREL (*p.* 56), in which three hides and a half, *all but three acres*, are said to be in demesne, seem to imply some attempt at accurate valuation or measurement. However much the Hide may differ in average extent in various counties, there is of course a strong antecedent probability that in one and the same county it would approximate, more or less, to some fixed amount of land. The question we have to try to solve is,—“What was the average extent of the Hide in WILTSHIRE?”

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<sup>1</sup> History of Normandy and England, iv., 60.

<sup>2</sup> Flambard was not without a precedent for this step, for the territorial divisions in SUSSEX, which are still called *Rapes*, are so designated from the fact that the Conqueror from the first divided that county by '*the rope*' as it was termed, that is, by actual measurement. As Palgrave says: “He divided that county into six districts, extending right down from the northern border, each possessing a frontage towards the sea, each effecting a ready communication with Normandy, and constituting, as it were, six military high roads to his paternal duchy. But few Norwegian or Teutonic terms can comparatively be found preserved among the Normans, but the '*hreppar*' seems to have been retained almost unaltered among them. Hence these demarcations were, and still are called, '*rapes*.' Each possessed within its bounds some one castle or other important station for defence or protection, and each appears to have been placed under some military commander. Sussex alone, of all the counties in England, sustained this great territorial alteration, being dealt with from the first moment entirely as a conquered territory.”—Hist. of Normandy and England, II., 394.

<sup>3</sup> Ordericus Vitalis, who was living at the time, gives us an exact account of this transaction, and of the hardships that it inflicted. “Hic [Flambard] juvenem fraudulentis stimulationibus inquietavit Regem, incitans ut totias Angliæ reviseret descriptionem, Anglicæque telluris comprobans iteraret partitionem, subditisque recideret, tam advenis quam indigenis, quicquid inveniretur ultra certam dimensionem. Annuente Rege, omnes *carucatas*, quas Angli *hidas* vocant, funiculo mensus est et descripsit; postpositisque mensuris, quas liberales Angli jussu Edwardi Regis largiter distribuerant, imminuit, et regales fiscos acumulans colonis arva retruncavit. Ruris itaque olim diutius nacti diminutione, et insoliti vectigalis gravi exaggeratione, supplices Regiæ fidelitati plebes indecenter oppressit, ablatis rebus attenuavit, et in nimiam egestatem de ingenti copia redegit.”—Order. Vital. Lib. viii. cap. 8. (A<sup>o</sup>. 1089).



The Exon Domesday gives us material help in this enquiry. We gather from it, in the first place, that each HIDE consisted of *four VIRGATES*:—in every instance the ‘geld,’ which was *six shillings* on the Hide, is calculated at a proportionate sum on the Virgates. Thus, at *p. 181*, we have this entry,—‘Saulf retained the tax of *one hide and one virgate*, to wit, *seven shillings and sixpence*.’ Again, at *p. 159*, we are told,—‘Of the land of Ernulf de Hesding, for *half-a-hide and half-a-virgate*, there have been retained *three shillings and ninepence*.’ And, at *p. 161*, it is said,—‘Turstin retained the geld of *three virgates*, to wit, *four shillings and sixpence*.’—And then, from an entry under CALNE (*p. 172*), we are able to infer what number of acres there were in each Virgate; for in *two* out of the three manuscripts of the Exon Domesday, *two parts of a virgate* are interpreted as *seven acres*, and the *third part of a virgate* as *three acres*; and that these were intended to be equivalents is clear from the fact of the geld payable being in either case the same sum. We arrive, therefore, at this result, that the HIDE, in Wiltshire, consisting of four Virgates, each of some ten acres, contained in round numbers *forty acres*. Assuming, as Kemble has endeavoured to show,<sup>1</sup> that an acre implied ordinarily a quantity of land not very different in extent from our own statute acre, we have at all events a starting point.

Probable average extent of the Hide in Wiltshire.

But on applying these calculations as tests to the correctness of the Domesday entries, we see at once that such a measurement cannot apply to the *whole* of each parish or manor. Thus, to take a few of the present parishes of which we can have little doubt as to their corresponding in extent with the Domesday manors,—WOCHESIE (*p. 131*), is said to have paid geld for ten hides, and as it contains 1490 acres, the average extent of each hide on this reckoning would be 149 acres;—STERTE (*p. 83*), which contains 615 acres, is assessed at 5 hides, thus giving 123 acres for each;—BISCOPESTREU (*p. 76*), with 1029 acres, is reckoned at 7 hides, each on this calculation with 147 acres;—CRISTEMELEFORD (*p. 30*), with 2750 acres, is assessed at 20 hides, thus shewing an average 137 acres to each.

These apparent discrepancies are at once explained by reference to the customs of our Saxon forefathers as to the distribution of land when they first settled in England. “The district,” says Kemble, “occupied by a body of new settlers was divided by lot in various proportions. Yet it is certain that *not all the land* was so distributed; a quantity sufficient to supply a block of arable to each settler was set apart for division; while the surplus fitted for cultivation, the marshes and forests less suited to the operations of the plough, and a great amount of fine grass or meadow-land, destined for the maintenance of cattle, remained in undivided possession as commons. At first, too, considerable tracts were left purposely out of cultivation to form the marches or defences of the several communities.”<sup>2</sup>

It is easy to understand how, in the course of centuries, from various causes, these lands thus *common*, in the first instance, to all who lived in a certain district, became apportioned amongst those who held the *arable*

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<sup>1</sup> Kemble argues thus much from a passage in the dialogue attributed to Ælfric, where the ploughman is made to say, “Having yoked my oxen, and fastened my share and coulter, I am bound to plough *every day a full acre or more*.” He adds, that experience proves that a plough drawn by oxen will scarcely exceed this measure on average land at the present day; an acre and a quarter being a very hard day’s work for any ploughman under such circumstances. (Saxons in England, I. 96.) In early times, however, the ‘acre’ was of uncertain quantity. It depended on the length of its perch, which varied by custom. In Cooke’s ‘Description of the County of Wilts,’ (*p. 46*) he speaks of the perch in this county being of *three* lengths,—15, 18, and 16½ feet; the *first*, now nearly out of use, but commonly employed throughout England in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the *second*, the ancient forest measure, an acre derived from it consisting of no less than 5760 square yards; the *third*, the present standard measure. See, on this subject, Ellis’ Introduction to Domesday, I., 157; and Morgan’s England under the Normans, pp. 18—26.

<sup>2</sup> Saxons in England, I. 90.



land. They became, in fact, partible and appurtenant to private estates in a certain proportion to the arable. Thus Kemble quotes an Anglo-Saxon charter, bearing date 982, in which he finds the following grant ;—" the millstead, and the mill, and so much of the mark-land as belongs to three hides."<sup>1</sup> A glance at a map of Wiltshire divided into tithe-districts, which, as we have intimated, so often correspond with the ancient manors, will at once show how much care was taken to assign to each a due quantity of arable land, and also of pasture and meadow. In several instances they run down in thin strips to the river from the hills, for the purpose of securing this necessary apportionment of lands.

The inference that we should draw would be this,—that the *forty acres* of which the Hide consisted (as we have gathered from the Exon Domesday) comprised simply the *arable land* contained in it, but that every HIDE implied a certain amount of pasture, meadow, and, it might be, of wood, as *necessarily appurtenant* to it. And this inference is confirmed by an entry in the Wiltshire Domesday. Thus, under EDENDONE (p. 144), Hervey is said to hold *one hide*; the land is described as being *one carucate*, and there is said to be as much meadow and pasture as is sufficient for one hide (*tantum prati et pasturæ quantum convenit uni hidæ*). In some instances it would appear that, in estimating the assessment of an estate in Hides, the smaller extent of the arable land was compensated for by a larger quantity of meadow and pasture. A comparison of two entries under CLIVE (p. 58) shews this clearly; each estate contained *a carucate and a half* of arable land; but, in the one case, geld was paid for *three hides*, in the other, for *three hides and three virgates*; and the explanation would appear to consist in the fact, that, in the former instance, there were but *ten acres of meadow*, in the latter, *sixteen acres of meadow*, and *fourteen acres of pasture*.

If we could trust the account given in the Exon Domesday as an accurate estimate of the number of hides in Wilts, it would not be difficult soon to arrive at a fair conclusion as to average number of acres included, or implied, in each. It is a question, however, how far the Exon Domesday takes notice of several large estates belonging to the Crown, such as Calne, Bedwin, Ambresbury, Warminster, and Chippenham, of which we are told in the Exchequer Domesday that they '*never paid geld, neither were assessed in hides.*' In some instances, we have the number of carucates that paid no geld, but not under any of the hundreds in which the manors just named were situated.<sup>2</sup> In one case, too, in which we have the means of comparing the entries in the two Records, there is a discrepancy which we cannot account for, since whilst under Wherwelsdown Hundred the Exon Domesday gives a total of *seventy-eight* hides, the Exchequer Domesday, as will be seen in the note below,<sup>3</sup> where the hidage of the several estates is given, makes it more than *ninety*. Taking it however for what it is worth, the estimate given in the Exon Domesday of the number of hides in Wiltshire, including in them

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<sup>1</sup> 'Saxons in England,' I. 50. Cod. Dipl. 633.

<sup>2</sup> See above pp. 7—9, and compare the entries in the Exon Domesday under the Hundreds of CALNE (p. 171), KINWARDSTONE (p. 180), AMBRESBURY (p. 185), WARMINSTER (p. 176), and CHIPPENHAM (p. 161).

<sup>3</sup> Compare the entries at p. 172 with the following:—

EDENDONE	(p. 52)	reckoned at 30 hides.
EDENDONE	(p. 144)	" 1 "
COVELESTONE	(p. 131)	" 5 "
CHIVELE	(p. 74)	" 16 "
AISTONE	(p. 53)	" 30 "
		Total 92 hides.

the 'carucates paying no geld,' that are reckoned under several of the Hundreds, amounts to 3996. The number of acres in our County is about 866,000, and, dividing these by the number of hides registered in the Exon Domesday, we get as a result an *average* amount of some 216 acres to each hide. This can hardly be accepted as a trustworthy result, even though we admit that a very large part of Wiltshire at the time of Domesday was forest or waste land. We must rather look for an explanation to the probable incompleteness of the Exon Domesday, and to another reason (on which we shall presently have more to say),—the fact that many of the estates were assessed at a less number of hides than they actually contained.

Fortunately we have a document preserved to us, of the date of Henry III., which may be deemed of better authority as to the actual number of hides in Wilts, inasmuch as though Flambard's re-measurement of them in the time of William Rufus, to which we have alluded, may in some cases have been attended with harshness, it at all events gives us the means of forming a more accurate judgment as to their average extent. In this document we have the following entry:—"In Wiltescyre continentur 4800 Hidæ."<sup>1</sup> Taking this as the actual number, the average extent of each hide, with its appurtenances of pasture and meadow (and including also in the calculation the forests and waste land), amounts to 180 acres. There can be no doubt but that the wood and waste land amounted to little less than *one-fifth* of the county, and, if allowance be made for this, and we reckon only the land which could more or less be profitably occupied, we arrive at a result which we believe to be near the truth, namely, that the Hide in Wiltshire implied an amount of arable land with meadow and pasture, varying, according to the quality of the soil, from 120 to 160 acres.

One interesting fact we may at all events deduce from the entries in the Exon Domesday, compared with the statement of the ancient manuscript to which reference has been made. Reckoning each hide as containing *forty* acres of arable land, and the number of hides at 4800, this would give a total of 192,000 acres, or rather more than *one-fifth* of the whole land in Wiltshire, under the plough at the time of the Domesday survey.

These general conclusions respecting the extent of the Hide in our county are fairly borne out by reference to ancient terriers, and, where such can be ascertained, the custom of parishes. In the course of centuries, extensive clearing of wood-land has taken place, and much that was formerly waste or down land brought into tillage, and the proportion consequently borne by the arable to the rest of the land increased. As regards, however, the *total* number of acres included in the Yard-land (= Virgate), or the Hide, there is a remarkable agreement, whether our data are drawn from ancient or modern records.

The extent of the Hide according to ancient terriers and customs of parishes in Wiltshire.

The two following examples, taken from a Survey of the Manor of Bradford-on-Avon [c. 1629], will illustrate the point we are discussing:—

"Henry Babshen holdeth by copy dated 16<sup>o</sup> May A<sup>o</sup> 39<sup>o</sup> Elizabethæ Reginae one messuage and one *halfe yard-lands* containing in Arrable vii acres 1 yarde, mead half an acre, and pasture xii acres and halfe," &c.

"Margaret Mathews widdowe holdeth by copy dated primo April, A<sup>o</sup> 4<sup>o</sup> Elizab. one messuage and 1 *yard-lands* in Lighe containing in Arrable xvi acres [and a half], mead half an acre, pasture xii acres xvii perches and wood 1 acre," &c.

<sup>1</sup> Cott. MSS. Claud. B. vii. fol. 204 b.



Taking these figures as trustworthy, the extent of the Hide, consisting of four yard-lands, in the *former* case would consist of some 160,—in the *latter* of about 124 acres.

Again, we find that in the reign of George III., according to Report to the Board of Agriculture (*p.* 17), there were at that period many instances in Wiltshire where “a yard-land contained about 2 acres of meadow land, 18 acres of arable, and a right of pasture,”—perhaps equivalent to from 30 to 35 acres altogether, and thus representing a Hide as comprising from 120 to 140 acres.

It is no long time ago, since the tenants at Stockton, in South Wilts, were assessed to the parochial rates according to the number of *livings* or *yard-lands* which they held. These yard-lands consisted, I found on enquiry, of some 25 acres of arable land, more or less according to its productive value, together with a certain amount of meadow, and pasture. The extent of the Hide, according to this reckoning, would be from 130 to 150 acres.<sup>1</sup>

The CARUCATE,  
its identity with  
the Hide as a  
measure of land.

Much that has been said respecting the Hide is applicable also to the CARUCATE. The latter word is of Norman origin and is derived, as Bishop Kennet suggests, from the old French word *carrue*, a plough. Like the former it is, as Sir Edward Coke observes, a ‘word compound,’ and denotes as much arable land as could be managed with one plough and the beasts belonging thereto in a year and containing also, as *appurtenant to it*, meadow and pasture necessary for such tillage. There can be little doubt that regarded as actual *measures* of the extent of land, the Hide and Carucate were identical. Thus, Ordericus Vitalis, who was living at the time of Domesday, speaks of the two terms as synonymous,—“*carucatas quas Angli hidas vocant.*”<sup>2</sup> Agard, moreover, as Ellis tells us,<sup>3</sup> quotes Walter Wyttesley, a monk of Peterborough, who, as far as one county is concerned, writes, “In provincia Lincolnæ non sunt Hidæ sicut in aliis provinciis, sed pro Hidis sunt *Carucata terrarum*, et non minus valent quam *Hidæ.*” He also cites a passage from Knyghton, “de qualibet *Hida*, id est *Carucata terræ.*”

<sup>1</sup> The following examples taken from different parts of the county will suffice to show the general correctness of the conclusions arrived at respecting the extent of the Hide in Wilts. The instances selected, as well as others given at *p.* xxxv., are those in which we may be tolerably sure that the Domesday manor is co-extensive with the modern parish, and in which the *assessment* in Hides fairly corresponds with its actual *extent* in acres. It must, however, be borne in mind that in the *total acreage* given is included, as indeed the Record itself shows, much that was wood or waste land at the time of Domesday, and allowance in each case must be made for this, in attempting to arrive at anything like accurate conclusions.

			Hides	Acres.	Acres in each Hide.				Hides.	Acres.	Acres in each Hide.
BROMHAM	<i>p.</i> 13	<i>Bromham</i>	20	3522	176	JERCHESFONTE	<i>p.</i> 51	<i>Erchfont</i>	30	6102	203
CANINGE	<i>p.</i> 52	<i>All-Cannings</i>	18½	3234	178	LIDIARDE	<i>p.</i> 15	<i>Lydiard Millicent</i>	10	1850	185
CHENVEL	<i>p.</i> 47	<i>West Knoyle</i>	10	1913	191	LITELTONE	<i>p.</i> 27	<i>Littleton Drew</i>	5	904	180
CHILMERC	<i>p.</i> 46	<i>Chilmark</i>	20	3137	156	MERESDENE	<i>p.</i> 10	<i>Marden</i>	10	1257	125
COLEBURNE	<i>p.</i> 40	<i>Collingbourn Kingston</i>	50	7142	142	NEWENTONE	<i>p.</i> 80	<i>Newton Tony</i>	11	2336	212
COLINGEBURNE	<i>p.</i> 14	<i>Collingbourn Ducis</i>	20½	3188	155	RODE	<i>p.</i> 60	<i>Rowde</i>	20	2555	127
COVELESTONE	<i>p.</i> 131	<i>East Coulston</i>	5	868	173	SOPWORDE	<i>p.</i> 101	<i>Sopworth</i>	5	790	158
DEVREL	<i>p.</i> 34	<i>Monkton Deverel</i>	10	1735	173	STANTONE	<i>p.</i> 137	<i>Stanton Fitz-Waryn</i>	10	1420	142
EBLESBORNE	<i>p.</i> 113	<i>Ebbesbourn Wake</i>	14	2700	190	STAPLEFORD	<i>p.</i> 143	<i>Stapleford</i>	10½	1990	189
EDINTONE	<i>p.</i> 65	<i>Heddington</i>	10	1550	155	STOTTUNE	<i>p.</i> 21	<i>Stockton</i>	10	2085	208
ESSITONE	<i>p.</i> 20	<i>Ashton Keynes</i>	20	3820	191	SUMREFORD	<i>p.</i> 28	<i>Somerford Keynes</i>	10	1640	164
FREDFONT	<i>p.</i> 50	<i>Fovant</i>	10	1990	199	UPTONE	<i>p.</i> 55	<i>Upton Lovell</i>	10	1384	138
FONTEL	<i>p.</i> 17	<i>Fonthill Episcopi</i>	10	1733	173	WADONE	<i>p.</i> 138	<i>Whaddon</i>	3	580	193

<sup>2</sup> See the whole passage in the note to *p.* xxxiv.

<sup>3</sup> Introduction to Domesday, I. 150.

One distinction however may be drawn between them,—the HIDE would seem to take into account *all* the land comprised within a manor, the CARUCATE, strictly speaking, was that which might be ploughed “*terra arabilis*,”—it comprehended fallows, and pastures, but not woods.<sup>1</sup>

As confirmatory of the opinion that as *measures* of land the Hide and Carucate were identical, we may refer to a manuscript preserved in the British Museum containing an ‘extent’ of the Wiltshire manors belonging to Malmesbury Abbey in the year 1396.<sup>2</sup> Thus under CRUWELLE, we have registered *four carucates* containing 200 acres of arable, together with 20 acres of meadow, and the right of pasture for 200 sheep and 38 oxen, &c. Under KEMELE (Kemble) there are said to be *two carucates* containing 110 acres of arable, 12 acres of meadow, and the right of pasture for 260 sheep and 20 oxen, &c. Under CHERLTON (Charlton) we have *two carucates* containing 90 acres of arable, together with 12 acres of meadow, and the right of pasture for 140 sheep and 22 oxen, &c. Under BROKENBERGH there are *three carucates* containing 180 acres of pasture, together with 15 acres of meadow, and pasture for 200 sheep 30 oxen. Under BREMELE (Bremhill), within which manor are included the hamlets of FOXHAM and AVON,—we have *three carucates* containing 145 acres of arable, together with 16 acres of meadow, and the right of pasture for 61 oxen, &c.—Taking these five examples as a basis for calculation, we find that a Carucate in Wiltshire towards the end of the fourteenth century, comprised on an average some *50 acres of arable land*. There is in this result no great discrepancy from the conclusions to which we came as to the extent of arable land comprised in the Hide, especially if we have in mind the fact already mentioned, namely, the greater proportion that, as centuries passed on, through the process of clearing woods and reducing what at the time of Domesday was waste or unprofitable lands into tillage, the arable came to bear to the other descriptions of land.<sup>3</sup>

Several interpreters of Domesday have been sorely perplexed at observing the varying numbers of the Hides and Carucates that are registered under the several manors. There appears to them to be a great discrepancy, which at first sight it is hard to explain. Hence they have contended that the well known abbreviation *Car’*. does not usually represent ‘*carucata*’ (a *plough-land*), but ‘*caruca*’ (a *plough-team*), and denotes not the quantity of land occupied, but the number of plough-teams employed.<sup>4</sup> Thus they would render ‘*Terra est 6 car’*. not as we have uniformly done, ‘*Terra est 6 carucatæ*,’ but ‘*Terra est 6 carucis*,’ that is, as they would interpret the words, ‘the arable is sufficient for 6 *plough-teams*.’ This view has been adopted by Thorold in his

General meaning  
of the abbrevi-  
ation CAR’

<sup>1</sup> The usual formula “*Terra est [totidem] carucatæ*” would seem to imply thus much; since “*Terra*,” when put singly, uniformly implies *arable* land. A Wiltshire peasant would speak of crossing a ploughed field, in contradistinction to walking along the road, as going over the *ground*.

<sup>2</sup> Add. MS. 6165, fol. 109.

<sup>3</sup> It would appear that the word ‘*carucate*’ was used at times to denote much larger quantities of land. “We meet,” says Mr. Morgan, “with *compound* plough-lands, double or threefold. Fleta, temp. Edw. I., says, ‘if land lay in three common fields, then nine score acres to a carucate, *sixty* for winter tillage, *sixty* for spring tillage, and *sixty* for fallows. But if land lay in two fields, then eight score acres to a carucate, *one half* for tillage, and the *other* fallow.’ In modern times, Trinity fields, as they were called, have been more frequent than the two-fold arrangement.”—England under the Normans, p. 34. More information is given on this subject in Mr. Morgan’s work, which is full of useful matter, and well deserving of an attentive perusal.

<sup>4</sup> Of course such a phrase as we meet with under Newentone, p. 45,—“*Totum manerium possunt arare 10 car’*.”—can only admit of one rendering, namely that 10 plough teams (*carucæ*) can till the whole manor.” A reference, however, to the earlier part of the same entry will show that under the general formula in which the extent of the manor is given there are but 7 *car’*. accounted for, and in this case it is contended the word must be an abbreviation for *carucatæ*, i.e., *carucates*, or *plough-lands*.



History of Northamptonshire, by Brady in the general preface to his History of England, and by Nichols in his History of Leicestershire.<sup>1</sup> The translator of the short extracts, prefixed to the copies in fac-simile issued of the Domesday record of the various counties, appears to have adopted the same opinion.

Now against this interpretation may be urged the simple fact that a return of *plough-teams* employed on each manor does not seem to be required by the terms of the King's precept. The enquiry would appear to have been 'Quot carucatæ' and 'Quot carucatæ in dominio.'<sup>2</sup> It is not denied that in some cases full particulars were taken, no doubt with the view of accurately testing the productive value of the land, and so of making a fair calculation as to its proper assessment. But all that they needed in a Record such as Domesday was a brief chronicle of the *result*, as regarded the number of plough-lands in each manor respectively. And then further, there is no little awkwardness in explaining, on such an interpretation, entries which frequently occur, in which *half*, or *three quarters*, or some other proportion of a *car'*. or *caruc'*., is registered as held. Thus, under DRAICOTE (*p.* 26), sundry subordinate tenants (they are no less than *eleven* in number) are described as having *dimidium car'*. In such cases possibly the advocates of the opinion we are combating would interpret the phrase as *half a plough-land*, but surely where the expressions are precisely identical there should be a uniformity in their rendering, and it should not be left to the judgment, we had almost said caprice, of a translator, to decide for what the abbreviation in question stands.

Apart, however, from these general considerations, there are, in the Domesday for Wilts, a number of entries which seem to be conclusive against such a rendering of the ordinary formula which is so familiar to all students of the Record. We will name a few, and venture to think that they quite warrant us in adhering in this work to that interpretation which certainly has on its side, as far as authorities are concerned, the greater weight. Under CHINTONE (*p.* 110) we have,—'Terra est 1 car'. *quæ est ibi in dominio* ;"—under WIFLESFORD (*p.* 60), "Terra est 1 car'. *et ipsa est in dominio*." Under HESTREBE (*p.* 16), we have "Terra est 2 car'. *, ipsæ sunt ibi cum 6 villanis et 6 cotariis et 6 acris prati*."<sup>3</sup> Under CADEHAM (*p.* 61) "Terra est 4 caruc'. ; *de his sunt in dominio 3 hidæ*." Under CHELSTANESTONE (*p.* 54) "Terra est 1 car'. *et dimid., et tantum est ibi* ;" and an entry of the same character occurs under CELDRINTONE (*p.* 77). One more example shall be given, which would certainly seem tolerably conclusive on the matter. Under ULFELA (*p.* 146), we have, "Terra est 3 car'. *, et nil pecuniæ*," that is, 'and there are *no cattle*.' It will be observed that every one of the examples we have quoted, and others of like character might be produced, commences with the usual formula, "Terra est...car'."<sup>4</sup>

The Hide as the  
measure of the  
assessment of  
manors.

But after all, the needless difficulty which, as we venture to think, such interpreters of Domesday have created for themselves arises from their forgetfulness of this important fact, that though the HIDE was in the first instance more or less a measure of the *extent* of the various manors, it had at the time of Domesday become practically the measure of their *assessment*, which by no means in many cases corresponded with their real acreage,

<sup>1</sup> Introduction, p. xlvii.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. xii.

<sup>3</sup> This entry relates to the land belonging to the Church at Heytesbury. In the Inq. Non., 155, we have this entry, which at all events interprets this example in the way for which we are contending:—"Rector habet *duas carucatas terræ*."

<sup>4</sup> The whole question is well discussed in Manning and Bray's 'History of Surrey,' I. 113. The conclusion to which they come is in favor of the interpretation adopted in this volume.



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seven acres and a half of arable land. Two passages in the Wiltshire Domesday would seem to imply that there were six bovates in each carucate, or plough-land. Thus, under DARNEFORD (*p.* 46) we have an entry, 'ibi sunt 6 bovatae in carucata dominica,' and under HERTHAM (*p.* 72), where there is said to be one carucate, it is added, 'terra est 6 bobus.' On this reckoning we arrive at a result singularly like that which has been shewn in the preceding pages,—namely, that the plough-land in the fifteenth century consisted of from 45 to 50 acres of arable land.

The LEUCA and  
QUARENTENA

The LEUCA and QUARENTENA which we have translated *mile* and *furlong*, are most commonly applied as measures to wood-land. In the Register of Battle Abbey, there is a passage from which we learn that the Leuga, or ancient English 'league' consisted of twelve 'quarentenes,' and that a quarentene (or furlong) comprised forty perches, each sixteen feet in length. This will bring the Domesday mile to 2560 yards, whereas there are but 1760 yards in an English mile of the present day. In making an estimate of manors it is necessary to bear in mind that the mile represented by the term 'leuca' was as nearly as possible a *mile and a half* of the present standard.

The WOOD-LAND  
always register-  
ed in Domesday.

The portion of each manor occupied by WOOD-LAND (*Silva* or *Nemus*) is always carefully entered. It is generally described as so many 'quarentenæ' or 'leucæ' in length and breadth. When we have the simple expression a 'quarentene of wood' it means usually a square furlong, or some ten normal acres; in like manner a 'mile (leuca) of wood' implies a mile in length and breadth, according to the reckoning already intimated some 1440 acres.<sup>1</sup>—It was not that the timber was of any great value that this care was taken in giving the extent of the woods, but because they supplied the swine of the villagers with food. For this privilege the swine-herds had to pay either in money, or kind, to the lord of the manor, and this charge was called *pannage* (*pannagium*).<sup>2</sup> In the manor of Bradford-on-Avon this same payment was called *larder-money*, (*lardarium*).<sup>3</sup> Our ancestors even estimated the value of a tree by the number of hogs that could stand under it. In the laws of Ina a man who cut down a tree under which thirty hogs could stand, was condemned to pay a fine of sixty shillings.<sup>4</sup> Other instances might be adduced from the same ancient code of laws showing the importance attached to this right of the lord of a manor, by the very heavy fines and penalties exacted from trespassers.

In two instances in Wiltshire, LITTLECOTE (*p.* 92) and BREME (*p.* 38), we have allusions to a few acres of what the Record designates 'spinetum,' that is 'bramble wood;' in the latter case it is accidentally interesting as giving us a clue to the etymology of the name of Bremhill.<sup>5</sup> We have mention also of the right which

<sup>1</sup> See Morgan's 'England under the Normans,' p. 29.

<sup>2</sup> At Leominster in Herefordshire the *pannage* was every tenth pig "Quisque villanus habens x. porcos dat unum porcum de pasnagio." Domesd. I. 180. At Ringwood in Hampshire the payment was made in money. "Silva de cxlix porcis de pasnagio; hoc quod Rex habet valet vii. libr. et x. solid. numero." Ibid. I. 39. See other instances in Ellis I. 99, and 'England under the Normans' p. 56. The importance of pannage or masting was such as to cause the introduction of a clause in the Charta de Foresta; see § 9.—Fleta (Lib. II. p. 80), thinks it necessary to devote a chapter to the subject. 'Saxons in England,' II. 84.

<sup>3</sup> See Wilts. Mag. v. 69.

<sup>4</sup> Laws of Ina, p. 44. [Thorpe I. 131.]

<sup>5</sup> See the note at p. 38. In the manuscript concerning the estates of Malmesbury Abbey (2 Rich. II.) already cited, we have the following entry under BREMELE:—"pastura bosci et gravæ nihil valet per annum propter multitudinem spinarum et umbram ramorum arborum."—Add. MSS. 6165, fol. 110.

appertained to some manors of cutting as much wood as was necessary for the repairs of buildings or fences, and also for fuel.<sup>1</sup> Thus under NEWENTONE, p. 48, we have the entry,—“To this manor belongs by custom the right to 80 cart-loads of wood, and the feed of 80 hogs in Milchet Wood, and what may be necessary for the repairs of the houses and fences.” Precisely similar rights are recorded as belonging to the manor of WAISEL (p. 50).

We have few allusions in Domesday to the FORESTS in Wilts. A forest was a district ‘foras,’ out of ordinary jurisdiction, and the foresters were free from many burdens borne by others, and exempt from ‘hundred law.’<sup>2</sup> Among the rights of royalty enumerated in the laws of Henry I. are ‘forestæ,’ and hence, as they were no objects of assessment, but were subject to special jurisdiction, they are omitted from the Record.<sup>3</sup> A few are incidentally mentioned,—that of GRAVELINGES (Groveley) p. 144,—CETUM (Chute) p. 15,—what was afterwards called the NEW FOREST under Duntone, p. 17,—and that of CLARENDON under the entries of Lavrecestohes, p. 50, and Meleford, p. 90.

Much reproach, as we know, has been heaped on the memory of the Conqueror for the destruction of many villages and churches for the purpose of increasing the New Forest. The fact of his having done so is too clearly admitted to be denied. His own chaplain, William of Jumieges, speaks of the deaths of his two sons, Richard and William Rufus, as having been regarded by the people in general as a judgment of God on him for this act.<sup>4</sup> The passion for the chase led the Norman kings into many an act of cruelty, and the seizing a compass of territory not less than 50 miles in extent is a lasting monument of the Conqueror’s tyranny.<sup>5</sup> At the same time it must be remembered that he was not the first to commence this wanton mode of proceeding. Thus by comparing the entry in the Exon Domesday, p. 191, with that concerning Duntone at p. 17, it is evident that some *five* hides in all were taken away in the time of King Canute from the Bishop of Winchester, on account of the King’s forest (propter forestam Regis). William adopted the severe code promulgated in Canute’s “Constitutiones de Foresta,” and followed the example first set to him by his predecessor. This fact does not of course justify the Conqueror’s act, but it at least exonerates him from the guilt of having first commenced this course of cruelty and injustice.

In Domesday we have a careful account of the MILLS belonging to each manor. These were a source of profit to the land-holder, inasmuch as tenants were permitted to grind their corn only at the lord’s mill. In the larger estates some mills seem to have been used exclusively for the corn grown on the demesne lands; in other cases they were let out at a rent which was returned in money or kind. Of course the mills were of very

The MILLS, a source of profit to the Lord of the manor.

<sup>1</sup> See the note at p. 48.

<sup>2</sup> Thus in the document entitled ‘Constitutiones de Foresta,’ § ix., of the date of Canute, we have the following description of immunities enjoyed by those who had the guardianship of the forests entrusted to them: ‘Sint omnes liberi et quieti ab omnibus provincialibus summonitionibus et popularibus placitis, quæ ‘hundred lagbe’ Angli dicunt, et ab omnibus armorum oneribus, quod ‘warscot’ Angli dicunt, et forinsecis querelis.’—Thorpe’s Ancient Laws, I. 427.

<sup>3</sup> “Forestas communi consensa baronum meorum in manu mea sic retinui sicut pater meus eas habuit.”—Laws of Henry I., printed in Thorpe’s Ancient Laws, I. 501; see also I. 509.

<sup>4</sup> Histor. Norm. Script. Duchesne, (fol. 1619), p. 296. See also Ellis I. 107.

<sup>5</sup> See on this point the notes to the ‘Red King’ by W. Stewart Rose, pp. 204–208.



unequal value. In some of the larger manors, especially when they were situated on one or other of the various streams in Wilts and water-power was abundant, they were valuable; in the case of the smaller manors, or when they were on the down-land, the rent paid to the lord was proportionately less.<sup>1</sup> A mill at RUSTESELLE (Lushill, near Swindon) (p. 86), returned only *one shilling* yearly, and the six mills at CAININGHAM (Bishop's Cannings,) (p. 22), paid only *fifteen pence* each. Those also at WERTUNE (p. 85),—WILDEHILLE (p. 81),—LIDIARDE (p. 15), LEDENTONE (p. 44),—BLONTESDONE (p. 69),—were of small value, paying on the average only some *ten shillings and six-pence* yearly. On the other hand, the two mills at BOLTINTONE (Bullford) (p. 53), yielded *thirty-two shillings and six-pence* each yearly; and those at BRADEFORD (p. 43), OCHEBURNE (p. 93), MILDENHALE (p. 31), and CROSTONE (p. 80), were each worth *thirty shillings* annually. The common range of mills in Wiltshire, appears to be from *five to fifteen* shillings; in Somersetshire, however, we have several returning but *six-pence* a year to their lord; a few only *four-pence*; and one no more than *three-pence*.<sup>1</sup>

Mills frequently had more than one owner. Thus, under LANGEFORD (p. 58),—TEDRINTONE (p. 62),—CHEVREL (p. 74),—and CALDEFELLE (p. 75), we have entries in each case of *half a mill* (dimidium molini). Two lords of adjoining manors, that is, had equal shares in the mill. So sometimes we have a mill divided into several shares. Thus, to the manor of SUMREFORD (p. 87), belonged *one third* of a mill,—to that of TEDELINTONE (p. 84), *two parts* of a mill,—whilst under the two entries of CONTONE (pp. 85, 97), we have recorded, as belonging to either of the manors, *one third part of two mills*, worth in each case *ten shillings*. Perhaps the most valuable of these shares in mills was the *half mill* registered as belonging to Bishop Osmund at SARISBERIE (p. 23), which yielded the large annual rent of *thirty shillings*.

In most cases, no doubt, the mills were water-mills. In the Agricultural Report for Wilts (p. 259) a Mill-ham, the equivalent to the Domésday phrase 'sedes molini,' by which is designated the miller's home-stead and portion of meadow attached to the mill, is defined to be 'a narrow strip of ground by the side of a river.' In some cases, however, as in that of THEODULVESIDE (Tilshead,) p. 10, where there were no less than *nine* mills, they must have been worked by some other motive power. A natural suggestion would be that they were wind-mills, were it not the fact that there is no genuine evidence that they were used in the eleventh century. In the Boldon Book, printed in the supplementary volume of Domesday, under the date 1183, we have notice at Oxenhall, near Darlington, in Durham, of a mill worked by horses.<sup>2</sup>

A mill might belong to a manor, though not situated within its proper bounds. Thus to this day there is a mill belonging to CHILMARK, which is locally situated in the parish of Tisbury,—the mill and its appurtenances are nevertheless deemed as an outlying portion of the former parish.

#### THE VINEYARDS.

We have several notices of the VINEYARDS in Wiltshire. Thus, at TOLLARD (p. 123) there were "*two arpens* of vineyard,—at LACOCK (p. 71) there was *half an acre*. Some years ago a doubt was expressed by some authorities whether by Vineæ, in Domesday, we were to understand orchards. The idea first started by Agard was taken up by Atkins in his history of Gloucestershire, and by Daines Barrington in the Archæologia.<sup>3</sup> Dr.

<sup>1</sup> Domesd. for Somerset. I. 93, b.

<sup>2</sup> Boldon Book, p. 583.

<sup>3</sup> Archæol. III. 67.



Pegge, however, replied to their arguments and proved undeniably that they were mistaken, and that the entries in Domesday could only apply to true and proper vineyards.<sup>1</sup>

There can be no doubt that Vineyards existed long before the Norman conquest. They were most probably introduced by the Romans during the later period of their stay in this country. According to Vopiscus<sup>2</sup> the Emperor Probus, about the year A.D. 280, restored the privilege of the Vineyard. They are mentioned moreover, in the laws of Alfred the Great,<sup>3</sup> and as Ellis shows in the context to the passages referred to in the foot-notes are repeatedly alluded to in ancient deeds and charters, and often as distinct from orchards. It is more difficult to prove the neglect of the culture of the vine as to the period and the cause. But even admitting that we had recourse to foreigners for the main portion of our consumption, it may be proved that to a certain extent, even in the reign of Edward I., we were not without a home supply. The various places at which ecclesiastics in particular cultivated the grape often occur in records, and the vineyards at Hereford, Ledbury, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, and Worcester testify to the fact, in that sunny and well-cultivated part of England. Bishop Cantilupe, in a letter of instructions to his steward, expressly mentions that of Ledbury at the time that it was formed, or re-planted, and we have it bearing fruit in the vintage of 1289. That which was cultivated seems to have been the green grape, and some of it was converted into verjuice, for which it was probably better suited than for wine, though the proportion of the latter to the former was considerable.

Sir H. Ellis quotes a passage from the life of Bulleyn, in the Biographia Britannica, in which it is stated, "It is affirmed we have still upon record some treaty of peace between France and England, in which it is stipulated that we should root up our vineyards, and be their customers for all our wine. If such extirpation of the English vineyards was not owing to this, it might be the falling of Gascony into the hands of the English, whence wine was imported better and cheaper than we could make it." On this passage it is then remarked:—"The quantity of wine produced in England never could have been sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants; and its inferiority is probably a better reason for it having been supplanted by foreign produce than any stipulated destruction of the vines by treaty."<sup>4</sup>

When Aubrey visited Bradford-on-Avon some two hundred years ago, he was struck at the fitness of the sloping hill on the western side of the town as a site for a vineyard. In his Natural History (ch. ix.) he says, "At Bradford all the side of the high hill above Mr. Paul Methwin's house is covered with elders. I fancy that that part might be turned to better profit, for it is situated as well for a vineyard as any place can be, and is on a rocky, gravelly ground." And in his Wiltshire Collections, he says, "This high hill [above Mr. Methwyn's] is rock and gravel, faces the south and south-west, therefore is the best site for a vineyard of any place I know; better in England cannot be." It is not impossible that when gossiping with some of the inhabitants whom he

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<sup>1</sup> See Ellis, I. 116.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid p. 119. "Gallis omnibus, ac Hispanis, ac *Britannis* hinc permisit ut *vites haberent* vinumque conficerent."

<sup>3</sup> "Gif hwa gewerde oðres monnes win-geard oþþe his æcras, oþþe his landes awilt, gebete swa hit mon geeahtige." [If any one injure another man's vineyard, or his fields, or aught of his lands, let him make recompence as it may be valued.] Laws of Alfred, § 26. (Thorpe I. 50).

<sup>4</sup> Ellis I. 121.



chanced to meet, they told him that once, as people said, the vine flourished on that hill ; and so that there was the ' arpen of vineyard ' recorded in Domesday as belonging to the manor of BRADEFORD (*p.* 48). Certain it is, that the older inhabitants of Wilcote, or the shepherds that tend their flocks on the neighbouring downs, will tell you to this day, that the peculiar indentations you may observe in some of the sloping ground are marks of ancient vineyards that in olden times were planted there. One can hardly be incredulous when he finds the tradition thus handed down by these sons of the soil confirmed by the entry in Domesday, which records as belonging to WILCOTE, (*p.* 65,)—' a new church, and excellent house, and a *good vineyard.*'



### CHAPTER III.

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Manors commonly divided into two parts; the lord's part or demesne, and the tenantry part or villans' land. The lands belonging to the Crown, or Terræ Regis; some belonging to the King as his private property, others belonging to the nation and held by him for the public. The King's Barons,—distribution of lands among them. The Sheriff,—duties and perquisites of his office. The Thanes,—various classes of them. The King's Officers. The King's Servants. The Huntsmen or Foresters. Thanes of the Shire. Cultivators of the demesne,—the Serfs and Coliberts. The Villans,—Cotsetlers,—Cottars,—Bordars. The Bee-keepers or Honey-men. The Swine-herds. General Condition of the English Tenantry in the olden time.

MANORS in olden times were commonly divided into two portions, the one held by the lord (*dominus*) for his own use, and hence called the demesne (*dominium*), the other let out to various tenants who paid rent in money or kind, and were bound to render certain customary services for the enjoyment of the same.<sup>1</sup> Spelman, after remarking that the word '*dominium*' is sometimes used in a larger sense as signifying generally the lord's property in the whole estate (*patrimonium domini*), thus defines the more limited usage to which we now refer. He states that it is employed,—“ad significandum manerii partem, hoc est terras et prædia quæ dominus hæreditarie non tradit suis tenentibus, sed aut sui ipsius manibus retinuit aut ad annos aliquot sive voluntatem elocavit, vulgo terræ Dominicales”—lands or estates, that is, which the lord did not grant to tenants in fee, but which he either kept in his own hands or let out for a term of years or at will, what in fact are commonly called 'Demesne Lands.'<sup>2</sup>

Manors divided into two parts, the demesne and the tenantry part.

The portion of a Manor held by the lord for his own especial benefit seems to have been cultivated partly by his serfs, and partly also by the tenants of the *out-lands*, who had to render certain prædial services to the lord. In a few entries the coliberts are joined with the serfs, as employed on the demesne lands. The rest of the manor, the *out-land* in fact, was apportioned among the Villans, the Bordars, the Cottars, and other classes of which we shall presently make more particular mention. From some entries indeed it would almost

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<sup>1</sup> This arrangement is well described in the Agricultural Report of Wiltshire (p. 17).—“In general there was in each manor one great farm called the lord's farm, which usually had its land in severalty and distinct from the tenants. The rest of the manor, called the tenantry part, was divided into small copyhold tenements or farms, called yard-lands, each of which was originally of nearly equal value, and enjoyed equal rights of commonage.”

<sup>2</sup> The *demesne* corresponded with the *in-land* of olden times; the other part of the manor was originally called *út-land* (i. e., *out-land*), and sometimes *geneat-land*, for the two terms seem to be synonymous. Thus, in the laws of Edgar, tithe is directed to be paid, “ægðer ge of þegnes in-land ge of geneat-land,” i. e., both from a Thane's *in-land* and from *geneat-land*.—Thorpe's Ancient Laws, I. 263. It would seem, however that all demesne land was not necessarily *in-land*, and that the latter was sometimes restricted to the several and enclosed part of the demesne which the tenants were obliged to 'ware,' that is, to guard or fence.—'England under the Normans,' p. 73.



appear that the Villan was a sort of middle man between the other tenants and the chief owner of the estate, and that some services due ultimately to the lord were, in the first instance, paid mediately to him.

TERRÆ REGIS, OR  
CROWN LANDS.

The King himself was the greatest land-owner in Wiltshire. Under the head of Terræ Regis, or Crown Lands, is registered *one-fifth* of all the land in the county. The large estates of Calne, Bedwin, Ambresbury, Warminster, Melksham, and many others, belonged to the king either as his private property, or were vested in him as the representative of the state and so the holder of the *folc-land*, under which term were comprised those estates which belonged to the nation at large. Like other freemen the King depended for much of his subsistence on the cultivation of those estates which he held in absolute possession. These were furnished with dwellings and storehouses in which the produce of his farms might be laid up, and from one to another he proceeded as political exigencies, or the need of supplies, or in some cases perhaps simple caprice, rendered expedient. Sometimes, as at Warminster, he could by custom demand a night's entertainment for himself and his suite, when he conferred on his faithful subjects residing there the honor of a royal visit. In each *villa* or *wic* was placed a Bailiff (*prepositus* or *villicus*), the old *wic-gerefa*, whose duty it was to watch over the King's interests, to superintend the processes of industry, and look after the labourers employed in production; above all, to represent the King as regarded the freemen and the officers of the county court.<sup>1</sup>

It will be observed that the King's Lands are almost uniformly those which the old royal family had previously held. They had belonged to King Edward, Harold, Earl Godwin, Ghida, the mother of Harold, Tostig his brother, or Editha the Confessor's queen. No doubt much that is entered as having belonged to King Edward, and which afterwards became vested in the Conqueror, was the *folc-land*, or public property of the state, to which we have just alluded, of which, though the nominal proprietor, he was the usufructuary possessor, and, with the license and consent of his Witan, the distributor on the part of the public. Hence the land which in the Exchequer Domesday is called Terra Regis, is in the Exon Domesday termed, 'Dominicatus Regis *ad regnum pertinens*.'<sup>2</sup> A similar form of expression indeed is found in the Exchequer Domesday, for a manor granted by the King to Earl Ralph is described as having previously *belonged to the kingdom*.<sup>3</sup>

On this point the following pertinent remarks are found in Allen's valuable work on the Royal Prerogative (p. 150). "When the King became the representative of the state, the *folc-land* came to be considered his property. It was his land in the same sense that the servants of the public were his servants, the laws his laws, the army his army. In his politic or ideal capacity he was the state, and whatever belonged to the state belonged to him. If *folc-land* was assigned to any one for life, or for a shorter term, it was given by his authority, and apparently for his service. Where it was converted into *boc-land*, or land of inheritance, the deed was executed in his name, and though the grant was of no validity without the concurrence of his Witan, the donation seemed in form the spontaneous act of his munificence. Whilst it continued *folc-land* it was subject to payments and other burdens which were due to him, or to other persons who by law were termed his servants. When bestowed on military men employed in the national defence it was called *Thane-land* (or *Tain-land*), and said to be held by his Thanes. When applied to the services of the person entrusted with the civil administration

<sup>1</sup> See Kemble's 'Saxons in England' I. 155. In the laws of Canute, § lxx., is an enactment, "De victu ex Regis prædiis."—Thorpe's Anct. Laws I. 412.

<sup>2</sup> Exon Domesday (Devonshire) p. 75.

<sup>3</sup> Domesday II. 119b.



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## DOMESDAY FOR WILTSHIRE.

he had to levy all fines that accrued to the King from offenders, and to collect such taxes as the land paid for public purposes. He was no doubt charged with certain disbursements, required by the public service, and, we may fairly presume, had to render a periodical account of receipts and expenditure, to the officers who then represented the royal exchequer.<sup>1</sup>

Among the perquisites of this office were the receipts from what is called, at *p.* 64, *Reve-land*, to which allusion has been already made. We meet occasionally in Anglo-Saxon charters with such words as *geréf-land* and *geréf-mæd*, where, as Kemble observes, ‘the form of the composition denotes, not the land or meadow of some particular sheriff, but of the sheriff generally;’<sup>2</sup> in fact, land which he enjoyed in virtue of his office. The mention of *Reve-land* is not frequent in Domesday; it occurs but in five or six entries, one of which is found in the Wiltshire portion of the Record. Complaints are made in one passage of *Thane-land* having been fraudulently converted into *Reve-land*, subtracted, that is, from the military service of the state and appropriated by its civil servants, the ‘*gerefan*,’ to the increase of their own emoluments.<sup>3</sup>

It would appear that the Sheriff occasionally took charge or possession of the estates of private persons, sometimes holding them in farm, sometimes in mortgage (*in vadimonio*) as in the case of *WIVELESFORD* (*p.* 133), either on account of misdemeanours, or because the owners neglected the land, or because the dues were in arrear.<sup>4</sup>

The Anglo-Saxon title of nobility was *ƒegn* (Thane), a term which, like the Norman name of Baron that in time supplanted it, included various ranks. Originally, no doubt, it was a title, not so much of dignity as of service, for this seems to be implied in the word ‘*pegnian*,’ the primary meaning of which is, to *serve*. At first a military follower of the King, and so attached to his person and acquiring rank, the Thane became the possessor of land, the natural reward of his services to the Crown. Hence, in course of time, the possession of territory became itself the title to rank, and any one who held lands of a certain value could claim a corresponding social position with its accompanying privileges.

There would seem to have been two great divisions of Thaners. First of all there were the KING’S THANES (*Taini Regis*, or *Taini Majores*) who served the King in places of eminency either in court or commonwealth, or ranked with such; and then there were the LESSER THANES (*Taini Minores*) who filled subordinate offices either under the king or some of the nobles of the kingdom, or who were judged worthy of such a position. The distinction between these classes is clearly shewn in one of the provisions of Canute’s ‘*Constitutiones de Foresta*.’ In every county there were to be chosen as Head Foresters (*primarii forestæ*) four persons “*ex liberalioribus hominibus qui habent salvas suas debitas consuetudines quos Angli ‘pegenes’ (Thanes) appellant;*” under each of these chief foresters were to be chosen four “*ex mediocribus hominibus quos Angli*

<sup>1</sup> ‘Saxons in England,’ II. 164.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* II. 166.

<sup>3</sup> Thus, in the Domesday for Hereford (I. 181), ‘*Hæc terra fuit Tainland T. R. E. sed postea conversa est in Reveland et ideo dicunt legati Regis quod ipsa terra et census qui inde exit furtim aufertur Rege.*’ Other passages in Domesday in which Reveland is named will be found in Vol. I. *fol.* 57*b* (Berks),—*fol.* 69 (Wilts),—*fol.* 179*b* (Hereford),—*fol.* 208 (Hants),—and Vol. II. *fol.* 29 (Dorset) in the account of land belonging to Aiulf, Sheriff of that County.—See Morgan’s ‘England under the Normans,’ pp. 196—204.

<sup>4</sup> Thus, in the Domesday for Bedfordshire, I., *fol.* 216*b*, Ralph Talleboec, Sheriff of that county, is said to have seized land for dues not paid,—“*ille gablum de hac terra dare noluit, et Radulfus Taillgebosc gablum dedit et pro forisfacto ipsam terram sumpsit.*”

The THANES, various classes of them.



'les-þegenes' (*Lesser Thanes*) nuncupant, Dani vero 'yoongmen' vocat," whose duty it was to look after the vert and venison.<sup>1</sup>

It would appear that success in one of the inferior classes might entitle a person to claim the privileges of a Thane, or even of an Earl. Thus in an old Anglo-Saxon document entitled 'Of People's Ranks and Law,' we have the following entries:—§ 2, "If a 'ceorl' thrived so that he had fully five hides of his own land, church and kitchen, bell-house and burh-gate seat,<sup>2</sup> and special duty in the king's hall, then he was henceforth of *thane-right* worthy." § 5, "If a Thane so thrived that he became an 'eorl,' then was he henceforth of *eorl-right* worthy." § 6, "If a merchant so thrived that he fared thrice over the wide sea in his own vessel, then he was thenceforth of *thane-right* worthy."<sup>3</sup>

A comparison of the entries in the Laws of Canute (§ lxxii. De Hereotis), of William the Conqueror (§ xx. De Releviis), and of Henry I. (§ xiv. De Relevacionibus)<sup>4</sup> will show very accurately the rank held by the two classes of Thanes. The *heriot*<sup>5</sup> payable on the death of a King's Thane is the same as the *relief* due on the death of a Baron; and in like manner, the Lesser Thane and the Vavassour are chargeable with precisely the same *heriot* or *relief*. The law of Canute, which is the earliest enactment now existing by which the amount of such heriot was determined, was probably only a confirmation of older customs, and promulgated for the purpose of putting an end to disputes on the subject. As regards Thanes it declares as follows:—"Let the heriots be as fits the degree. From a King's Thane, of those who are nearest to him, four horses, two saddled, two unsaddled, two swords, four spears, four shields, a helmet, a coat of mail, and fifty mancuses of gold. From a medial Thane (*medemra þegna*) a horse equipped and his arms, or his heals fang<sup>6</sup> in Wessex, and in Mercia and East Anglia two pounds. Among the Danes, the heriot of a King's Thane who has his soen (= baronial court) four pounds; if he stand in near relation to the King, two horses, one equipped, a sword, two spears, two shields, and fifty mancuses of gold. And from a Thane of the lower order, two pounds."

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<sup>1</sup> Thorpe, I. 426.

<sup>2</sup> Thorpe, in his glossary at the end of his second volume, explains 'Bel-hús,' which we have translated *bell-house*, as equivalent to the Latin *tympnarium* and the French *tinel*, and as meaning a common hall in which the servants of the household took their meals. He interprets the word 'Burh-geat-sete' as literally a seat at a town gate, but used as a court for trying causes of family and tenants.

<sup>3</sup> Thorpe, I. 191.

<sup>4</sup> Thorpe, I. 415, 475, 525.

<sup>5</sup> Kemble thus clearly explains the difference between the '*heriot*' and the '*relief*,' though as far as their practical effect they were identical. "The horse and arms which in theory had been the loan of the chief were to be returned at the death of the vassal, in order that, according to the same theory, they might furnish some other adventurer with the instruments of service. These technically called *here-geatow*, i.e., literally *military equipments* have continued to our own day under the name of *Heriot*, and strictly speaking consist of horses and weapons. In later imitation of this, those who were not called on to perform military service were bound on demise to pay the best chattel (*melius catallum*), probably on the theoretical hypothesis that the lord, at the commencement of the tenancy, had supplied the necessary implements of agriculture. And this differs from a Relief, because Heriot is the *act of the leaving*, Relief the *act of the incoming* tenant or heir. Relief (*relevium*) is from *relevare*, to lift or take up again. It is a sum paid by the heir to the lord, on *taking*, or *lifting up again* the inheritance of an estate which has, as it were, fallen to the ground by the death of the ancestor." 'Saxons in England,' I. 178.'

<sup>6</sup> Heals-fang is explained by Thorpe (in his Glossary to Ancient Laws, &c.) to mean literally a 'pillory.' It does not occur, however, in this sense in any of the Anglo-Saxon laws, but is used to denote a certain fine, graduated according to the degree of the offender, and a commutation for a degrading punishment. 'Heals-fang' he conceives may therefore be defined:—"The sum a man sentenced to the pillory would have to pay to save him from that punishment, had it been in use."



Manors held by  
King's Thanes.

A large number of Manors in Wiltshire, though many of them were but of small extent, were held by various persons as King's Thanes. In many instances the same manors had been held, either by themselves or by members of their families, in the days of the Confessor. Some difference, however, would seem from sundry entries to have existed by custom with regard to the tenure of lands thus held in their own hands by King's Thanes. Probably many of such holdings were allodial lands, (though this expression is not met with in the Wiltshire Domesday), free lands, that is, of ancient inheritance, for which could be claimed an immunity from 'geld.' This, however, was not the case with all, for in the Record, over several of the entries, is written the word 'geld.' (= *geldantem* or *geldabilem*), as though this liability were an exception to what was a general rule with regard to the lands held by King's Thanes. Examples may be seen under TOCHEHAM (*p.* 135),—MERE (*p.* 137),—BRAMESSAGE (*p.* 141),—and GATEGRAM (*p.* 142).

MINISTRI REGIS,  
or the King's  
officers.

Amongst those who held rank as King's Thanes must be reckoned the MINISTRI REGIS, or KING'S OFFICERS. These were the principal officers of the Court, or members of the Royal Household, or held lands originally attached to such offices. Several of such persons had filled the high and honorable post of Camerarius (or Chamberlain of the household); amongst them were ODIN (*p.* 148),—TURSTIN (*p.* 148),—and ALBERIC (*p.* 149). Another, by name WARIN, was the King's bow-man (*p.* 149); GUNDEVIN was the keeper of the royal granaries (*p.* 149); a third is described (*p.* 147) as JOHANNES HOSTIARIUS (= Ostiarius), *i.e.*, the usher, or door-keeper. A comparison of an entry at *p.* 146, with the Exon Domesday, *p.* 163, shews that TEDBALD, who is reckoned among the king's officers, was one of the royal physicians. GEOFFREY, the holder of Draicote (*p.* 147), as we learn from a passage in the Exon Domesday (*p.* 160), was possessed of the high dignity of Marescallus (or Marshal), an office corresponding with that of the 'Steallere' and 'Horsþegn' among the Anglo-Saxons, the duties of which consisted in taking charge of everything connected with the royal equipments, and so led naturally enough to its holders becoming the head of the active and disposable military force of the palace.

VENATORES, or  
the Huntsmen.

Under this head, also, of Taini Majores are certainly to be reckoned the VENATORES, or HUNTSMEN, mention of whom is so frequent throughout the Survey. As guardians of the Royal Forests, many of them were not only of good rank,<sup>1</sup> but were well endowed with lands. WALERAN, the Huntsman, from whom descended several well-known families in Wilts, was possessed of considerable estates (*pp.* 104–107). Many of the manors granted to this class of persons were in the vicinity of one or other of the forests. Thus CROC held a manor at Todeworde (*p.* 146), close by the forest of CHUTE,—ULURIC at Scaldeburne (*p.* 140), near that of Savernake,—GODRIC at Mera (*p.* 137), in the neighbourhood of that of SELWOOD. A reference to the lands belonging to WALERAN will shew that many of them were also in the vicinity of forest-land. Under Chepeham (*p.* 9), we have notice of a manor which the Confessor had granted to ULVIET his huntsman: another of the royal huntsmen in the days of King Edward held a small estate under the Abbess of Wilton at Newetone (*p.* 45). In one entry we have a manor belonging to the KING'S FORESTERS in the forest of GRAVELINGES (*p.* 144).

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<sup>1</sup> The position held by the VENATORES is well defined in Canute's 'Constitutiones de Foresta.' All those engaged in 'warding' the forests were out of 'Hundred-Law,' that is, quit and free of all summonses, county courts, and military dues. Thus, among the 'Constitutiones de Foresta' § 9 [Thorpe, I. 427], we have the following—“Sint omnes.....liberi et quieti ab omnibus provincialibus summonitionibus et popularibus placitis quæ 'Hundred-laghe' Angli dicunt, et ab omnibus armorum oneribus quod 'Warscot' Angli dicunt, et forinsecis querelis.” The persons of the Head-Foresters were guarded by severe penalties. The Court of the Forest was to be held four times a year, and exercised a jurisdiction such as belonged only to the higher and royal courts. See 'Saxons in England,' II. 81.



It may be observed, in passing, that occasionally we find the same persons holding lands in different capacities. Thus WILLIAM CORNIOLE held Helprintone (*p.* 129), as one of the King's servants, and Wichford (*p.* 149), as one of the King's officers. HUMFREY DE L'ISLE is, as we learn by a comparison of the entries in the Exchequer and Exon Domesday (see *pp.* 121, 163), recorded separately as holding Schernecote (*p.* 121), under the title of Humfrey the Chamberlain. So too, whilst most of the Huntsmen are entered as holding lands as King's Thaners, CROC held Stocche (*p.* 149), as one of the King's Officers.

It is possible that though the *SERVIENTES REGIS*, or KING'S SERVANTS, comprised a class of officers of the court of an inferior relative position to those just described, they may have been included, as far as rank was concerned, among the *Taini Majores*, or Higher Thaners. Amongst them was ANSGER, the King's cook, the holder of Helprintone (*p.* 129);—and STEPHEN, his carpenter, the possessor of a small estate at Ardscote (*p.* 130);—and OSMUND, his interpreter<sup>1</sup> (if indeed we may draw such a conclusion from the entry in the Exon Domesday) the holder of Ponberie (*p.* 130). In one case we have TEDBALD, the physician, and HUMFREY, the cook, numbered among the *Ministri Regis* as joint-owners of Widehille. [See *p.* 146 compared with *p.* 163.] In this last instance, possibly by *cook* may be intended the office of *Disc-þegn* or Thane of the table, which corresponded with that of Steward or Dapifer, such as was held by Ednod in the days of the Confessor (*p.* 61). All the officers of the King had much deference paid to them, and even the lower situations about the court entitled the holders to much social rank. Thus, when Hardicanute sent certain persons to dig up the body of Harold, he is said to have appointed 'Ælfric, Archbishop of York, Earl Godwin, Styr master of the household, Edric the steward, Trough his *cook*, and *others of high dignity.*'<sup>2</sup>

We have spoken of the Lesser Thaners as corresponding with what in some portions of the Record are called *VAVASSOURS*. This last title does not occur in the Wiltshire Domesday, though no doubt in this class were included very many who are named as principal under-tenants. Thus the subordinate holders of Boltintone (*p.* 53), are described as Thaners; the demesne of the Abbess of Ambresbury as chief owner is said to be worth £13; and then "*quod Taini tenent*" is valued at 15 shillings. Selden conjectures that they held their lands either of a mesne lord, or not immediately of the King, or at least of the King as of an honour or manor and not in chief. And Sir H. Spelman gives us much the same account when he says,—“The grantees who received their estates from the Barons or Tenants in chief and not from the King were called *Valvasours*, and were with their lords as they, the Tenants in chief, were to the King.” They corresponded with what were called *Frankleins* at a later period, for Chaucer calls his *Franklein* a *Vavassour*. The position held by them is explained in an early account of the services of the tenants of Ramsey Monastery, in which they are thus distinguished from the '*milites*;'—“*Præter hos milites sunt Franklani, quorum quidam tenent dimidiam hidam, quidam plus, quidam minus, et solent adjuvare milites ad servicium faciendum.*”<sup>3</sup> According to Morgan they

The LESSER  
THANERS, who cor-  
responded with  
the VAVASSOURS

<sup>1</sup> The Exon Domesday (*p.* 170) gives the name as Osmund *Latimar*. Ellis (*I.* 91) quotes from a register of Abingdon (MS. Cott. Claud. C. ix. *fol.* 139b) the following explanation of the term, “*Gilbertus Latemer, id est interpretis.*” *Latin-arius* (= *Latin-er*) would seem to be the origin of the word; one, that is, whose skill in Latin was presumed to enable him to understand other languages. Hugo *Latinarius* occurs among the tenants in Hants (Domes. I. 50b). Blount says, “Beneath Whittington in Shropshire one Wrenoc, son of Meuric, held lands by the service of being *latimer* (i.e., interpreter) between the English and the Welshmen.”—See Kennett's *Paroch. Antiq. (Glossary)*; also, ‘England under the Normans,’ *p.* 207.

<sup>2</sup> Quoted from Simeon of Durham, by Ellis, *I.* 92.

<sup>3</sup> *New Monast.* II. 579.



were "not very unlike the sochemen of a previous period, and seem to resemble the class of yeomen freeholders, called statesmen, now becoming extinct, whose name perhaps indicates that they form a middle class, or estate."<sup>1</sup>

Confirmation of the accuracy of these opinions seems to be derived from several of the entries in the Wiltshire Domesday. Thus all the subordinate holdings under the Abbot of Glastonbury in DOBREHAM (p. 28), are called 'Terra Tainorum.' Under BREME (p. 38), we have land granted 'cuidam Taino.' Siward, a Thane, is registered as holding land at CHEGESLAUE (p. 93), under Milo Crispin. So in the Exon Domesday, at p. 174, we have among the land holders, the 'Thanes of Edward the Sheriff,' and at p. 185, the 'Thanes of Ernulf de Hesding.'

THANES OF THE  
SHIRE.

Of this class were no doubt the TAINI SCIRÆ (Thanes of the Shire), by whose evidence the Commissioners seem to have been commonly guided in making their returns. They are very frequently alluded to in the Wiltshire portion of the Record. See under WINTREBURNE (p. 33),—ALENTONE (p. 63),—LANGEFORDE (p. 73). In one case, under CAUNA (p. 7), we have the expression 'testimonio Sciræ.'

We have already stated that the demesne land was cultivated by the lord himself for his own especial use. In each estate he seems to have placed a Prefectus or Prepositus, that is a Bailiff or Steward, answering to the Anglo-Saxon 'Wicnere,' whose position varied with the rank of his employer and the extent of his jurisdiction, for he represented the lord in his manorial court and had to see that the various services due to him were properly rendered.

Gathering our conclusions from the entries themselves, the demesne lands in Wiltshire would seem to have been chiefly cultivated by the SERVI or SERFS. With them are sometimes associated the 'COLIBERTI,' which we have translated COLIBERTS.

The SERFS, their  
condition in ol-  
den time.

The Anglo-Saxon word for a serf was *Ɔeow* or *Esne*, for, though there seems to have been some difference between the two, they are used as identical in meaning in the laws ascribed to Ina.<sup>2</sup> The name by which they are designated in the laws of William the Conqueror,—namely *Naifs* or *Neifs*,—the latin word for which is *Nativi*,—<sup>3</sup> seems to justify the inference, that they were originally the lowest class of the natives engaged in the cultivation of the soil, when the country was subdued by the Saxons, who were retained by the conquerors in a state of bondage. From this circumstance, no doubt, it was that the terms *Wealh* and *Wyln* were also used for this class. Certainly nothing is more unlikely, or opposed to facts, than the notion once commonly entertained of the total expulsion or extermination of the British by the Anglo-Saxon invaders. No doubt, as regards the irresponsibility of the master in the eye of the law, as to all dealings between himself and his *peow*, the lot of the serf was a hard one. As far as legal position was concerned, he was in fact "the absolute property of the lord, a chattel to be disposed of at the lord's pleasure, and having a value only for the benefit of the lord, or of some public authority

<sup>1</sup> 'England under the Normans,' 224.

<sup>2</sup> The one is used in the rubric and the other as its equivalent in the text of the law alluded to. See Thorpe, I. 121. The *Esne* seems to have belonged to the class of poor mercenaries who served for their hire on their land, and not to have been reduced so low in the social scale as the *Ɔeow*, or, as he was also sometimes called, the *Wealh*. 'Saxons in England,' I. 215.

<sup>3</sup> Thorpe, I. 480.



in his place. The serf could not represent himself or others; his interests had to be guarded by others, for he himself had no standing in any public courts."<sup>1</sup> Even as late as in the time of Ethelred and Canute the law ventured no further in favour of the serf than to prohibit his being sold into heathendom, or without some fault on his part.<sup>2</sup> At the same time the mere material condition of the serf was not necessarily one of great hardship.<sup>3</sup> Many alleviations of his condition had in course of centuries been obtained through the kind offices of the clergy. They procured for him respite from labour at certain times, from sun-set on Sunday-eve till sun-set on Monday-eve, on certain high festivals and on the days which preceded or followed them, and by the laws of Ina it is expressly enacted that if the lord compelled his 'peow-man,' or serf, to work on the Sunday, the serf was to be declared free, and the lord to pay a fine of 30 shillings.<sup>4</sup> No doubt to the same influence it must be ascribed that in the wills of the Anglo-Saxon proprietors, we so often find directions for the manumission of a certain number of serfs, for the 'soul's heal' of the testator. The privilege given by the laws of Alfred<sup>5</sup> to the serf to bequeath to whomsoever they wished whatever any one might give them in God's name, or what they might earn in their own permitted times of work, implies also a protection from the exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the lord, in removing a labourer from a plot of ground well cultivated by his own industry, or in depriving him of all interest in his own efforts. Hence the conclusion to which Kemble comes seems a just one; "it seems doubtful whether the labour of the serf was practically more severe, or the remuneration much less than that of an agricultural labourer in this country at this day. His lord was bound to feed him for his own sake, and if, when old and worn out, he wished to rid himself of a useless burden, he could by an act of emancipation, hand over his broken-down labourer to the care of a Church, which, with all its faults, never totally lost sight of the divine precepts of charity. We are not altogether without the means of judging as to the condition of the serf and the provision made for him. In the prose version of Salomon and Saturn it is said that every serf ought to receive yearly seven hundred and thirty loaves, that is, two loaves a day, besides morning meals and noon meals; this cannot be said to be a very niggardly portion. Again, the valuable document entitled, "Rectitudines singularum personarum," gives details respecting the allowance made to the serfs in various prædial or domestic capacities, which would induce a belief not only that they were tolerably provided for, but even enabled by the exertion of skill and industry to lay up funds of their own towards the purchase of their freedom, the redemption of their children, or the alleviation of their own poverty."<sup>6</sup>

The number of Serfs registered in the Wiltshire Domesday, as attached to the various manors, is about *sixteen hundred*.

In the laws of William the Conqueror is a form for the emancipation of a serf. It runs thus:—"We forbid any one selling a man out of his own county. If any one wishes to give freedom to his serf, let him deliver him to the Sheriff by the right hand, in full county (in pleno comitatu), and proclaim him free from all

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<sup>1</sup> 'Saxons in England,' I. 209.

<sup>2</sup> Thorpe, I, 305, 317, 379.

<sup>3</sup> Care must be taken in drawing conclusions respecting serfs not to form them exclusively from statements which have reference to the condition of the wite-peow, or penal slave,—a convict, that is, reduced to slavery for crime, and expiating his offences by his sufferings. Kemble (I. 210—213) gives a long and careful description of the various classes of the *unfree* population.

<sup>4</sup> Thorpe's Ancient Laws, I. 39, 105, 173, 338.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. I. 93.

<sup>6</sup> 'Saxons in England,' I. 214.



yoke of servitude by manumission, and show him open roads and doors, and give him the arms of a free man, (namely a lance and a sword. Thenceforth he shall be free."<sup>1</sup> One instance occurs in the Domesday for Gloucester I. 167b) of this manumission of serfs. Under the land of William Leuric at Heile, it is said, "Ibi erant 12 servi quos Willelmus liberos fecit."

The COLIBERTS,  
their semi-ser-  
vile condition.

It is not easy to give an exact account of the COLIBERTI.—According to Ducange "they were called Coliberts in the civil law who had been presented with their freedom by the lord whose serfs they had been." He explains the word as though it were *con-libertus*, and describes their condition as being reckoned neither amongst the altogether free, nor amongst those who are wholly serfs.<sup>2</sup> They corresponded with the *coloni* of a former age. Having been serfs admitted to freedom, though not fully and completely, they were called *conditionales*. And Cowell, in his Law Interpreter, also explains the word as denoting 'a middle class of tenants, between servile and free, or such as held their freedom of tenure under condition of such works and services.' They were in fact a semi-servile class, occupying a position between the *servi* and the *liberi*, doing many of the works of the former but holding by the tenure of the latter. Such persons, as Heywood remarks, "who had been slaves, are found after their manumission uniformly on the demesnes, probably those which they had worked on before, and therefore the bare act of manumission did not discharge them from all connexion with the lord's demesnes, or entitle them to be placed among the villans and bordars. They seem to have been compulsorily attached to the same spot, and, as far as can now be traced, to have been obliged to associate with the same persons, and perform the same labours as in their originally servile state."<sup>3</sup>

In Domesday Book there are several entries from which it would appear that the COLIBERTS held much the same position as the BURI or BURES. Thus in an entry relating to the manor of DENE, in Hants (I fol. 38b), *Bures* is an interlineation in a coeval hand above the word *Coliberti*. Again, in the Domesday for Worcestershire (I. 174b), under *Poiwic*, we have the word *Coliberti* in like manner written above *Buri*. The Anglo-Saxon word *ge-bár* whence comes our modern *boor*, is, as we shall have occasion presently to show, used generically for all free labourers or occupiers below a certain grade. It is equivalent to *colonus* (whence comes the modern word *clown*), which is used in the laws of William the Conqueror<sup>4</sup> to denote the lower class of free agricultural labourers.

This semi-servile character of the Coliberts is borne out by the entries in the Wiltshire Domesday. Very frequently they are associated with the Serfs in the cultivation of the lord's demesne. Examples may be seen under AMBLESBERIE (p. 8),—ALDBORNE (p. 11),—MELCHESAM (p. 12),—WESTBERIE (p. 13),—POTERNE (p. 22),—DOBREHAM (p. 28),—CHETRE (p. 69),—and elsewhere. On the other hand there are instances, though they are by no means so numerous, in which they are named together with the tenants who occupied and cultivated the 'out-lands,' or those portions of the manor not included in the lord's demesne. Thus, under CAUNA (p. 7), and EDENDONE (p. 52), we have the Coliberts classed with the Villans and Bordars, in contradistinction to the Serfs.

<sup>1</sup> Thorpe, I. 493.

<sup>2</sup> "Coliberti nec inter omnino liberos nec inter omnino servos accensebantur, nec liberis nec servis annumerarentur, licet ad servorum statum proprius accederent, cum eorum instar essent in commercio, dominos haberent, quibus census de more exsolvebant, et ab iis in libertatem non secus ac servi affererentur. Patet non multum aberrare qui colibertos ejusdem fuisse conditionis dicunt, quos ætas anterior *colonos* appellavit. Erant servi in libertatem, non quidem plenariam sed conditionalem asserti: unde etiam *conditionales* dicuntur ejusmodi homines alicui vel servituti obnoxii, a qua rursus afferebantur interdum in potiore libertatem." Ducange *sub voce* COLIBERTUS.

<sup>3</sup> Heywood on the Ranks of the People under the Anglo-Saxons, p. 314.

<sup>4</sup> Thorpe, I. 481.



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Fortunately we have, in a very valuable document entitled 'Rectitudines singularum personarum,'<sup>1</sup> the position of the Villan defined with tolerable accuracy. Both the Anglo-Saxon version of that document and its Latin translation are of ancient date, and when we find therefore the one giving *villanus* as equivalent to *ge-neát*, we can have little doubt as to his true character and position. "The *geneát*-right (*villani rectum*) is various according to the custom of the land. In some places he must pay land-gafol (= rent), and a grass-swine yearly; ride and carry and lead load;<sup>2</sup> he must work and feed<sup>3</sup> his lord; he must reap and mow; he must hew the deer-hedge and hold *sæte*;<sup>4</sup> he must build and enclose the burh [or mansion]; he must make new roads to the farm; he must pay church-shot and alms-fee;<sup>5</sup> he must hold head-ward and horse-ward;<sup>6</sup> he must go on errand far and near, whithersoever he is directed."

Such services as these could only be rendered by a free-man, and one also who was in a substantial position. It is not implied that all these services were to be performed in each instance, as it is expressly said that these depended on the custom of the particular land which was held. In any case, however, the villan must have had many dependents under him, in order to enable him to pay the services due to the lord. We are not informed of the amount of such services that might be demanded for a given quantity of land. Possibly we might obtain a tolerably accurate idea on this subject by an examination of ancient Court Rolls, or Custumals of Manors.

There can be no doubt that in Wiltshire the villan represented the principal of the subordinate tenants or cultivators of the land. The name *Villanus* was assigned to him no doubt because he held his land according to the *custom of the Vill*, or Manor, and hence its synonym *Custumarius*,<sup>7</sup> that is, 'customary tenant.' And in time these customary tenants became what we know by the more familiar name of *copy-holders*. The process is thus described by Blackstone:—"Villans in process of time gained considerable ground on their lords, and in

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<sup>1</sup> This document is printed in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, I. 432. A later edition was published by Dr. H. Leo, of Halle.

<sup>2</sup> The Anglo-Saxon reads 'and lade lædan,' which the Latin translates 'et summagium ducere.' By *summagium* is denoted a service which consisted in supplying the lord with beasts of burden, or, as Roquefort explains it, 'Service qu'un vassal devoit a son seigneur, et qui consistoit a faire quelques voyages par ses betes de somme. See Thorpe's Glossary, *sub voce* Lád.

<sup>3</sup> And *hlaford feormian* [et dominium suum *firmare*];—that is, the villan was bound to give a certain portion of the 'feorm,' or produce of the land, to the lord.

<sup>4</sup> And *sæte haldan* [et stabilitatem observare]. Kemble (I. 322) interprets this service as consisting in helping to make park-paling, and perhaps keeping watch for game. Ellis (I. iii.) says that *stabilitio* meant stalling the deer. To drive the deer and other game from all quarters to the centre of a gradually contracted circle, where they were compelled to stand, was *stabilitio*.

<sup>5</sup> And *cyric-sceat syllan* and *ælmes-feoh* [et *circsceatum dare et almesfeoh*, id est, pecuniam elemosinæ]. *Cyric-sceat* or Church-shot was, according to Bishop Kennett, a quantity of corn paid to the priest on St. Martin's day as the first-fruits of harvest, and hence called 'Primitiæ seminum.' The payment was enjoined in the laws of King Ina and also in those of King Canute. Thorpe, I. 105, 367. See also Ellis, I. 300. Some further remarks on this payment will be found in the next chapter.

<sup>6</sup> The Latin equivalent for the service called *heafod-ward* is *custodia capitis*. Duncange defines *custodia* as 'obligatio qua tenentur vassalli *excubias facere* in castris dominorum, quas vulgo *gardes* vocant.' Hence this expression may signify holding watch at the tent of the lord.—*Hors-ward* would seem to have been a service which consisted in watching the *horses* of the lord.

<sup>7</sup> See Hund. R. II. 512, where, as elsewhere, *villani* and *custumarii* are used as synonymous.



particular strengthened the tenure of their estates to that degree that they came to have in them in many places an interest full as good, in others better than their lords. For the good nature and benevolence of many lords of manors having, time out of mind, permitted their villans and their children to enjoy their possessions without interruption, in a regular course of descent, the common law, of which custom is the life, now gave them title to prescribe against their lords, and, on performance of the same services, to hold their lands, in spite of any determination of the lord's will. For though in general they are still said to hold their estates at the will of the lord, yet it is such a will as is agreeable to the custom of the manor; which customs are preserved and evidenced by the rolls of the several courts baron in which they are entered, or kept on foot by the constant immemorial usage of the several manors in which the lands lie. And as such tenants had nothing to show for their estates but their customs, and admissions, in pursuance of them, entered on those rolls, or the copies of such entries witnessed by the steward, they now began to be called *tenants by copy of court roll*, and their tenure itself a copyhold."<sup>1</sup>

Next in social position to the Villan, according to the document already quoted, was the COTSETLER, OR The COTSETLER OF COSCET. as he is commonly termed in the Wiltshire Domesday, the COSCET. We meet with this class of tenants only in Devonshire, Dorset, Shropshire, Somerset, and Wilts. There are in the whole of Domesday but about 1750 registered, and of these more than 1400 are found in the Wiltshire portion of the Record. They were no doubt cottagers who held small portions of land, generally about five acres, as attached to their tenement, for which they were to render certain services to the lord. It will be observed that in the following extract, which describes his rights and duties, it is expressly implied that the Coscet was a freeman:—"The Cotsetler's right is according to the custom of the land. In some places he must work for the lord every Monday throughout the year; or three days each week in harvest. He need pay no land-gafol [i.e., *rent*]. He ought to have five acres; more if it be the custom of the place. If it be less it is too little, because his service is often called upon. He must pay his hearth-penny<sup>2</sup> on Holy Thursday, as is the duty of *every freeman*. He must acquit his lord's inland,<sup>3</sup> when summoned to do so, at sea-ward and at the King's deer-hedge, and at such things as are in his competence. He must pay his church-shot at Martinmas."

Such services as these were by no means of a servile character, especially those which required the Coscet in his own person to supply the liabilities of the lord in hewing the king's deer-hedge, or performing the duty of coast-guard.

It is commonly said that the COTTAR is much the same as the COSCET, or, at all events, that the difference between them was so trifling that it cannot now be discovered.<sup>4</sup> But against this theory is to be set the fact that the Coscet and the Cottar are repeatedly mentioned in the same entries. Examples may be seen under

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<sup>1</sup> Blackstone's Comment. 4to. Oxf. 1766, vol. ii. 95. See Ellis, I. 78.

<sup>2</sup> According to the glossaries, Heorð-penig was the same as what was also called Rom-feoh, Rom-sceat, and in Latin 'denarius Sancti Petri' (or Peter's-pence), a due payable to the see of Rome, and consisting of one penny from every hearth. See Thorpe, I. 170.

<sup>3</sup> The Anglo-Saxon has 'werige his bláfordes inland,' which the old Latin version translates '*adquietet inland domini sui*.' The meaning is that he shall *acquit* the lord of the duty (in other words perform it for his lord) of *sea-ward* (i.e., of coast-guard) and at the *King's deer hedge* (i.e., of attending the King's hunt, or perhaps in repairing the park-paling). See Kemble, I. 323.

<sup>4</sup> Ellis, I. 84.



COSEHAM (p. 11),—DANTESIE (p. 34),—BRECHEORDE (p. 35),—NEWETONE (p. 36),—CERLETONE (p. 37),—BOLTINTONE (p. 53),—BOSCOMBE (p. 54),—ALLENTONE (p. 54),—EDINTONE (p. 65),—LANGEFEL (p. 71),—LACOCK (p. 71),—HASEBERIE (p. 94). Moreover, in each of the counties in which the Coscets are mentioned, the Cottars occur as a distinct class. We must therefore assume that there was a difference between them, and in what that consisted we must seek now to ascertain.<sup>1</sup>

The GE-BUR, the class of labourers indicated by this term.

In the 'Rectitudines singularum personarum' there is no distinct mention made of the Cottar or Bordar. But we have a long description of the *Ge-búr* (= Boor), of which class, as such, there is no mention in the Wilts Domesday, which is so comprehensive in its character as to appear rather to include several classes of much the same grade, than to be limited to any one in particular. And some expressions in it seem to throw light on the relative position of the classes which we are now considering. The entry is as follows:—"The customs of the Ge-búr are very various. In some places they are heavy, in others moderate. In some places it is usual that he shall do two days' week-work, whatever work may be commanded him, every week throughout the year; and three days' week-work in harvest, and three from Candlemas to Easter. If he does haulage, he need not work himself while his horse is out. He must pay at Michaelmas 10 gafol-pence, and at Martinmas 23, and a sester of barley,<sup>2</sup> and 2 hens; at Easter one young sheep or two pence; and he shall lie out at the lord's fold<sup>3</sup> from Martinmas till Easter, as often as it comes to his turn. And from the time when they first begin to plough till Martinmas he shall plough one acre every week, and himself prepare the seed in the lord's barn; in addition to this he must plough three acres *on request*, and two of grass-ploughing.<sup>4</sup> If he requires more grass, let him earn it on such conditions as he may. For his rent-ploughing [*gafol-yrðe*], he shall plough three acres, and sow them from his own barn. He shall pay his hearth-penny; and two and two shall feed one stag-hound. And every Ge-búr shall give six loaves to the In-swán<sup>5</sup> when he drives his herd to masting. In the same land, where this custom prevails, the Ge-búr has a right, towards first stocking his land, to two oxen, one cow, and six sheep, and seven acres in his yard of land ready sown. After the first year, he must do all the customs that belong to him; and he is to be supplied with *tools for his work* and *furniture for his house*. When he dies, let his lord again have all that is left behind.

<sup>1</sup> In the Shaftesbury Chartulary (Harl. MS. 61) under Hentoun, in Dorset, we have a clear distinction drawn between the Cotsetli and the Cotarii, different lists being given of those who held on the respective tenures. See *fol.* 65b. The former seem there to have commonly had *four acres* of land, paying at the same time certain rent, and performing certain services.

<sup>2</sup> The Anglo-Saxon reads 'on Martinus mæsse-dæg xxiii systra beres,' i.e., "at Martinmas 23 *esters of barley*." This seems so immense an amount that we have preferred to follow the old Latin version, which gives the version in the text.

<sup>3</sup> The fold being often at a great distance from the homestead required careful watching, especially during the winter-months. See Kemble, I. 324.

<sup>4</sup> The Anglo-Saxon reads 'þreo æceras to béne and twá to gærsyrðe,' which the Latin translates 'tres acras *precum* et duas de herbagio,' the general meaning of which is, that if he has to work on old arable ground he is to plough *three*, if on meadow land (which would be harder to work, as it would have to be broken up) *two* acres. These works, thus given *on request* were what were called *precatations*. At first, 'according to the oldest custom, such work was freely offered, then *precariously* requested, lastly despotically demanded.' Thorpe's Glossary, *sub voce* Feorm. In the north of England, the days on which the tenants gave such labour to their lords were called *boon* days, evidently from the Anglo-Saxon *bén*, which primarily means simply a *request*. There were precatations of ploughing, or as they were termed *bén-yrð* (*precarix carucarum*) in winter or spring, and precatations in autumn for gathering in the crops called *bén-ríp*. See Introduction to Domesday of St. Paul's, p. lxvii.

<sup>5</sup> The In-swán was the *swain*, or swine-herd, of the in-land or demesne.



‘ This land-law prevails in some lands, but, as I have before said, in some places it is heavier, in some lighter, because the customs of all lands are not alike. In some places the Ge-búr has to pay *honey-gafol*, in some *meat-gafol*, in some *ale-gafol*. Let him that holds the shire take heed to know always what is *the old arrangement about the land*, and what is *the custom of his country*.’<sup>1</sup>

It cannot be supposed for an instant that any *one* Ge-búr could be called upon to render all these services. The concluding words, which qualify the whole passage, plainly intimate that the above extract is to be regarded as the description of a *class* of cultivators of the soil, and of the *kind* of services that could be required by the lord, the special ones demanded, both as to number and extent, being settled by the custom of each particular manor. A notice of the words italicised will shew how the peculiar tenure of the classes included in it is described.

First among these, it is believed, was the COTTAR. The *cottage* given to him by the lord, and also The COTTARS. furnished by him, may well account for his name. A comparison of the services due from the Coscet and the Cottar will shew that those rendered by the former were of a much higher character than those demanded from the latter. Moreover, the Coscet, though his portion of land was small in extent, might at all events call the stock, and produce of the same, his own, provided he performed his customary services. The Cottar, as a Ge-búr, received what land he held only as a loan from the lord, who, as he had stocked the land, and furnished the cottage, and even supplied tools for his poor dependent, took possession again of all on the tenant’s decease.

To this same class, also, it is conjectured, belonged the BORDARIUS or BORDAR. That the Cottar and The BORDARS. Bordar were of the same social grade appears tolerably clear from the fact that in the Ely MS. we find the term *bordarii* where the breviate of the same entry in the Exchequer Domesday reads *cotarii*.<sup>2</sup> They derived their name from the fact of their paying their *gafol* (or rent) in kind,—in provisions, that is, to supply the lord’s table. In letting out land to under-tenants, care was always taken to reserve a sufficient quantity to supply the lord’s table with provisions. Lands so appropriated “were styled *bord-lands*, the occupiers *bordarii*, and the rents *bord-land rents*, and sometimes *table-rents*—for whether we construe the Anglo-Saxon *bord* by *domus* with some, or by *mensa* with others, it is not material, since to supply the house or table with provisions conveys precisely the same idea.”<sup>3</sup>

According to Mr. Morgan, a bordar’s usual tenement was five acres in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Middlesex, and Somerset. “In a few cases,” he says, “tenants of three acres, and of seven acres and a half are called bordars. They assisted the villans in husbandry, but were not always themselves owners of ploughs and oxen. It is possible that their yards, or gardens, may have been, not shares in the common fields, but small parcels severed from the true villenage, and surrounded by the lord’s free-hold land. Out of Domesday, bordars are not

<sup>1</sup> Thorpe, I. 435.

<sup>2</sup> Ellis, I. 83.

<sup>3</sup> Gentleman’s Mag. (1792) p. 1183. Bracton’s explanation is much of the same character, when he says:—“Est autem dominicum, quod quis habet *ad mensam*, et proprie sicut sunt *Boordlands* Anglice.” Fleta also speaks of the same as ‘*terra ad mensam assignata*.’ In similar manner we have John Daincourt, in the year 1169, saying of a plough-land at Branston, ‘*una de carucatis fuit de dominio meo, mensæ meæ*.’ New Mon., iv. 421. The same writer adds, “It is common in *our days* (i.e., at the close of the last century) for tenants to supply their landlords with so many hundreds of cheese annually, and so many pounds of butter weekly.”



often mentioned in English records; their name had been brought into England by the Normans, and it disappears at the end of the twelfth century. In Normandy they were principally employed in domestic labours, while the services of the other peasants were directed to the cultivation of the land. This is quite consistent with some entries in Domesday; we read of bordars being servants at the court at Evesham (I. 175*b*), and of bordars who abided about the hall at Tewkesbury (I. 163)."<sup>1</sup>

The same author tells us, that very frequently, when the value of a mill was not large, its keeper was a bordar. "We frequently find a single bordar in lands which have a small mill: this is most remarkable in particular counties, such as Oxford, Gloucester, Northampton, Warwick, and Leicestershire, and several lands with two mills have likewise two bordars."<sup>2</sup>

There are two other classes of peasantry named in the Wiltshire Domesday of which we must make mention, the MELLITARIJ, or Bee-keepers, and the PORCARIJ, or Swine-herds.

The MELLITARIJ,  
OF BEE-KEEPERS.

The Anglo-Saxon name of the MELLITARIUS was *Beo-Ceorl* (= Bee-Churl). His duties and privileges are thus defined in the document already so frequently quoted,—“The Bee-keeper, if he have a gafol-herd (that is, hold them at an annual *gafol* or rent), shall pay all the customary dues of the place. In some places it is usual for him to give five sesters of honey as *gafol*, in others, he has commonly to pay more. He must also often be prepared to do many works at the will of his lord, and must render service of *ben-yrðe*<sup>3</sup> and *ben ripe*,<sup>3</sup> and help in mowing the meadow. And if he have good land he shall have a horse with which he may do haulage for his lord, or lead himself whithersoever it may be told him. And there are many things of like character that must be done by the Bee-keeper which cannot now be narrated. When he dies, the lord shall have what is left behind, with the exception of any part of it which is free.”<sup>4</sup>

The Mellitarii are named but once in the Wiltshire Domesday, under WESTBERIE (*p.* 13). Among the perquisites of Edward of Salisbury, as Sheriff of Wilts, were ‘sixteen sextaries of honey, or instead of honey, sixteen shillings’ (*p.* 64). It must be borne in mind that there were, among the servile class, some who were Bee-keepers, or Honey-men as they have been called. The Saxon name for such a person was *Ðeów-beoceorl*, or as the Latin gives it, ‘*Servus custos apum.*’ These in the various entries in Domesday, are, no doubt, accounted for under the Serfs.

The PORCARIJ, or  
SWINEHERDS.

The PORCARIJ were the Swine-herds. As in the previous case, there was the *Ðeów-swán*, or as he is also called, *Æhte-swán*, the ‘*Servus porcarius qui dominicam gregem curiæ custodit;*’ and also the *Gafol-swán*, who was a freeman, and who paid a certain *gafol*, or rent in kind, to the lord for the privilege of masting his swine in the common fields, or the woods belonging to the manor. Of the former, we have no doubt very many included among the Serfs. Of the latter, there are but 87 named in the Wilts Domesday, and these were attached to the

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<sup>1</sup> ‘England under the Normans,’ p. 64.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 100, where a number of references to various passages in Domesday are given in corroboration of the truth of the above statement.

<sup>3</sup> On the meaning of these terms, see note on p. lx.

<sup>4</sup> Thorpe, I. 436.



large manors of Bradford, Westbury, Chippenham, and Warminster. The Gafol-swán had not only to give to the lord a certain number of porkers yearly,—in many places, according to the ‘Rectitudines singularum personarum,’ fifteen—ten old and five young,—but was liable to be called upon to perform similar services with the Beo-ceorl. Amongst other things he had to provide a horse for the lord’s work when required to do so, at certain times.

This review of the various classes mentioned in the Wilts Domesday will probably lead many persons to the conclusion that the lot of the dependent freeman was no enviable one in olden time. Still it must be borne in mind, that, however subject he might be in some instances to the tyranny or caprice of the lord under whom he held his land, the law protected him fully in the enjoyment of all the privileges which custom had assigned to his particular tenure or condition. The duties of lord and vassal, even to the lowest class, his very serfs, were within certain limits well defined, and the law provided that ample justice should be meted out to all. In strict truth, the lord of a manor in the eleventh century was but the head of a confederacy, the subordinate members of which held their lands by a tenure not less certain than his own. It was assumed as a fact, that, on the estate which they helped to cultivate, the husbandman and the labourer should have both house and provisions, and no lord could either neglect the proper cultivation of his estate, or eject without due cause those by whose labour it was tilled. For thus ran the law of the Conqueror,<sup>1</sup>—‘Coloni et terrarum exercitores non vexentur ultra debitum et statutum; nec licet dominis removere colonos a terris, dummodo debita servicia persolvant.’ . . . . “Si domini terrarum non procurent idoneos cultores ad terras suas colendas, justiciarii hoc faciant.”

General condition  
of the tenantry  
in olden time.

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<sup>1</sup> “Cil qui custient la terre ne deit lum trauailer se de lour droite cense; nonn le loist a seignurage de partir les cultiurs de lur terre; pur tant cum il pussent le dreit servise faire”.....“Si les seignurages ne facent altri gainurs uenir a lour terre, la justice le facet.”  
Laws of William the Conqueror, I. §§ 29, 31. [Thorpe, I. 480].



## CHAPTER IV.

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Estates belonging to the Church at the time of Domesday. Confiscation of Church property, how far to be attributed to the Conqueror. The tenure in frankalmoigne. Gifts to the Church recorded. Estates held by foreign monasteries. The Churches in Wiltshire, —very many not named because no land belonging to them chargeable with geld. Churches held in moieties and other shares. Titles of ministers,—presbyter,—clericulus. Vicars of parishes, their position and income. Revenues of the Church. Alienation of Tithes. Leases of lands granted on lives. Cyric-sceat. State of the clergy in the tenth century.

Estates belonging  
to the Church.

A VERY large portion of the land in Wiltshire was, at the time of Domesday, in the hands of the Church. Manors assessed at no less than 1750<sup>1</sup> hides, representing probably some 260,000 acres, or more than *two-fifths* of the whole county, belonged to one or other of the great religious houses, or to persons holding high office in the church. In the north was Malmesbury Abbey with its 13 manors, some of them of large extent, embracing several subordinate ones, assessed at well-nigh 300 hides, and so implying the possession of some 50,000 acres. In the south were the two abbeys of Ambresbury and Wilton, each with a number of estates; those held by the latter monastery being nearly as extensive as those possessed by Malmesbury. The abbey of St. Edward at Shaftesbury moreover had considerable estates in Wilts, situated principally in the western portion of the county. The famous abbey at Glastonbury, and the three religious houses at Winchester, had goodly endowments here, whilst a few manors belonged to the abbeys of Romsey in Hants, and Cranbourne in Dorset.

Of high ecclesiastics the Bishop of Sarum was the greatest proprietor, holding as he did the estates belonging to the old Bishopric of Ramsbury, which but a few years before the Conquest had been united with that of Sherborne, and, with it, transferred to Sarum. Next came the Bishop of Winchester, who, either in right of his see, or as trustee for the monks of St. Swithin, held manors assessed at no less than 249 hides. Some foreign ecclesiastics, the Bishops of Baieux, Coutance, and Lisieux possessed a few manors, though none of any extent, amounting in all to hardly more than fifty hides, and the first two owed them, no doubt, as much to the services they rendered to William in his invasion of England, as to the sacred office which they held.

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<sup>1</sup> It has been sometimes supposed that the estates belonging to the Church were assessed considerably below their real value, and examples may no doubt be brought forward which seem to favor such a view. See above, p. xli. Ingulphus distinctly states that the possessions of Croyland Abbey were under-rated. Ellis, I. 30. As regards Wiltshire, as far as I have been able to carry out the enquiry, the valuation of Church estates seems on the whole a fair one. Compared with those belonging to laymen, they often seem over-rated; though no doubt they were in a better state of cultivation, and therefore more valuable. Thus GRETCLINTONE (p. 32) (Grittleton,) which belonged to Glastonbury, and CHIVELE (p. 74) (Keevil), which belonged to Ernulf de Hesding, contain respectively 1973 and 2049 acres, and yet the former paid geld for *thirty*, and the latter for *sixteen* hides.



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The tenure of  
Frankalmoigne.

All the estates belonging to the Church were held in Frankalmoigne, or 'free alms,' as it was termed. The Latin phrase is 'in elemosina,' or 'in libera et pura elemosina.' Some difference seems to have existed between these two tenures just named, but only in degree, not in kind, those who held lands 'in elemosina,' in charity, or by divine service, being bound to offer certain prayers on certain days, whilst those who held land in frankalmoigne, 'in libera elemosina,' were bound to pray only at their discretion. Such prayers for the soul of the donor of their lands and his heirs were supposed to be a sufficient return, and so exempted the monastic bodies from all secular burdens but that of the 'trinoda necessitas,' or the three imposts of *bryge-bôt* (the repairing of bridges), *burg-bôt* (the repairing of castles or fortresses), and *fyrð* (helping to maintain the military force of the kingdom).

This tenure would seem, from one entry, to have been continued as to manors belonging to the Church, even though they were afterwards alienated. Thus Girald of Wilton is said to hold UPTONE of the King 'in elemosina' (p. 55). The estate alluded to is Upton Lovel, which at one time belonged to the Abbey at Wilton.

Gifts to the  
Church recorded.

A few gifts to the Church are noticed in the Wiltshire Domesday. Thus, at p. 50, we have an account of a small estate at DECHEMENTONE, which had been given to the Abbey at Wilton by a Thane named Toret, but which at the time of Domesday was unjustly held by the Bishop of Baieux. Again, under JERCHESFONTE (p. 51) we have an instance of the surrender of what was by no means necessarily an unjust possession, a certain Bailiff of the Abbess of St. Mary, Winton, to whom the principal estate belonged, restoring two hides of the same which he had held, together with all his stock of cattle, to the Church. In like manner, under BICHENESTOCH (p. 42), we are told that Harding, who had a life-interest in the estate, willingly surrendered the same to the Abbey at Shaftesbury.

Possessions of  
foreign  
monasteries.

The possessions held by foreign monasteries were but few. The Abbey of St. Michael de Monte in Normandy held the two churches of OTONE (p. 13); the Abbey of St. Wandragisil the Church of RUSTESELLE (p. 11); and that of Fontenay possessed a small estate at MIDELTONE (p. 117). The Abbey of St. Mary de Monteburg is registered as holding under Nigel 'the physician' (who seems to be the same as Nigel 'the priest' referred to at pp. 7, 172) some land at SUDTONE (p. 124). One donation only is recorded, and that has some interest attaching to it: a manor at DEVREL (p. 55) which had once belonged to Brictric, is spoken of as belonging to the Abbey of Bec, by the gift of Matilda, the Conqueror's Queen. The Exon Domesday (p. 177) speaks of it as having been given 'for the soul of the Queen.'

Churches named  
only incidentally  
in Domesday.

The precept which directed the formation of the Survey required no return to be made of Churches. To refer to Domesday therefore, as in any way giving us correct information as to the number of Churches, is useless. A few cases are named, but they are invariably those in which some land belonged to them as an endowment, which lands were subject to geld. Where such glebe lands did not exist, the mention of churches in Domesday is to be regarded only as incidental.

Proofs might easily be multiplied to shew that many churches did undoubtedly exist, of which no mention is made in the Record. Thus, in the churches of Bremhill and Burcombe there are, as all authorities are agreed, undoubted remains of Saxon work, and yet no notice of them occurs in Domesday. Again in the Church of East Knoyle, there are in the external wall of the south side of the chancel evident traces of a very early arcade, and there was also a church at Bradford of a date anterior to the conquest, and yet we have no account of either. Again, in the Anglo-Saxon charter of King Edgar, A.D. 972,<sup>1</sup> respecting West Overton,

<sup>1</sup> Cod. Diplom. 571.



where again Domesday is silent as to the existence of a church (*p.* 47), we have distinct mention of the *cyric-stede*, i.e., the *church-stead*; and we are quite sure that at Sarum there was one, if not several, churches, and yet even under SARISBERIE (*p.* 13) we have no notice whatever taken of them.

There can be no doubt that a large number of churches, or chapels, though many it is admitted were but of small extent, did exist at the time of Domesday. The four-fold distinction of churches specified in the laws of Canute<sup>1</sup> implies a considerable number of such sacred edifices in his reign, and there is a statement in one of the laws of Edward the Confessor which shows that there had been a large increase within a few years, there being in many places *three* or *four* where there had been but *one* previously.<sup>2</sup> Kemble's opinion, that the number of churches in Anglo-Saxon times was very great, is no doubt correct.<sup>3</sup> Some of them were built of wood; and were what our ancestors called *Stocken Churches*. One example only of such a Church occurs in Domesday, and that was at Begeland in Yorkshire, where we have recorded,—“*Ibi presbyter et ecclesia lignea.*”<sup>4</sup> They are often alluded to in early charters. Thus, in the grant from King Edgar to the Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster, we have notice of the ‘old wooden church of St. Andrew, above London fen, or the valley of the Fleet.’<sup>5</sup> In the History of Crowland, moreover, we have the following entry,—“*De dono Algari comitis ligneam capellam Sanctæ Mariæ per Spaldelyng quæ Anglice Stokkym appellatur.*”

There are only some *thirty* churches distinctly mentioned in the Wilts Domesday. Nearly all of them are registered under the ‘King's Land’ and will be principally found at *p.* 16.—A few others, such as that at ALWARBERIE (*p.* 56),—DONTONE (*p.* 17),—DEVREL (*p.* 55),—and WILCOTE (*p.* 65) (in which last place it is stated that there was a *new church*) are mentioned incidentally. In a few passages we have *presbyteri* mentioned, where there is no church named, but we may fairly consider the entry of the one as implying the existence of the other. Examples may be seen under RAMESBERIE (*p.* 23),—ENEDFORDE (*p.* 20),—RODE (*p.* 80),—and BROMHAM (*p.* 13). The presbyter, or parish priest, of the last-named place is said to hold land, ‘*de terra villanorum.*’ From other parts of Domesday it would appear that some *presbyteri* were holders of stock, and farmers of portions of the outlands, like the villans. Mr. Morgan reminds us that Chaucer's “Good Parson” was the ploughman's brother, and certainly there are many entries in Domesday in which the parish priest is numbered with the villans and bordars. The tenement of a parish priest was, it is conjectured, about equal to the tenement of a villan, not usually more than half a plough-land, and sometimes as little as twelve or fifteen acres.<sup>6</sup>

Number of Churches named in the Wiltshire Domesday.

In one entry we have *half a church* recorded as held by Bishop Osmund, *p.* 16. This is the only instance in Wiltshire, but in other portions of Domesday we are told of churches divided into moieties, and other fractions. The following examples are taken from Mr. Morgan's book:—“At Sibson, in Huntingdonshire, the church and mill were equally divided between the Abbot of Thorney and Earl Eustace (*I.* 205). Several

<sup>1</sup> There was the “Heafod mynster,” that is, the chief or *head minster*;—the “medemra mynster,” translated *mediocris ecclesia*;—then one described as somewhat less in extent, translated *minor ecclesia*, ‘where there was a little service and a burial place;’—and then there was the Feld-cirice, literally *field church* (*ecclesia campestris*)—where there was no burial place. Thorpe, *I.* 361. The last two correspond, respectively, it is believed, with the *capellæ* and the *ecclesiola* of the survey.

<sup>2</sup> The statement occurs at the end of the enactment respecting the due payment of tithes,—‘*in multis locis sunt modo iv. vel iii. ecclesiarum, ubi tunc temporis non erat nisi una.*’ Thorpe, *I.* 445.

<sup>3</sup> ‘Saxons in England,’ *I.* 425.

<sup>4</sup> Domesday, *I.* fol. 320b.

<sup>5</sup> New Mon. *I.* 291.

<sup>6</sup> ‘England under the Normans,’ *p.* 110.



churches in Nottinghamshire were divided into halves; and two, Bole (I. 286*b*), and Clistone (I. 284*b*), were quartered. Edward Cilt had a third part of the Archbishop of York's church at Wime in Lincolnshire (I. 340). At Londonthorpe there was half a church with *half a priest* (I. 357); and at Boxford, in Suffolk, we meet with a fraction as small as the twelfth part of a church (II. 291). At the present day there are several advowsons held in shares, and some of the examples above given may amount to nothing more."<sup>1</sup>

Titles given to ministers of the Church.

The usual title given to ministers in the Wilts Domesday is *presbyter*. In other parts of the Record we meet also with *capellanus* and *diaconus*. The *clericulus* who held the church at Westbury was, perhaps, a sub-deacon. Churches were too often entrusted, for some succeeding centuries, to persons who held but some one or other of the minor orders.<sup>2</sup> Indeed, many contentions arose between bishops and patrons, especially when the patronage was vested in a Religious House, on the score that parishes were neglected by being left to the occasional services of curates or chaplains entirely dependent upon the patrons themselves. In the annals of Tewksbury will be found an account of a memorable attempt made by Bishop Cantelupe, in 1242, to found a permanent vicarage in that church, which was for a time strenuously, and successfully, resisted by the Abbot.<sup>3</sup> It was not until the commencement of the fifteenth century that impropiators of tithe were compelled by Act of Parliament to maintain a perpetual vicar in each church. It was not wonderful, as it has been well remarked, that the parochial clergy, thus placed at last in their true position, should become opponents of the monastic system, and heralds of the Reformation.

The Revenues of the Church.

A little information is given to us incidentally respecting the revenues of the church. A small portion only was allotted to the Vicar. In some cases a third of the tithe was given to him, in others his portion was fixed by a special episcopal ordinance. Very often the tithes were alienated from the church, and held by some ecclesiastic, or layman, at a distance. Thus Girald, a priest of Wilton, held the tithes of COLINGEBURNE (*p.* 15), and Nigel, the physician, those of the church of NIGRAVRE (*pp.* 14, 124), to which the goodly manors of Stratone and Chesigeberie were appurtenant. It is instructive to note the remarks in Domesday on the state of the fabrics of the churches in those parishes where the tithes had been thus alienated; that of COLINGEBURNE is described as *ruinous and decayed* (*vasta est et dissipata*);—that of NIGRAVRE was *so ruinous, and the roof so out of repair as to be almost tumbling down* (*vasta est et ita discooperta ut pene corruat*). Much as we may lament this evil of alienating tithes from the purposes to which they were originally given, we must at least acknowledge

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<sup>1</sup> England under the Normans, 102. Mr. Morgan adds another example which is the more interesting as the arrangement was continued to our own times;—"At Lymm, in Cheshire, the benefice was in medieties at the time of the Norman Survey; in that portion of the township which belonged to Gilbert de Venables was half-a-church, with half-a-yardland (I. 267); in the other portion belonging to Osbern, the son of Tazzo, was half-a-church, with a priest, and half-a-yardland, quit of geld (I. 267*b*). The sections of this church had not been united in 1810; the duty was performed on alternate Sundays by the Incumbents of the two medieties."

<sup>2</sup> There were *seven* ecclesiastical degrees. They are thus enumerated in the Canons of Ælfric,—(1) Ostiarius, or door-keeper;—(2) Lector, or reader;—(3) Exorcista, or adjurer [*se halsigend*], 'who reads over men diseased and the infirm';—(4) Acolitus, 'who bears the candle or taper in God's ministries';—(5) Sub-diaconus, or sub-deacon;—(6) Diaconus, or deacon;—(7) Presbyter, or priest. Thorp, II. 379, see also *p.* 346. No attempt to enforce the rule of celibacy seems to have been made except in the case of the Priests and Deacons. Hence possibly some of the Sub-deacons or Acolites did not advance to a higher order. It is but too probable that many of the Incumbents of parishes, described in the Institutions under the generic term of "Clerici," belonged to one of the minor orders.

<sup>3</sup> See 'Annales de Theokesberia,' in one of the volumes published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, edited by the Rev. H. R. Luard.



that it is not one of modern date. The vicious custom ante-dates the Conquest; many laymen and churchmen enriched with such spoils existed in the days of the Confessor. Such was Reinbald (*p.* 56), who had been King Edward's chancellor. Such were Spirtes and Alsi, both described as 'presbyteri,' who owned the lands and churches which were afterwards bestowed on Nigel the physician. Many enactments had been promulgated for the purpose of putting an end to the system. As early as A.D. 994, we find, among ecclesiastical institutes<sup>1</sup> then put forth, one thus headed;—'Ut sacerdotes aliorum parochianos ad se non alliciant ob contrahendas decimas.' Still the practice was common, for, as Selden tells us, tithes were frequently, even up till the end of the twelfth century, consecrated to any church or monastery at the owner's choice. Persons would often assign tithes, or a portion of them, to the place at which they desired to be buried, and out of this custom the moieties or other portions of tithe belonging to the various churches had their beginning. In the year 1199, Pope Innocent put a stop to this arbitrary consecration of tithe by a decretal epistle, in which he directed,—'ut ecclesiis parochialibus justæ decimæ persolvantur.'

We have also, in the Wilts Domesday, several illustrations of the custom of leasing out lands, especially those belonging to the Church, for one life, or for three lives. Thus one hide at NEWETONE (*p.* 46) was held by Aluric the huntsman, for his life, of the Abbess of Wilton. HIWI (*p.* 110) was held for three lives by Toti, under the Abbot of Malmesbury, in the days of the Confessor. Three hides at HANINDONE (*p.* 29) were held in like manner at the same period by a Thane, under the Abbot of Glastonbury. Kemble shews that this custom of granting out lands for lives is a very ancient one, and quotes many examples from ancient charters of the ninth century and downwards.<sup>2</sup> Thus, in 902, Bishop Denewulf leased fifteen hides of church land at Eblesburn (now Bishopston) to his relative Beornwulf, for forty-five shillings yearly, with liberty to Beornwulf's children to continue the lease.<sup>3</sup>

There is no distinct mention of Cyric-sceat, or, as it was afterwards called, Cherchesed (or Church-sed), and Church-shot, in our portion of the Record, but the payment of this due is *implied*, as has been shewn in a previous page,<sup>4</sup> in the tenure of every villan. It is named in connection with several estates in a neighbouring county. Thus under ESSEBORNE, in Hampshire (*I. fol.* 39), we have,—“Circesset quod appreciatur xiii. solid.;" and under WALLOPE (*I. fol.* 38*b*) we are told,—“Ibi ecclesia cui pertinent una hida et medietas decimæ manerii et totum Curset," &c. Kemble considers that this payment was 'at first a recognitory rent paid to the particular churches from estates leased under them, not so much in the nature of a fair equivalent, but as a token of beneficiary tenure.' He quotes a passage from the Worcester Domesday, in corroboration of his views, in which, under LAPPEWRTE (*I. fol.* 174), it is said,—'De hac terra per singulos annos redduntur viii. denarii ad ecclesiam de Wirecestre pro Cirsette et recognitione terræ.' In process of time, according to his views, a new character was assumed for it, and it was claimed, of all men alike, as a due to the clergy. Then it was ordered, by several enactments of Edmund, to be paid on pain of excommunication. In the time of Edgar it was directed to be paid from the hearth of every freeman to the old minster, and so became a fixed charge on the land. In very many cases it

<sup>1</sup> Thorpe, II. 411. See also directions to the same effect, in other ancient documents, at pp. 64, 100, 237.

<sup>2</sup> Saxons in England, I. 316.

<sup>3</sup> Cod. Dipl. 1079.

<sup>4</sup> See above p. lviii. and the accompanying note.



had passed into the hands of secular lords with lands that had once belonged to the church.<sup>1</sup> Archdeacon Hale, on the other hand, argues that the payment was in the nature of an offering of first fruits to the church at Martinmas, that is at the beginning of July, the origin of which dates back even to British times. He brings forward several passages from the Hundred Rolls, which he considers as conclusive on the point, not only that Cyric-sceat was a tax borne by all, even the lower order of tenants, but also that, at the close of the thirteenth century, the lords of manors had converted to their own use the payments *anciently due to the church.*"<sup>2</sup> Certainly the words of Fleta, even though we reject his etymology of the word itself as untenable, seem to confirm the last opinion:—"Churchsed certam mensuram bladi tritici signat, quam quilibet olim sanctæ Ecclesiæ die sancti Martini tempore tam Britonum quam Anglorum, contribuerunt. Plures tamen magnates, post Normannorum adventum in Angliam, illam contributionem secundum veterem legem Moysi, nomine *primitiarum*, dabaut, prout in brevi regis Knuti ad summum pontificem transmisso continetur, in quibus illam contributionem appellant *Churchsed*, quasi *semen ecclesiæ.*"<sup>3</sup>

General state of  
the Church at  
the time of  
Domesday.

Though little can be gleaned from Domesday respecting the state of the Church in the eleventh century, yet there is enough to corroborate the accounts that are given us of the sad contrast which it presented to its condition some centuries previously. The 'clerklet' (*clericulus*) at Westbury (p. 14), and the ruinous churches at Nigravre and Colingeburne, and the alienation of tithes from the parishes to which they were properly payable, are all symptoms of that neglect of the best interests of the people that is too justly charged against the clergy of that period. As Palgrave has forcibly said, "The tenth century may be emphatically denoted the 'sæculum obscurum.' The attempts of Alfred had failed, and the priesthood had settled on their lees. It is with communities as with individuals; those who do not advance in goodness decline, and we seek in vain for any token of redeeming vitality. Learning altogether decayed, and he who could read Latin was accounted a prodigy. Morals declined fearfully.....The English clergy were viciously corrupted. The reforms so zealously and honestly attempted by Popes and Councils in other portions of the Catholic Church in the west had not reached them. Very many of the Bishops and Abbots had obtained their dignities by simony. The open and shameless barter and sale of ecclesiastical dignities throughout this period is scarcely conceivable to us, amongst whom this abuse at least has ceased. The Bishop was a judge, bound to attend to the reformation of manners, but he had *bought* his office, and so would *sell* impunity to the opulent transgressor. Hence the universal relaxation of all discipline, and the prevalence throughout England of the lowest immorality. In all these transactions the clergy were assuredly the most guilty. Every simoniacal promotion they obtained was accompanied with perjury; the higher the standard of morality which the priesthood were bound to affect, the greater was their guilt, and the more deleterious their example on the rest of the community. There were some holy men among them, but they were not sufficient to avert the destiny of the people, and all were involved in one common ruin. The empire seemed to exist under Edward the Confessor, but it was really on the verge of dissolution."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 'Saxons in England,' II. 492, 559.

<sup>2</sup> Introduction to Domesday of St. Paul's, p. cxxiv.

<sup>3</sup> Fleta, I. c. xlv, § 28. He is hardly right in his etymology. The second portion of the word is clearly the Anglo-Saxon *sceat*, which means *payment*. In like manner *sawl-sceat*, i.e., *soul-shot*, was a *payment* made at the open grave for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

<sup>4</sup> 'History of Normandy and England,' III. 334, 637.



## CHAPTER V.

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The Cities and Boroughs in Wiltshire—reason why so little information is given respecting them. Payments from towns in lieu of the King's geld. The privilege of a Mint. Various Classes of Burgesses. Prædial services due from them. Burgesses often attached to particular manors. Domesday Book an imperfect guide as to population. The value of the several estates, the mode of estimating them, and how far such values can be compared with their value at the present time. The value of estates increased in Wiltshire between the days of the Confessor and of William the Conqueror. Descent of various manors through successive centuries,—how far traceable. Names of ancient owners or occupiers still preserved. Concluding observations.

VERY little information is given to us in Domesday respecting the cities and boroughs in Wiltshire. In other portions of the Record we have a notice of the services and customs appertaining to several of the more important towns, and these form a valuable illustration of the Anglo-Saxon laws. The Conqueror appears to have made little, if any, alteration, in the ancient institutions of the people, and in this, as in other respects, to have followed out the policy of keeping as closely as possible to the customs that prevailed in the days of the Confessor.<sup>1</sup>

The Cities and  
Boroughs in  
Wiltshire.

The term *burgus* is expressly given only to two towns in Wiltshire, namely Wilton and Malmesbury. No doubt under the term, which we translate 'Burgh' or 'Borough,' must be included many others, such as Sarum, Marlborough, Cricklade, and a place called Bade,<sup>2</sup> in each of which 'the third penny,' or third part of the taxation, belonged to the King. To these must be added Calne, Ambresbury, Warminster, Chippenham, and perhaps Tilshead, from each of which the King could demand one night's entertainment (*firma unius noctis*) for himself and his suite. Others might be named, such as Bradford, Westbury, Melksham, Mere, Ramsbury, and Aldbourn, which would also come under such a designation. In general, all large towns seem to have been called *burh*, or *byrig*, though the strict meaning of either word appears to be a fortified place or stronghold, and the former is certainly applied to a single house or castle as well as to a town.

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<sup>1</sup> This fact is sometimes expressly stated. Thus, in the account of Dover (I. fol. i.) we are told,—“Omnes hæ consuetudines erant ibi quando Willelmus Rex in Angliam venit.” So, under Wallingford (I. fol. 56) we have the entry,—“Modo sunt in ipso burgo consuetudines omnes ut ante fuerunt.”

<sup>2</sup> A suggestion has been made, at p. 16, that *Bed-win* was the place intended. Morgan ('England under the Normans,' p. 191) considers it to have been Bath, which was thus placed in the 'farm' or collectorship of Wiltshire. He refers to the Somerset Domesday (I. fol. 87) where, under BADE, Edward is said to pay £11 to the King from 'the third penny,' the precise sum which was payable from BADE entered in the Wilts Domesday. It is not, however, distinctly stated that this Edward was Edward of Salisbury. He nevertheless had possessions in Bath. See Domesd. I. fol. 98.



It must be borne in mind that the entry of burgesses (burgenses) under a manor in Domesday by no means necessarily implies that the place was a borough. Thus Domnitone (Dinton), Draicote, Gardone, Smitecote, and Sudtone (Sutton Mandeville), at each of which places there were burgesses, could never have been more than small market towns at the most; and these, in early days, were little more than villages, in which a number of handicraftsmen dwelt side by side with the agricultural population.

Reasons why so little information is given respecting towns in Wilts.

In some portions of Domesday we have minute and detailed accounts of the principal towns in the county. Thus in the Domesday for Dorset, we have a particular description of Bridport, Wareham, and especially of Shaftesbury. In the Cheshire portion of the Record, we have a long and interesting statement of the customs of Chester as they existed in the days of the Confessor. This is by no means the case in the Wiltshire Domesday; the only attempt here at a detailed account is in the case of the borough of Malmesbury, and that after all is but a meagre statement. That town, like Wallingford in Berkshire, furnished soldiers for the army; the 'third penny' arising from it belonged to the King; from two divisions of it Walter Hosed paid £8 to the King, the same sum which had been paid in the time of the Confessor. We have an enumeration of the number of 'asures,' or tenements with a plot of ground annexed to them, contained in the borough, with the names of their respective owners. The military service of the town consisted in either paying twenty shillings to the King for the support of his sailors (*ad pascendos suos buzeCarlos*), or in furnishing him with one man for each honor of five hides, a statement which seems to shew that twenty shillings was the commutation for the service of one man.<sup>1</sup>

The omission of many of the principal towns from some portions of Domesday is accounted for partly from the charters of immunity granted to them. Others, no doubt, compounded for all dues and customary payments, and hence concerning them all that we need expect to find in the Record is a statement of the sum so paid. Thus, Westbury paid annually the large sum of £100,—Aldbourn paid £60,—Wilton £50,—towards the King's geld.

The privilege of a Mint appurtenant to Burghs.

Amongst the privileges of a Burgh was the right of having a mint. By a law of Æthelstan, at the commencement of the tenth century, large cities and towns were permitted to have a certain number of mints, according to their size and importance, and then it is added that all other burghs should have one [*elles to pam oðrum burgum, 1.*]<sup>2</sup> The only notice in Domesday of a mint in Wilts is under Malmesberie (*p.* 6). We meet however with coins of Edward the Confessor, bearing the mint-mark of Bedwin, and coins of William the Conqueror with the mint-mark of Marlborough, Wilton, and Salisbury. Ellis (*I.* 177) accounts for the omission of such and other places of mintage from the Record, by supposing the places named on the different coins to be those of the moneyer's residence, and that the name of a town on a Saxon or Norman penny does not necessarily imply that a mint was established there. But this is by no means a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, inasmuch as in the same code of laws, by which the number of mints is fixed, it is expressly enacted, under severe penalties, that no man may mint money excepting within port (*butan on porte*),<sup>3</sup> that is, within the town to which the privilege was so conceded. It is far more likely that the mints are omitted because in the total amount

<sup>1</sup> See below, pp. 3, 6.

<sup>2</sup> Laws of Æthelstan, I. § 14. [Thorpe, I. 207.]

<sup>3</sup> *Port* means strictly an enclosed place, for sale and purchase, a market; for "Portus est conclusus locus, quo importantur merces et inde exportantur. Est et statio conclusa et munita." Thorpe, I. 158. Kemble, II. 550. *Port-wall* is often used as synonymous with *Borough-wall*.



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Burgesses at-  
tached to parti-  
cular manors.

land of the clergy and the great, many went to the towns, and, as the King was the lord of the free, resided in these under his protection, and became free burghers or burgesses.<sup>1</sup> It is certain that, by a law of the Conqueror, serfs might acquire their freedom by residing for a year and a day, 'sine calumpnia,' in a city or borough.<sup>2</sup> This may possibly give us the solution of a difficulty we can hardly help feeling when we find burgesses described as belonging to certain manors. Thus at CRICHELADE, in addition to many burgesses (plures burgenses) in the borough itself that belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster, there were no less than thirty-three burgesses who were attached to the manors of Aldeborne (*p.* 11), Badeberie (*p.* 31), Chiseldene (*p.* 41), Clive (*p.* 87), Colecote (*p.* 130), Ledentone (*p.* 44), Lediard (*p.* 81), Piritone (*p.* 37), and Ramesberie (*p.* 22). So at WILTUNE there were burgesses who belonged to Come (*p.* 89), Fifhide (*p.* 82), Nigravre (*p.* 14), Odestoche (*p.* 132), Sarisberie (*p.* 22), Scarentone (*p.* 118), and Stradford (*p.* 63). At CAUNA there were burgesses that belonged to the neighbouring manors of Calestone (*pp.* 75, 125),—and at MALMESBERIE, some that were attached to Sumreford (*pp.* 34, 87), Sorestone (*p.* 90), Come (*p.* 89), and Werocheshalle (*p.* 72). Such burgesses may have acquired their social position, if so we may term it, by residence in a borough, but may still have been liable to render prædial services to the lords of the manors with which they had been previously connected; or, which is more likely, such services in some of the neighbouring estates may have been annexed to a tenement in a borough by the owner of the same. It would appear probable also, that burgesses entered under some of the smaller manors, such as Draicote (*p.* 147), Smitecote (*p.* 87), and Gardone (*p.* 37), were really residents in a neighbouring town. In the case of the three just named, the town may have been Malmesbury, for certainly among the owners of 'masures' in that borough (see *p.* 3) were Geoffrey Mariscal, Humfrey de L'Isle, and the Abbot of Malmesbury, to whom as chief lords those manors respectively belonged. There is certainly no difficulty in such a supposition, because it does not appear that the ordinary prædial services due from certain classes were invariably required to be performed in person. In many cases, indeed, they were commuted for a money payment. At Bury St. Edmunds, for example, there were, according to Domesday (II. 372), some seventy-five persons of various trades,—bakers, brewers, shoe-makers, skimmers, tailors, &c.,—who were accustomed to cut corn like servants. In course of time this service was commuted for what was called *reap-silver*, which consisted of the payment of one penny from each household.<sup>3</sup>

There are but 271 burgesses enumerated in the Domesday for Wiltshire. We cannot for a moment suppose that this was anything like an approximation to their real number, since amongst the matters on which Domesday is comparatively silent must certainly be reckoned the population of the cities and towns. The object of the Record was simply to ascertain the amount due, whether in money or services, from a borough to the King; and where this was commuted for a given payment, as in the case of Wilton, (see *p.* 6), there was no need to register the number of burgesses and other inhabitants. Hence every burgess entered as resident in Wilton

<sup>1</sup> See Ellis, I. 156.

<sup>2</sup> "Si servi permanserint sine calumpnia per annum et diem in civitatibus nostris, vel in burgis muro vallatis, vel in castris nostris, a die illa liberi efficiantur, et liberi a jugo servitutis suæ sint in perpetuum."—Laws of William the Conqueror, III. § 16. [Thorpe, I. 494.]

<sup>3</sup> See 'England under the Normans,' 152. The gradual way in which the various prædial services due to the lords of manors were commuted into money payments, and the ultimate effects of the change, are well described by Archdeacon Hale in the Introduction to the Domesday of St. Paul's, pp. lvi.—lix.



was attached to some one or other manor in the neighbourhood. This is the reason why in Domesday we have many boroughs or towns paying geld, in which no residents are mentioned at all. At *SARISBERIE* (p. 22), for example, there are no burgesses registered, the seven recorded as belonging to that manor being inhabitants, as it would appear, of Wilton.

◁ Indeed we may say generally that it is but a very imperfect view of the population of Wiltshire which we obtain from Domesday. For the owners and occupiers of land, and for the agricultural population, it may possibly be considered a fair record, but in other respects it gives us but an unsatisfactory account. ▷ Not only are the inhabitants of towns unaccounted for, but there are a number of other omissions. We have no notice whatever of the tenants and inmates of monasteries; and the number of priests and other parochial clergy omitted must very much exceed those enumerated. In the case too of very many of these smaller holdings, as may be seen by a reference to the lands of the King's Thanes (pp. 132-144), no subordinate occupiers or labourers are entered at all. ◁ Taking the statement for what it is worth, we may mention that the number of persons actually registered in the Wilts Domesday is about 10,500; if each of these be regarded as heads of families, it would represent a total population accounted for, of about 40,000,—but this must be very short of the real number of inhabitants of Wiltshire in the eleventh century. ▷

◁ Domesday an imperfect guide as to population. ▷

In estimating the value of the estates, the Domesday Commissioners usually employ the terms 'valet' and 'valuit.' Nash, in his observations on the Domesday for Worcestershire, and some other writers, have interpreted these phrases as indicating the whole value of the manor, or, as we might say, the value of the fee simple of the estate. It would, however, seem far more probable that these terms denoted only the annual profits of the estate. In several passages the terms 'reddit' and 'redditus' supply the place of 'valet.' Thus, in the two consecutive entries of *FOSTESBERGE* and *BEDSDENE* (p. 112), we have the two used clearly as convertible terms. Moreover, under the 'Terræ Regis' (pp. 7-11), we have several distinguished from the rest as ancient Royal manors which had never paid 'geld,' but which "*reddiderunt firmam unius noctis cum omnibus consuetudinibus*," the value of this *redditus* being at Chepeham £110, and at Theodulveside £100. The value of sundry other manors, some of which had belonged to Harold, is estimated in most of them as 'redditus,' but in others by the term 'valet.' Many other examples might be adduced to shew that by 'valet' the commissioners meant to denote the annual value, or the sum the estate was worth when let to farm.

Mode of estimating the Value of manors.

An attempt is made by Wyndham, in the Introduction to his Domesday for Wiltshire, to institute a comparison between the nominal value of estates in the eleventh century and their value some eighty years ago, when he published his work. He proposed to multiply the sums given in Domesday by  $67\frac{1}{2}$ . The way in which he arrived at this multiple is as follows: he first multiplied the Domesday shillings and pounds by 3—(the ancient shilling being three times the weight of the present one),—and this sum he then proposed to multiply by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to make it accord with the modern value of gold and silver. As he considers the real and intrinsic value of the lands themselves to have increased three-fold, he then adds a further multiplication by 3,—thus  $3 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 67\frac{1}{2}$ . He gives, as an illustration of the correctness of his proposed method, the manor of *ODESTOCHE* (Odstock, near Salisbury), which at the time of Domesday was worth £10. This sum multiplied by  $67\frac{1}{2}$  would give £675, which he supposed would be a fair annual return of the manor in 1788. There can be no doubt that some portions of this theory are reasonable, but, as it has been remarked, it fails to take any account of the value of the prædial services of the tenantry.<sup>1</sup>

How far a comparison can be made between the Value of estates now, and at the time of Domesday.

<sup>1</sup> 'England under the Normans,' p. 44.



The rental of the kingdom, as a whole, reduced at the time of the conquest.

In some counties the Domesday commissioners reported a considerable decrease in the value of very many of the estates as compared with their value in the time of the Confessor. Ellis tells us, as the result of his researches into Domesday as a whole, that in general, at the survey, the King's lands were more highly valued than before the Conquest, and his rent from the cities and boroughs was increased, and that a few of the larger Tenants in capite had improved their estates,—but that, on the whole, the rental of the kingdom was reduced, the estates, twenty years after the Conquest, being, on medium, valued at little more than *three-fourths* of the former estimate. It was not so, however, in Wiltshire. There are, of course, some few instances in which estates had decreased in value; but in by far the majority of cases, the value, if not the same as in the days of King Edward, is reported as greater. This is made very evident by the following examples taken from different portions of the Record, in which we have the estimated value of a large number of manors, held by various persons, at either period:—

The value of Wiltshire estates much increased at the same period

	Number of Hides.	ANNUAL VALUE.			ANNUAL VALUE.		
		T.	R.	E.	T.	R.	W.
BISHOP OF WINCHESTER ...	260	£196	0	0	£268	10	0
BISHOP OF SARUM ...	267	231	10	0	233	10	0
ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY ...	258	167	10	0	223	0	0
ABBOT OF MALMESBURY ...	194	154	19	0	170	19	0
EDWARD OF SALISBURY ...	157	158	7	0	220	17	0
HUMFREY DE L'ISLE ...	157	108	9	3	115	19	0
WALERAN, THE HUNTSMAN ...	43	42	6	0	45	16	0
OSBERN GIFARD ...	69	43	10	0	52	0	0
	<u>1405</u>	<u>1102</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1330</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>

This statement, which refers to estates comprising nearly *one-third* of the land in Wiltshire, shews that there had been an increase to the amount of some *twenty per cent.* in the annual value of land in the time of the Conqueror as compared with the days of the Confessor; and further, that at Domesday the annual value in our county of a hide of land at farm averaged about *nineteen shillings*. We may also gather, as a probable inference, from the fact of such an increase in the value of land, that Wiltshire enjoyed an immunity from some of those evils which necessarily attended the Conquest, and which caused much depreciation of property in other parts of England.

Descent of various manors through successive centuries.

An attempt has been made in the latter portion of this volume to show the descent of many of the manors mentioned in the Wiltshire Domesday. As the examples are all given in the Analysis (*pp.* 195–244) we need not lengthen these introductory remarks by more specific mention of them. It is most interesting, however, to observe with what accuracy many of the estates may be traced through successive centuries. Often, indeed, through forfeitures to the crown, during some of the turbulent and eventful reigns, the connecting link is broken, but it is surprising how frequently a manor, after the lapse of many years, is found in the possession of owners descended from the Domesday proprietor, or deriving their title from some connection with his family. And even when a manor may not be possessed by any of his actual descendants, it is very frequently held as 'of the honor' of which he or some of his immediate successors were chief lords.

Names of ancient owners or occupiers still preserved.

Another matter, on which an endeavour has been made to throw a little light in this volume, and which deserves a passing notice here, is the way in which, in the names of several of the parishes or tithings, we have still preserved the memory of their owners or occupiers in the eleventh century. Aileva, who in the days of the



Confessor held a small estate at Chelche (Chalk), and Girard, who possessed property at the same place in the days of the Conqueror, have left traces of themselves in *Alvedes-ton*, and *Guston* (originally *Girardes-ton*). Brictric has stamped his name on *Brixton Deverel*, spelt in old records *Brictrices-ton*. From Vitel, its owner in the time of King Edward, would seem to come the name of *Vitele-ton*, now *Fittleton*. *Littleton Drew* is a memorial of *Drogo Fitz-Ponz*, or of some of his family, who, under the name of *Dru*, were lords of the manor in the thirteenth century;—*Langley Fitz-Urso* reminds us of *Urso*, one of its subordinate occupiers in the time of Domesday. *Fonthill Giffard*, and *Cowlesfield Esturmy*, still tell of *Berenger Gifard*, and *Richard Sturmid*, their owners at the same period. *Langley Burrel* preserves the memory of *Borel*, whose family, or at least whose namesakes, continued to hold the manor till the commencement of the fourteenth century. Other examples of a similar character will be found in several of the notes scattered throughout this work, and in various pages of the analysis at the end of the volume.

In bringing these observations to a close, and sending forth his work to the public, the author must once more bespeak the indulgent criticism of his readers. Only able to devote to its preparation such intervals as could be spared from the more important duties of his sacred calling, it has been to him, for some years past, a source of no little toil and anxiety. Future research, or information obtained from those who from local knowledge may be able more accurately to illustrate particular portions of the Record, may modify some of the conclusions at which he has arrived. During the progress of the work through the press, a few typographical and other errors have been noticed, a list of which is given on a page preceding the general index. It is hoped, however, that due care has been taken to avoid careless and hasty conclusions, and to give, wherever it was possible, the grounds on which opinions in all doubtful cases were formed. The author has often been like one travelling, with but an imperfect chart, over a country to a considerable extent unexplored, and therefore it will be hardly surprising if some steps have to be re-traced. But it will be a real satisfaction to him, if, in the judgment of those competent to form an opinion, he has succeeded in throwing some little additional light on the past history of a portion of England so full of interest to the archæological student, in which a kind and guiding Providence, now some fourteen years ago, cast his lot, and which his children are privileged to call their native county. Concluding ob-  
servations.

*The Vicarage, Bradford-on-Avon;*

*May, 1865.*







THE  
EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY  
FOR  
WILTSHIRE.



[The Marginal Notes at the head of each page refer respectively to the pages in the fac-simile issued by the Ordnance Office, and to the corresponding folio in the original Record.]



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Fol. { I a  
64 c Edrici, 1; Roger de Berchelai, 1 masuram de firma Regis; et Ernulfus Hesding, 1 similiter, de firma Regis, quam incaute accepit. Hæ duæ nullum servitium reddunt.

Rex habet unam vastam masuram de terra quam Azor tenuit.

Berchelai, 1 measure of the King's manor; and Ernulf de Hesding, in like manner, 1 measure of the King's manor, which he incautiously accepted. These two render no service.

The King has one waste measure which belongs to the land which Azor held.

HIC ANNOTANTUR TENENTES TERRAS IN WILTSCIRE.

- I. REX WILLELMUS.
- II. Episcopus Wintoniensis.
- III. Episcopus Sarisberiensis.
- IV. Episcopus Baiocensis.
- V. Episcopus Constantiensis.
- VI. Episcopus Lisiacensis.
- VII. Abbatia Glastingberiensis.
- VIII. Abbatia Malmesberiensis.
- IX. Abbatia Westmonasteriensis.
- X. Abbatia Wintoniensis.
- XI. Abbatia Creneburnensis.
- XII. Abbatissa Shaftesberiensis.
- XIII. Abbatissa Wiltuniensis.
- XIV. Abbatissa Wintoniensis.
- XV. Abbatissa Romesiensis..
- XVI. Abbatissa Ambresberiensis.
- XVII. Ecclesia Beccensis.
- XVIII. Giraldus, presbyter de Wiltune.
- XIX. Canonici Lisiacenses.
- XX. Comes Moritoniensis.
- XXI. Comes Rogerius.
- XXII. Comes Hugo.
- XXIII. Comes Albericus.
- XXIV. Edwardus de Sarisberie.
- XXV. Ernulfus de Hesding.
- XXVI. Aluredus de Merlebergh.
- XXVII. Hunfridus de Insula.
- XXVIII. Milo Crispin.
- XXIX. Gislebertus de Breteville.
- XXX. Durandus de Glowcestre.
- XXXI. Walterius Gifard.
- XXXII. Willelmus de Ow.
- XXXIII. Willelmus de Braiose.
- XXXIV. Willelmus de Moiun.
- XXXV. Willelmus de Faleise.

HERE ARE NOTED THE LAND-HOLDERS IN WILTSHIRE.

- KING WILLIAM.  
The Bishop of Winchester.  
The Bishop of Salisbury.  
The Bishop of Baieux.  
The Bishop of Coutances.  
The Bishop of Lisieux.  
Abbey of Glastonbury.  
Abbey of Malmesbury.  
Abbey of Westminster.  
Abbey of Winchester.  
Abbey of Cranbourne.  
Abbess of Shaftesbury.  
Abbess of Wilton.  
Abbess of Winchester.  
Abbess of Romsey.  
Abbess of Ambresbury.  
The Church of Bec.  
Girald, Priest of Wilton.  
The Canons of Lisieux.  
The Earl Morton.  
The Earl Roger.  
The Earl Hugo.  
The Earl Albericus. (Aubrey)  
Edward of Salisbury.  
Ernulf de Hesding.  
Alured of Marlborough.  
Humfrey de L'Isle.  
Milo Crispin.  
Gilbert de Breteville.  
Durand of Gloucester.  
Walter Giffard.  
William de Ow.  
William de Braiose.  
William de Moiun (Mohun).  
William de Faleise.



I a	XXXVI.	Walscinus de Dowai.	Walscin de Dowai (Douay).
64c	XXXVII.	Waleran, venator.	Waleran, the Huntsman.
	XXXVIII.	Willelmus, filius Widonis.	William, son of Widon (Fitz-Widon).
	XXXIX.	Henricus de Ferieres.	Henry de Ferieres.
	XL.	Ricardus filius Gisleberti Comitiss.	Richard, son of Earl Gilbert.
	XLI.	Radulfus de Mortemer.	Ralph de Mortemer.
	XLII.	Robertus filius Girold.	Robert son of Girold (Fitz-Girold).
	XLIII.	Robertus filius Rolf.	Robert, son of Rolf (Fitz-Rolf).
	XLIV.	Rogerus de Curcelle.	Roger de Curcelle (Churchhill).
	XLV.	Rogerus de Berchelai.	Roger de Berchelai (Berkeley).
	XLVI.	Bernard Pancevolt.	Bernard Pancevolt.
	XLVII.	Berenger Gifard.	Berenger Giffard.
	XLVIII.	Osbernus Gifard.	Osbern Giffard.
	XLIX.	Drogo filius Ponz.	Drogo, son of Ponz (Fitz-Ponz).
	L.	Hugo Lasne.	Hugo Lasne.
	LI.	Hugo filius Baldrici.	Hugo, son of Baldric (Fitz-Baldric).
	LII.	Humfridus, camerarius.	Humfrey, the Chamberlain.
	LIII.	Gunfridus Malduith.	Gunfrid Malduith.
	LIV.	Aluredus de Hispania.	Alured of Spain.
	LV.	Aiulfus, Vicecomes.	Aiulf, the Sheriff.
	LVI.	Nigellus, medicus.	Nigel, the Physician.
	LVII.	Osbernus, presbyter.	Osbern, the Priest.
	LVIII.	Ricardus Puingiant.	Richard Puingiant.
	LIX.	Robertus Marescal.	Robert Marescal.
	LX.	Robertus Flavus.	Robert Flavus (the Fair).
	LXI.	Ricardus Sturmid.	Richard Sturmid.
	LXII.	Rainaldus Canud.	Rainald Canud.
	LXIII.	Maci de Moretania.	Maci of Moretania.
	LXIV.	Gozelinus Riveire.	Gozelin Riveire.
	LXV.	Godescal.	Godescal.
	LXVI.	Herman et alii servientes Regis.	Herman, and other of the King's Servants.
	LXVII.	Odo et alii Taini Regis.	Odo, and other of the King's Thanes.
	LXVIII.	Herveus et alii ministri Regis.	Hervey, and other of the King's Officers.



Fol. { I a  
64 c

Rex habet de Burgo *WILTUNIE*, 50 libras. Quando Herveus recepit ad custodiendum reddebat 22 libras.

De *WILTESCIRE* habet Rex 10 libras pro accipitre, et 20 solidos pro summario, et pro feno 100 solidos et 5 oras.<sup>1</sup>

De dimidio molino apud *SARISBERIE* habet Rex 20 solidos ad pensum. De tercio denario *SARISBERIE* habet Rex 6 libras. De tercio denario *MERLEBERGE*, 4 libras. De tercio denario *CRICHELADE*, 5 libras. De tercio denario *BADE*,<sup>2</sup> 11 libras. De tercio denario *MALMESBERIE*, 6 libras. De cremento 60 libras ad pondus; hoc reddit EDWARDUS Vicecomes.

WALTERIUS HOSED de 2 partibus burgi *MALMESBERIE*, reddit 8 libras Regi; tantundem reddebat ipsum burgum tempore Regis Edwardi, et in hac firma erant placita Hundretorum de Cicemertone<sup>3</sup> et Sutelesberg, quæ Regi pertinebant. De moneta reddit ipsum burgum 100 solidos. In eodem burgo habuit Heraldus Comes 1 agrum terræ, in quo sunt 4 masuræ et 6 aliæ vastæ, et 1 molinum reddentem 10 solidos. Hoc totum reddebat 100 solidos tempore Regis EDWARDI. Quando Rex ihat in expeditionem, vel terra vel mari, habebat de hoc burgo, aut 20 solidos ad pascendos suos<sup>4</sup> buzecarlos, aut unum hominem ducebat secum pro honore 5 hidarum.

The King has, from the Borough of *WILTON*, £50. When Hervey undertook the custody of the town, it paid £22.

From *WILTESCIRE* the King has £10 instead of a falcon, and 20 shillings for a sumpter-horse, and 100 shillings and 5 ores for fodder.

From half a mill at *SARISBERIE*, the King has 20 shillings by weight. From the third penny of *SARISBERIE* the King has £6. From the third penny of *MERLEBERGE*, £4. From the third penny of *CRICHELADE*, £5. From the third penny of *BADE*, £11. From the third penny of *MALMESBERIE*, £6. From improved rents 60 pounds by weight; this, Edward the sheriff pays.

WALTER HOSED, from two parts of the borough of *MALMESBERIE*, pays £8 to the King; the borough itself paid a like sum in the time of King Edward, and in this holding were included the pleas of the Hundreds of Cicemertone, and Sutelesberg, which belonged to the King. From its mint the Borough pays 100 shillings. In the same Borough the Earl Harold had one field of land, in which are 4 masures, and 6 other waste masures, and one mill, paying 10 shillings. The whole used to pay 100 shillings in the time of King Edward. When the King was going on an expedition, whether by land or sea, he was either wont to have from this Borough 20 shillings for the support of his sailors, or took with him one man for each honor of 5 hides.

<sup>1</sup> The "Ora" seems originally to have represented 16 pence; therefore 16 oræ = 1 pound. In the Domesday Survey, however, it is used for the ounce, or twelfth part of the nummular pound, and hence was worth 20 pence. Thus in the Domesday for Kent we find, as indeed in many other parts of the record, "125 libr. et 10 solid. de 20 in Ora," i.e., "125 pounds and 10 shillings, every ore calculated at the value of 20 pence." It was simply money of account; in fact the penny was the *only coin* known in England till long after the date of the Domesday Book.—See *Ellis's Introduction to Domesday Book*, I., 165.

<sup>2</sup> This is most probably intended for *Bed-vinde* (Bedwin), which is often spoken of in early writings as a '*regia villa*.'—See below, p. 7.

<sup>3</sup> The Hundred of "Cicemertone," afterwards called, as it would seem, "Cheggelewe," comprised a number of places in the neighbourhood of Malmesbury. There was no name like

"Sutelesberg" given to a hundred. The one alluded to was probably that of "Sterchelee," in which were included Brinkworth, Hullavington, and several other places in the same locality. It is, however, difficult to regard the one word as a corruption of the other. See below, in the accounts given in the Exon Domesday, of the two Hundreds of "Cicemethorn," and "Sterchelee."

<sup>4</sup> This word is from the Anglo-Saxon "Bútsé-carl," a sailor. Bosworth interprets the word as "*bát-sæ-carl*," i.e., literally, a "*boat-sea-churl*." When Earl Tosti was driven from the Humber, where he had arrived with sixty ships, by Earl Edwin, it is said in the Saxon Chronicle, Anno 1066, "þa butsecarlas hine forsocan,"—then the *sailors* forsook him. Thorpe, in a note to a passage in which the word occurs in the Saxon Chronicle, under A.D., 1052, says, "The first component of this word is, no doubt, our '*bus*,' as in '*herring-buss*;' old Norman '*bússa*,' a large boat; old high German, '*buso*.'"



## TERRA REGIS.

REX tenet *CAUNA*. Rex Edwardus tenuit, et nunquam geldavit; ideo nescitur quot hidæ sint ibi. Terra est 29 carucatæ. In dominio sunt 8 carucatæ et 8 servi. Ibi 37 villani, et 78 bordarii, et 10 coliberti habentes 21 carucatas. Ibi 45 burgenses, et 7 molini reddentes 4 libras et 12 solidos et 6 denarios, et 50 acræ prati, et pastura 2 leucis longa et 1 leuca lata. Hæc villa reddit firmam<sup>1</sup> unius noctis cum omnibus consuetudinibus.

Hujus Manerii ecclesiam tenet Nigellus de Rege cum 6 hidis terræ. Terra est 5 carucatæ. In dominio sunt 2, et 6 servi. Ibi 7 villani, et 2 bordarii, et 11 cozets cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini de 20 solidis, et 25 burgenses reddentes 20 solidos. Silva 2 quarentenis longa et 1 quarentena et 24 acris lata. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa et 2 quarentenis lata. Totum valet 8 libras.

Aluredus de Hispania tenet 5 hidas terræ quas Nigellus calumniatur. Hæc terra, testimonio Sciræ, pertinuit ad ecclesiam tempore Regis Edwardi.

REX tenet *BEDVINDE*. Rex Edwardus tenuit. Nunquam geldavit, nec hidata fuit. Terra est 80 carucatæ, una minus. In dominio sunt 12 carucatæ, et 18 servi. Ibi 80 villani et 60 cozets, et 14 coliberti, cum 67 carucatis. Ibi 8 molini reddentes 100 solidos. Duæ silvæ habentes 2 leucas longitudine et 1 leucam latitudine. Ibi 200 acræ prati, et 12 quarentenæ pasturæ longitudine, et 6 quarentenæ latitudine. Huic manerio pertinent 25 burgenses. Hæc villa reddit firmam unius noctis cum omnibus consuetudinibus. In hoc manerio fuit tempore Regis Edwardi lucus habens dimidium leucæ longitudine, et 3 quarentenas latitudine, et erat in dominio Regis. Modo tenet eum Henricus de Ferreres.

<sup>1</sup> KENNET derives this word "*firma*," which usually means a "*farm*," or land and tenements hired at a certain rent, from the Anglo-Saxon "*feorm*," meal or entertainment; "Whence," he says, "the Latin *firma*, for the reception and entertainment of

## THE KING'S LAND.

The KING holds *CAUNA*. King Edward held it, and it never paid geld; hence it is unknown how many hides are there. The land is 29 carucates. In demesne are 8 carucates and 8 serfs. There are 37 villans, and 78 bordars, and 10 coliberts having 21 carucates. There are 45 burgesses and 7 mills, paying £4 12s. 6d., and 50 acres of meadow, and pasture 2 miles long and 1 mile broad. This vill provides one night's entertainment with all its customs.

Nigel, holds the Church of this Manor of the King, with 6 hides of land. The land is 5 carucates. In demesne are 2, and 6 serfs. There are 7 villans and 2 bordars and 11 cozets with 3 carucates. There are two mills worth 20 shillings, and 25 burgesses paying 20 shillings. The wood is 2 furlongs long, and one furlong and 24 acres broad. The pasture 4 furlongs long and 2 furlongs broad. The whole is worth £8.

Alured of Spain holds 5 hides of land which Nigel claims. This land, according to the testimony of the Shire, belonged to the Church in the time of King Edward.

THE KING holds *BEDVINDE*. King Edward held it. It never paid geld, nor was it assessed in hides. The land is 80 carucates, wanting one. In demesne there are 12 carucates and 18 serfs. There are 80 villans, and 60 cozets, and 14 coliberts, with 67 carucates. There are 8 mills paying 100 shillings. Two woods, having 2 miles in length, and one in breadth. There are 200 acres of meadow, and of pasture 12 furlongs in length, and 6 furlongs in breadth. To this manor belong 25 burgesses. This vill provides one night's entertainment with all customs. In this manor there was in the time of King Edward, a grove, having half a mile in length, and 3 furlongs in breadth, and it was in the demesne of the King. Now, Henry de Ferreres holds it.

the King, or any other lord and his retinue; as frequently in the Domesday Book a condition of tenure was *pro firma unius noctis*," &c.—*Parochial Antiquities (Glossary)*.



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64 d

REX tenet *AMBLESBERIE*. Rex Edwardus tenuit. Nunquam geldavit, nec hidata fuit. Terra est 40 carucatae. In dominio sunt 16 carucatae, et 55 servi, et 2 coliberti. Ibi 85 villani et 56 bordarii habentes 23 carucatas. Ibi 8 molini reddentes 4 libras et 10 solidos, et 70 acrae prati. Pastura 4 leucis longa et 3 leucis lata. Silva<sup>1</sup> 6 leucis longa et 4 leucis lata.

Hoc manerium, cum appendicibus suis, reddit firmam unius noctis cum omnibus consuetudinibus. In hoc manerio numerantur terrae trium Tainorum quas ipsi tenebant tempore Regis Edwardi. Has dedit Willelmus<sup>2</sup> Comes, in Amblesberie, pro mutuatione BOVECOME.<sup>3</sup>

De hujus manerii terra, 2 hidas dedit Rex Edwardus, in sua infirmitate, Abbatissae Wiltuniensi, quas nunquam antea habuerat; postea vero eas tenuit.

[Willelmus Comes dedit *QUINTONE* et *SUINDONE* et *CHEVREL*, quae erant Tainlandae, pro terra de Insula de With, quae pertinebat ad firmam<sup>4</sup> de Amblesberie.]

REX tenet *GUERMINSTRE*. Rex Edwardus tenuit. Non geldavit, nec hidata fuit. Terra est 40 carucatae. In dominio sunt 6 carucatae, et 24 servi, et 13 porcarii. Ibi 15 villani, et 8 cozets, et 14 coliberti, cum 36 carucatis. Ibi 7 molini de 4 libris, et 80 acrae prati. Pastura 1 leuca longa, et dimidio leuca lata. Silva 2 leucis longa, et 2 lata. Ibi 30 burgenses.

<sup>1</sup> WYNDHAM suggests that this large wood was probably Bentley Wood, near Winterslow. That wood certainly belonged to Ambresbury, and it was by no means unusual for manors to have woods allotted to them which were not included within their proper boundaries. See Sir R. C. Hoare's "Modern Wilts"—*Hundred of Heytesbury*, p. 168.

<sup>2</sup> This Earl William, who is frequently named in Domesday, was William Fitz-Osbern, a kinsman of William the Conqueror. He was one of the chief advisers of his attempting the conquest of England, and had a principal command at the battle of

THE KING holds *AMBLESBERIE*. King Edward held it. It never paid geld, nor was it assessed in hides. The land is 40 carucates. In demesne are 16 carucates, and 55 serfs, and 2 coliberts. There are 85 villans, and 56 bordars, having 23 carucates. There are 8 mills paying £4 10s., and 70 acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 miles long, and 3 miles broad. The wood is 6 miles long, and 4 miles broad.

This Manor, with its appendages, provides one night's entertainment with all customs. In this manor are included the lands of three Thaners, which they held in the time of King Edward. These lands in Amblesberie, Earl William gave in exchange for Bovecome.

Of the land of this manor, King Edward, in his sickness, gave two hides to the Abbess of Wilton, which she never had previously; afterwards, however, she held them.

[Earl William gave *QUINTONE* and *SUINDONE*, and *CHEVREL*, which were Thanelands, for land in the Isle of Wight, which belonged to the estate of Amblesberie.]

THE KING holds *GUERMINSTRE*. King Edward held it. It paid no geld, nor was it assessed in hides. The land is 40 carucates. In demesne are 6 carucates, and 24 serfs, and 13 swine-herds. There are 15 villans, and 8 coscets, and 14 coliberts, with 36 carucates. There are 7 mills of the value of £4, and 80 acres of meadow. The pasture is one mile long, and half a mile broad. The wood 2 miles long, and 2 broad. There are 30 burgesses.

Hastings. He was created Earl of Hereford, and appointed Justiciar for the North of England. He was slain in battle against the Earl of Flanders, in the year 1070, together with Arnulf, Earl of Hainault, whose cause he was sent to support.

<sup>3</sup> This is no doubt BOWCOMB, in the Isle of Wight. See *Domesday for Hampshire*, p. 30 b.

<sup>4</sup> This paragraph seems introduced as a supplementary note to the statement just made with regard to Bovecome. It is given above as it stands in the original text, though its more correct place would perhaps be in a foot-note.



I b  
64d Hoc Manerium reddit firmam<sup>1</sup> unius noctis cum omnibus consuetudinibus suis.

REX tenet *CHEPEHAM*. Rex Edwardus tenuit. Non geldavit, nec hidata fuit. Terra est 100 carucatae. In dominio sunt 16 carucatae, et 28 servi. Ibi 48 villani, et 45 bordarii, et 20 cotarii, et 23 porcarii: inter omnes habent 66 carucatas. Ibi 12 molini de 6 libris, et 100 acrae prati. Silva 4 leucis in longitudine et latitudine. Pastura 2 leucis longa et una leuca lata.

Hoc manerium, cum appendicibus suis, reddit firmam unius noctis cum omnibus consuetudinibus, et valet 110 libras ad numerum.

Hujus manerii ecclesiam, cum 2 hidis, tenet Osbernus<sup>2</sup> episcopus ex tempore Regis Edwardi. Una ex his hidis est Tainlande,—altera pertinet ecclesiae. Totum valet 55 solidos. Huic manerio pertinet una terra quam Rex Edwardus dederat Ulviet venatori suo, et erat de dominio suo. Hæc in firma Regis est modo, et pro una hida habetur. Terra est 2 carucatae, et ipsæ ibi sunt, et 3 servi; et 4 villani, et 4 cozets, cum 1 carucata. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa et 1 quarentena lata. Valet 3 libras. In firma hujus manerii est dimidia virgata terræ quæ fuit Tainlande. Edricus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi.

II a  
65a REX tenet *BRETFORD*. Rex Edwardus tenuit et pro una hida geldavit. Terra est 20 carucatae. In dominio sunt 2 carucatae, et 6 servi, et 10 coliberti. Ibi 12 villani, et 6 bordarii, et 14 cozets, cum 17 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, de 20 solidis, et 100 acrae prati. Pastura 1 leuca longa et dimidio leucæ lata.

This manor provides one night's entertainment with all its customs.

THE KING holds *CHEPEHAM*. King Edward held it. It paid no geld, neither was it assessed in hides. The land is 100 carucates. In demesne are 16 carucates, and 28 serfs. There are 48 villans, and 45 bordars, and 20 cottars, and 23 swine-herds. Between them all they have 66 carucates. There are 12 mills of the value of £6, and 100 acres of meadow. The wood is 4 miles in length and breadth. The pasture is 2 miles long, and one mile broad.

This manor, with its appendages, provides one night's entertainment with all its customs, and is worth £110, by tale.

Bishop Osbern holds the church of this manor, with 2 hides, from the time of King Edward. One of these hides is Thane-land,—the other belongs to the church. The whole is worth 55 shillings. To this manor belongs a certain land which King Edward had given to Ulviet, his huntsman, and which was part of his demesne. This is now in the estate of the King, and it is reckoned for one hide. The land is 2 carucates, and they are there, and 3 serfs; and 4 villans, and 4 cozets, with one carucate. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and one furlong broad. It is worth £3. In the estate of this manor is half a virgate of land, which was Thane-land. Edric held it in the time of King Edward.

THE KING holds *BRETFORD*. King Edward held it, and it paid geld for one hide. The land is 20 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates, and 6 serfs, and 10 coliberts. There are 12 villans, and 6 bordars, and 14 cozets, with 17 carucates. There are 2 mills worth 20 shillings, and 100 acres of meadow. The pasture is one mile long, and half a mile broad.

<sup>1</sup> This obligation to find the king a lodging, with his suite, for one night was demanded, and paid by the Lord of the Manor and Baron of Warminster to King George the Third, on Monday, the 13th September, 1786, the King, Queen, and Princesses, being entertained at Longleat by the Lord Viscount Weymouth.

Charles the Second was likewise entertained in the same way, in 1663, when Sir James Thynne possessed the manor. See Sir R. C. Hoare's "Modern Wilts," (*Hundred of Warminster*) p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Unless, as Wyndham seems to take for granted, this be a mistake for Osbernus *presbyter*, (as in the next entry,) the bishop alluded to can be no other than Osbern, who was consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1074, and died in 1103. He is said to have been a kinsman of Edward the Confessor, and allied to William the Conqueror. He was brother to William Fitz-Osbern, Earl of Hereford.



Fol. { II a  
65 u  
Hoc manerium reddit 30 libras ad pensum. Silva est in manu Regis, et inde habet 40 solidos in firma sua.

Hujus manerii ecclesiam tenet Osbernus presbyter, cum una hida terræ pertinente ecclesiæ. Valet 40 solidos.

REX tenet *THEODULVESIDE*. Rex Edwardus tenuit. Non geldavit, nec hidata fuit. Terra est 40 carucatæ. In dominio sunt 9 carucatæ, et 22 servi, et 10 coliberti. Ibi 34 villani, et 32 cozets, cum 18 carucatis. Ibi 9 molini, de 100 solidis et 30 denariis, et 66 burgenses reddentes 50 solidos. Ibi una leuca prati in longitudine et dimidium latitudine. Pastura una leuca et dimidio longa et una leuca lata. Silva 2 leucis longa et una leuca lata.

Hoc manerium reddit firmam unius noctis cum consuetudinibus suis. Valet 100 libras ad numerum.

REX tenet *CONTONE*. Heraldus Comes tenuit, et pro 10 hidis geldavit. Terra est 10 carucatæ. In dominio sunt 2 carucatæ, et 2 servi; et 28 villani, et 2 bordarii, cum 8 carucatis. Ibi molinus de 12 solidis et 6 denariis, et 20 acræ prati, et 8 acræ pasturæ, et 15 acræ silvæ. Hoc manerium reddit 12 libras ad pensum.

REX tenet *RUSTESELVE*. Ghida<sup>1</sup> tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 37 hidis cum appendicibus suis. Terra est 27 carucatæ et dimidium. In dominio sunt 19 hidæ, et ibi 12 carucatæ, et 37 servi. Ibi 28 villani, et 40 bordarii, cum 14 carucatis. Ibi 5 molini, de 72 solidis, et 112 acræ prati. Pastura 3 leucis et dimidio in longitudine, et 1 leuca et dimidio in latitudine. Silva 1 leuca longa et dimidio leucæ lata. Valuit et valet 32 libras et 10 solidos.

This manor pays £30 by weight. The wood is in the hands of the King, and thence he has 40 shillings in his own estate.

Osbern, a priest, holds the church of this manor, with one hide belonging to the church. It is worth 40 shillings.

THE KING holds *THEODULVESIDE*. King Edward held it. It paid no geld, neither was it assessed in hides. The land is 40 carucates. In demesne are 9 carucates, and 22 serfs, and 10 coliberts. There are 34 villans, and 32 coscets, with 18 carucates. There are 9 mills worth 100 shillings, and 30 pence, and 66 burgesses paying 50 shillings. There is one mile of meadow in length, and half a mile in breadth. The pasture is one mile and a half long, and one mile broad. The wood is 2 miles long, and one mile broad.

This manor provides one night's entertainment with its customs. It is worth £100 by tale.

THE KING holds *CONTONE*. The Earl Harold held it, and it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 10 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs; and there are 28 villans, and 2 bordars, with 8 carucates. There is a mill worth 12 shillings and 6 pence, and 20 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of pasture, and 15 acres of wood. This manor pays 12 pounds by weight.

THE KING holds *RUSTESELVE*. Ghida held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld with its appendages for 37 hides. The land is 27 carucates and a half. In demesne are 19 hides, and there are 12 carucates, and 37 serfs. There are 28 villans, and 40 bordars, with 14 carucates. There are 5 mills worth 72 shillings, and 112 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 miles and a half in length, and 1 mile and a half in breadth. The wood is one mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth, and is still worth, £32 10s.

<sup>1</sup> Ghida was the wife of Earl Godwin, and the mother of Harold. She was sister to Sweyn, King of Denmark. In the annals of the Church of Winchester, under the year 1052, she is spoken of as a generous benefactor. She was in Exeter, in 1068, when

William the Conqueror laid siege to that city, but succeeded in effecting her escape to Flanders. She held in different counties of England, in the time of Edward the Confessor, more than 330 hides;—possibly as much as from 40,000 to 50,000 acres of land.



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Fol. { II a  
65 a Hujus manerii ecclesiam habet S. Stefanus<sup>1</sup> Cadomi, cum 2 hidis terræ. Terra est 5 carucatae. Has habent ibi 3 villani, cum 6 cozets. Valet 7 libras. Ecclesiam de Paveshou,<sup>2</sup> quæ adjacet huic manerio tenet Edgar, et pater ejus tenuit. Valet 5 solidos.

REX tenet *MELCHESHAM*. Heraldus Comes tenuit et pro 84 hidis geldavit cum appendicibus suis. Terra est 60 carucatae. In dominio sunt 34 hidæ, et ibi 19 carucatae, et 35 servi, et 31 coliberti. Ibi 100 villani, 8 minus, et 66 bordarii habentes 39 carucatas. Ibi 8 molini, reddentes 7 libras et 6 solidos, et 130 acrae prati, et 8 leucæ pasturæ in longitudine et latitudine. Silva 4 leucæ inter longitudinem et latitudinem.

Hoc manerium reddit 111 libras et 11 solidos ad pensum. Angli vero appreciant ad totidem libras ad numerum. Hujus manerii ecclesiam cum 1 hida terræ habet Rumoldus presbyter et valet 40 solidos.

Fol. { II b  
65 b REX tenet *CUMBE*. Ghida tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 23 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 20 carucatae. In dominio sunt 11 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 7 servi. Ibi 28 villani et 7 bordarii, et 43 cozets, habentes 17 carucatas. Ibi 2 molini reddentes 25 solidos, et 60 acrae prati, et pastura una leuca longa et alia lata, et 10 acrae parvæ silvæ.

Hoc manerium reddit 24 libras ad pensum. Tempore Regis Edwardi tantundem ad numerum. Ecclesiam hujus manerii cum dimidia hida terræ tenet Leuricus presbyter, et valet 20 solidos.

The Abbey of S. Stephen of Caen, holds the church of this manor with 2 hides of land. The land is 5 carucates. These 3 villans, with 6 cozets, hold. It is worth £7. Edgar holds the church of Paveshou which adjoins this manor; his father held it. It is worth 5 shillings.

The KING holds *MELCHESHAM*. The Earl Harold held it, and, with its appendages, it paid geld for 84 hides. The land is 60 carucates. In demesne there are 34 hides, and there are 19 carucates and 35 serfs and 31 coliberts. There are 100 villans save 8, and 66 bordars having 39 carucates. There are 8 mills paying 7 pounds and 6 shillings, and 130 acres of meadow, and 8 miles of pasture in length and breadth. The wood is 4 miles between length and breadth.

This Manor pays £111 11s. by weight. The English, however, reckon it at the same number of pounds by tale. Rumold, the priest, holds the church of this manor with 1 hide of land, and it is worth 40 shillings.

The KING holds *CUMBE*. Ghida held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 23 hides and a half. The land is 20 carucates. In demesne are 11 hides, and there are 3 carucates, and 7 serfs. There are 28 villans and 7 bordars and 43 cozets, having 17 carucates. There are 2 mills paying 25 shillings, and 60 acres of meadow, and pasture 1 mile long and another wide, and 10 acres of small wood (coppice).

This Manor pays 24 pounds by weight. In the time of King Edward it paid a like sum by tale. Leuric, the priest, holds the church of this manor with half a hide of land, and it is worth 20 shillings.

<sup>1</sup> The Abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, was founded by William the Conqueror, about the year 1064, though not dedicated till after 1066, as in the foundation charter William takes the title of King, and among his donations are enumerated properties and privileges in various parts of England, which shew that he was at the time in possession of the island. William of Jumieges, who was living at the time, states that this monastery, as well as the Convent of the Holy Trinity, at Caen, were both founded as an act of penance enjoined on him by the Pope, as the condition of his granting him absolution for having contracted a marriage

with Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, the son of his father's sister, which was within the prohibited degrees of affinity. Lanfranc, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was the first abbot of St. Stephen, Caen. *Ellis' Introduction to Domesday*, I., 391. See the Charters relating to these monasteries in the *New Monasticon*, VI. pp. 1070, 1072.

<sup>2</sup> This is clearly *Pewsham*, which is close by Corsham. It takes its name from the *Pewe*, a little stream rising at Lockswell, and flowing into the Avon, near Lackham.



**REX** tenet *BROMHAM*. Heraldus Comes tenuit et pro 20 hidis geldavit. Terra est 10 carucatae. In dominio sunt 10 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 4 servi. Ibi 14 villani, et 6 bordarii, et 30 cozets, cum 8 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini de 5 solidis, et 40 acrae prati, et 12 acrae pasturæ. Silva 5 quarentenis longa et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit 20 libras, modo 24 libras. De terra villanorum tenet presbyter unam hidam, et unam virgatam terræ de Rege. Valet 15 solidos.

**REX** tenet *OTONE*. Eddid Regina<sup>1</sup> tenuit et geldabat pro 30 hidis una virgata minus. Terra est 30 carucatae. In dominio sunt 13 hidæ et una virgata terræ, et ibi 2 carucatae et 12 servi. Ibi 40 villani, et 17 coscez, cum 14 carucatis. Ibi 6 acrae prati, et pastura 6 quarentenis longa et 3 quarentenis lata. Silva 6 quarentenis longa et tantundem lata. Valuit 26 libras, modo 30 libras.

Hujus manerii ecclesias duas, cum 1 hida terræ tenet<sup>2</sup> S. Michael de Monte.

**REX** tenet *WESTBERIE*. Eddid Regina tenuit et geldavit pro 40 hidis. Terra est 47 carucatae. In dominio sunt 17 hidæ, et ibi 7 carucatae, et 28 servi, et 16 coliberti. Ibi 38 villani, et 23 bordarii, et 9 mellitarii. Inter omnes habent 40 carucatas. Ibi potarii reddunt 20 solidos per annum, et 6 molini reddunt 70 solidos, et 6 denarios; et 80 acrae prati. Pastura 3 leucis longa et 3 leucis lata. Silva 3 leucis longa et dimidio leucæ lata. Ibi 29 porcarii et ibi habent 7 carucatas. Hoc manerium reddit 100 libras ad numerum.

The KING holds *BROMHAM*. The Earl Harold held it, and it paid geld for 20 hides. The land is 10 carucates. In demesne are 10 hides, and there are 2 carucates and 4 serfs. There are 14 villans and 6 bordars and 30 coscets with 8 carucates. There are 2 mills worth 5 shillings, and 40 acres of meadow and 12 acres of pasture. The wood is 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs broad. It was worth £20; now £24. Of the land of the villans a priest holds 1 hide and 1 virgate of land under the King. It is worth 15 shillings.

The KING holds *OTONE*. Queen Editha held it and it paid geld for 30 hides, less one virgate. The land is 30 carucates. In demesne are 13 hides and 1 virgate of land, and therein are 2 carucates and 12 serfs. There are 40 villans and 17 coscets with 14 carucates. There are 6 acres of meadow, and the pasture is 6 furlongs long and 3 furlongs broad. The wood is 6 furlongs long and as much broad. It was worth £26, now £30.

The Abbey of S. Michael de Monte holds the two churches of this manor with one hide of land.

The KING holds *WESTBERIE*. Queen Editha held it, and it paid geld for 40 hides. The land is 47 carucates. In demesne are 17 hides, and there are 7 carucates and 28 serfs and 16 coliberts. There are 38 villans, 23 bordars, and 9 bee-keepers. Among all of them they have 40 carucates. The potters pay 20 shillings by the year, and 6 mills pay 70 shillings and 6 pence; and there are 80 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 miles long and 3 miles broad. The wood is 3 miles long and half a mile broad. There are 29 swine-herds and they have there 7 carucates. This manor pays 100 pounds by tale.

<sup>1</sup> This was EDITHA, the Queen of Edward the Confessor. She seems to have been permitted to hold the whole of the possessions which belonged to her as Queen, till the time of her death in 1075, when they reverted to the crown. In the different surveys, she is spoken of as Edid, Eddid, Eddida, or Eddied Regina.

<sup>2</sup> The Abbey of St. Michael in Periculo Maris, in Normandy, was founded, according to tradition, about the year 708. Rollo,

the first Duke of Normandy, dispersed the secular canons of the first foundation, A.D. 966, and put Benedictine monks in their room. Richard II. Duke of Normandy, rebuilt the church in 1024. The Priory of St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, which was founded by Edward the Confessor, was subsequently annexed to the Abbey of St. Michael, in Normandy. *Ellis' Introduction to Domesday*, I., 453.



Fol. { II b  
65 b De eadem terra hujus manerii, habet ecclesia hidam et dimidium; Willelmus Scudet 4 hidas et dimidium. Ecclesia valet 50 solidos: [quidam clericolus<sup>1</sup> tenet.]

REX tenet *WINTREBURNE*. Eddid Regina tenuit, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et 1 virgata terræ. Terra est 12 carucata. In dominio est dimidium virgata terræ, et ibi 3 carucata, et 11 servi, et 5 coliberti. Ibi 15 villani, et 15 bordarii, cum 8 carucatis. Ibi molinus de 10 solidis, et 8 acrae prati. Pastura 2 leucis longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit et valet 33 libras. Ecclesia ejusdem manerii habet 1 hidam de ipsa terra. Abbatia Gemmeticensis<sup>2</sup> tenet hanc ecclesiam cum terra, et valet 60 solidos.

REX tenet *NIGRAVRE*. Heraldus Comes tenuit, et geldabat pro 20 hidis. Terra est 22 carucata. In dominio sunt 2 hidæ, et ibi 6 carucata, et 46 servi, et 8 coliberti. Ibi 30 villani, et 40 bordarii, cum 16 carucatis. Ad hoc manerium pertinent 5 burgenses in Wiltune reddentes 6 solidos. Ibi 3 molini reddentes 30 solidos, et 70 acrae prati. Pastura 3 leucis longa et dimidio leucæ lata. Valuit 40 libras, modo 57 libras. De hac terra hujus manerii tenet Herveus hidam et dimidium, et ibi habet 1 carucatam. Unus Tainus habet 2 hidas et dimidium, et ibi habet 1 carucatam.

Ecclesiam hujus manerii cum una hida tenet Nigellus medicus. Hæc cum omnibus appendicibus suis valet 32 libras. Ipsa vero vasta est, et ita discooperta, ut pene corruat.

REX tenet *COLINGEBURNE*. Heraldus Comes tenuit et geldabat pro 20 hidis. Terra est 45 carucata. In dominio sunt 5 hidæ, et ibi 5 carucata et 12 servi. Ibi 49 carucata,<sup>3</sup> et 26 bordarii,

Of the same land of this manor the church has one hide and a half. William Scudet four hides and a half. The Church is worth 50 shillings, [a certain chaplain holds it.]

The KING holds *WINTREBURNE*. Queen Editha held it, and it paid geld for 2 hides and 1 virgate of land. The land is 12 carucates. In demesne is half a virgate of land, and there are 3 carucates, and 11 serfs, and 5 coliberts. There are 15 villans, and 15 bordars, with 8 carucates. There is a mill worth 10 shillings, and 8 acres of meadow. The pasture is 2 miles long, and as much broad. It was, and still is worth £33. The church of the same Manor has one hide of the same land. The Abbey of Jumieges holds this church with the land, and it is worth 60 shillings.

The KING holds *NIGRAVRE*. The Earl Harold held it, and it paid geld for 20 hides. The land is 22 carucates. In demesne are 2 hides, and there are 6 carucates and 46 serfs and 8 coliberts. There are 30 villans and 40 bordars with 16 carucates. To this Manor belong 5 burgesses, in Wilton, who pay 6 shillings. There are 3 mills paying 30 shillings, and 70 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 miles long and half a mile broad. It was worth £40; it is now worth £57. Of the land of this manor Hervey holds a hide and a half, and there he has one carucate. A Thane has 2 hides and a half, and he has there one carucate.

Nigel, the physician, holds the church of this manor with one hide. This with all its appendages is worth £32. The Church itself, however, is ruinous, and the roof so out of repair, that it is almost tumbling down.

The KING holds *COLINGEBURNE*. The Earl Harold held it, and it paid geld for 20 hides. The land is 45 carucates. In demesne are 5 hides, and there are 5 carucates and 12 serfs. There are 49

<sup>1</sup> *Clericolus*, or, as he writes it, *Clericulus*, is interpreted by DUCANGE, as "junior clericus" or "puer choralis." It is not easy to say what is its exact meaning in this passage.

<sup>2</sup> This was the Abbey of St. Peter, at Jumieges, a town situated on the river Seine, in the diocese of Rouen. It was founded, A.D. 664, by St. Philibert and Clovis II. It was burnt by the Normans, in the middle of the ninth century, and the church

rebuilt in 1400, by Abbot Robert II., afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. See the *New Monastic*. VI. p. 1086. The estate of Helingay (*Hayling*), in Hants, belonged to this monastery. See *Domesday for Hants*, p. 43.

<sup>3</sup> It is so written in the original, but it seems clearly to be a mistake for "*villani*," and is so rendered in the translation.



I b cum 15 carucatis, et 20 acræ prati. Pastura 2  
5 b leucis longa, et una leuca lata. Silva 1 leuca longa  
et tantundem lata, et tertia pars silvæ quæ vocatur  
*CETUM*.<sup>1</sup> Valuit 40 libras, modo 60 libras.

Ad ecclesiam pertinet dimidia hida. Hujus ec-  
clesiæ decimam tenet Giraldus, presbyter de Wiltone,  
et valet 10 solidos. Ecclesia vasta est et dissipata.

REX tenet *CHENVEL*. Eileva tenuit tempore  
Regis Edwardi, et geldavit pro 30 hidis. Terra 15  
carucatæ. In dominio sunt 17 hidæ et dimidium,  
et ibi 5 carucatæ et 10 servi. Ibi 16 villani, et 10  
bordarii, et 18 coscez, cum 10 carucatis. Ibi 15  
acræ prati, et pastura 1 leuca longa et dimidio leucæ  
lata. Silva dimidio leucæ longa et tantundem lata.  
Valuit 28 libras, modo 30 libras. De hac terra  
habet Gislebertus 1 hidam. Ibi sunt 3 bordarii.  
Valet 7 solidos et 6 denarios.

REX tenet *LIDIARDE*. Godricus tenuit tem-  
pore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis.  
Terra est 8 carucatæ. In dominio 6 hidæ, una  
virgata minus, et ibi 4 carucatæ et 9 servi. Ibi 10  
villani, et 6 bordarii, habentes 6 carucatas. Ibi  
molinus de 32 denariis, et 20 acræ prati. Silva 1  
leuca longa et dimidio leucæ lata. Valuit 10 libras;  
modo 12 libras.

Hæ duæ villæ fuerunt Willelmi Comitis.

III a REX tenet *OCHEBORNE*. Tempore Regis  
35 c Edwardi geldabat pro 30 hidis. Terra est 25 caru-  
catæ. In dominio sunt 18 hidæ, et ibi sunt 4  
carucatæ, et 6 servi. Ibi 24 villani, et 14 bordarii,  
habentes 10 carucatas. Ibi 6 acræ prati, et pastura  
dimidio leucæ longa et 4 quarentenis lata, et tantun-  
dem silvæ. Valet 25 libras.

RADULFUS, presbyter, tenet ecclesiam de *WRDE*,  
et ad eam pertinent 3 hidæ quæ non geldabant

villans, and 26 bordars, with 15 carucates, and 20  
acres of meadow. The pasture is 2 miles long and  
one mile broad. The wood one mile long, and as  
much broad, and there is a third part of the wood  
which is called *CETUM*. It was worth £40; it is  
now worth £60.

To the church belongs half a hide. Girald,  
priest of Wilton, holds the tithe of this church, and  
it is worth 10 shillings. The church itself is  
ruinous and decayed.

The King holds *CHENVEL*. Eileva held it  
in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 30  
hides. The land is 15 carucates. In demesne are  
17 hides and a half, and there are 5 carucates and 10  
serfs. There are 16 villans, and 10 bordars, and 18  
coscets, with 10 carucates. There are 15 acres of  
meadow, and the pasture is 1 mile long and half a  
mile wide. The wood is half a mile long and as  
much wide. It was worth £28; it is now worth  
£30. Of this land Gilbert has one hide. There  
are 3 bordars. It is worth 7 shillings and 6 pence.

THE KING holds *LIDIARDE*. Godric held it  
in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 10  
hides. The land is 8 carucates. In demesne are 6  
hides less one virgate, and there are 4 carucates and  
9 serfs. There are 10 villans and 6 bordars having 6  
carucates. There is a mill worth 32 pence, and 20  
acres of meadow. The wood is 1 mile long and half  
a mile broad. It was worth £10; it is now worth  
£12.

These two vills belonged to the Earl William.

THE KING holds *OCHEBORNE*. In the time  
of King Edward it paid geld for 30 hides. The land  
is 25 carucates. In demesne are 18 hides, and there  
are 4 carucates and 6 serfs. There are 24 villans, and  
14 bordars, having 10 carucates. There are 6 acres of  
meadow, and the pasture is half a mile long and 4  
furlongs broad, and there is the same quantity of  
wood. It is worth £25.

RALPH, the priest, holds the church of *WRDE*,  
and to it belong 3 hides, which did not pay geld in

<sup>1</sup> The wood alluded to is "CHUTE."



Fol. { III<sup>a</sup> tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 2 carucatae.  
65<sup>c</sup> Has habet ibi presbyter cum 6 bordariis, et 10 acris  
prati. Valet 100 solidos.

VITALIS, presbyter, tenet ecclesiam de *BUR-*  
*BETCE* cum una virgata terræ. Valet 20 solidos.

RAINBOLDUS, presbyter, tenet ecclesiam de  
*PEVESIE* cum una carucata terræ. Valet 20  
solidos.

RAINBOLDUS, presbyter, tenet ecclesiam de  
*AVREBERIE*, ad quam pertinent 2 hidæ. Valet  
40 solidos.

ALWARDUS, presbyter, tenet ecclesiam de *HES-*  
*TREBE*, ad quam pertinent 3 hidæ. Terra est 2  
carucatae. Ipsæ sunt ibi cum 2 villanis, et 6 cotariis,  
et 6 acris prati. Valet 60 solidos.

OSBERNUS Episcopus habet ecclesiam de *HASE-*  
*BERIE*, cum dimidia virgata terræ. Valet 10  
solidos.

SANCTUS WANDREGISILUS tenet ecclesiam de  
*SORSTAIN*, ad quam pertinent 3 virgatae terræ.  
Valet 28 solidos. Similiter tenet ecclesiam de  
*OPPAVRENE*, ad quam pertinent 2 hidæ et  
dimidium. Terra est 2 carucatae. Valet 10 libras  
et 15 solidos.

OSMUNDUS Episcopus tenet de Rege dimidiam  
ecclesiam in elemosina ad quam pertinet dimidia  
hida. Ibi est 1 carucata cum 5 bordariis, et molinus  
de 6 solidis. Valet 25 solidos.

WILLELMUS DE BELFOU habet 1 hidam cum  
una ecclesia in *MERLEBERGE*. Valet 30 solidos.

BRISTOARDUS, presbyter, tenet ecclesiam de *BED-*  
*VINDE*. Pater ejus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi.  
Ibi pertinet una hida et dimidium. Terra est 1  
carucata quæ ibi est. Valuit et valet 60 solidos.

the time of King Edward. The land is 2 carucates.  
These the priest has, with 6 bordars, and 10 acres of  
meadow. It is worth 100 shillings.

VITALIS, the priest, holds the church of *BUR-*  
*BETCE*, with one virgate of land. It is worth 20  
shillings.

RAINBOLD, the priest, holds the church of  
*PEVESIE*, with one carucate of land. It is worth  
20 shillings.

RAINBOLD, the priest, holds the church of *AVRE-*  
*BERIE*, to which belong 2 hides. It is worth 40  
shillings.

ALWARD, the priest, holds the church of *HES-*  
*TREBE*, to which belong 3 hides. The land is 2  
carucates. They are there with 2 villans, and 6  
cottars, and 6 acres of meadow. It is worth 60  
shillings.

Bishop OSBERN has the church of *HASEBERIE*,  
with half a virgate of land. It is worth 10 shillings.

The Abbey of St. WANDREGISIL holds the church  
of *SORSTAIN*, to which belong 3 virgates of land.  
It is worth 28 shillings. In like manner it holds the  
church of *OPPAVRENE*, to which belong 2  
hides and a half. The land is 2 carucates. It is  
worth £10 15s.

Bishop OSMUND holds of the King half a church  
in frank-almoigne to which belongs half a hide.  
There is 1 carucate with 5 bordars, and a mill worth  
6 shillings. It is worth 25 shillings.

WILLIAM DE BELFOU has 1 hide, with a church in  
*MERLEBERGE*. It is worth 30 shillings.

BRISTOARD, the priest, holds the church of  
*BEDVINDE*. His father held it in the time of  
King Edward. To it belongs one hide and a half.  
The land which is there is 1 carucate. It was, and  
still is worth, 60 shillings.



a c II. TERRA EPISCOPI WINTONIENSIS.

EPISCOPUS WINTONIENSIS tenet *DUNTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldavit pro 100 hidis tribus minus. Duæ ex his non sunt Episcopi, quia ablatae fuerunt, cum aliis tribus, de ecclesia, et de manu Episcopi, tempore Cnut Regis. Terra est 46 carucatae et dimidium. De hæc terra sunt in dominio 30 hidæ, et ibi 13 carucatae et 40 servi. Ibi 64 villani, et 27 bordarii, habentes 17 carucatas. Ibi 7 molini reddentes 60 solidos; et 60 acrae prati. Pastura 2 leucis longa, et 1 leuca lata. Silva una leuca et dimidio longa, et dimidia leuca lata.

De eadem terra hujus manerii tenet Willelmus de Braiose 14 hidas; Walerannus 5 hidas; Radulfus 5 hidas; Ansgotus 3 hidas et dimidium; et Rex habet, in sua foresta, 4 hidas; Ecclesia ejusdem manerii habet 4 hidas; et omnes hi de Episcopo tenent. Qui has terras tenebant tempore Regis Edwardi non se poterant ab ecclesia separare.

Quando Walchelinus<sup>1</sup> Episcopus hoc manerium recepit, valebat 60 libras. Modo quod habet in dominio valet 80 libras; quod milites, 23 libras; quod Ecclesia, 3 libras.

Idem Episcopus tenet *FONTEL*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 7 carucatae. In dominio de hac terra sunt 5 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae et 5 servi. Ibi 8 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus de 5 solidis, et 8 acrae prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et 3 quarentenis lata, et tantundem silvæ. Valuit 10 libras, modo 14 libras.

<sup>1</sup> Walchelin was related to William the Conqueror, and was chaplain to the royal household. On the deprivation of Stigand in 1070 he was promoted to the Bishopric of Winchester. He undertook the re-building of his cathedral, with the adjoining monastery, 1079. He completed the latter in 1094. According

II. LAND OF THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

The BISHOP OF WINCHESTER holds *DUNTONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 100 hides, less three. Two of these hides are not the Bishop's, because they were taken away, with other three, from the church, and out of the hand of the Bishop, in the time of King Canute. The land is 46 carucates and a half. Of this land 30 hides are in demesne, wherein are 13 carucates and 40 serfs. There are 64 villans, and 27 bordars, having 17 carucates. There are 7 mills paying 60 shillings, and 60 acres of meadow. The pasture is 2 miles long, and 1 mile broad. The wood is one mile and a half long, and half a mile broad.

Of the same land of this manor William de Braiose holds 14 hides; Waleran 5 hides; Ralph 5 hides; Ansgot 3 hides and a half; and the King has, in his forest, 4 hides; the Church of the same manor has 4 hides; and all these hold under the Bishop. Those who held these lands in the time of King Edward could not separate themselves from the Church.

When Bishop Walchelin received this manor, it was worth £60. What he has now in demesne is worth £80; what is held by military tenure is worth £23; what the Church holds is worth £3.

The same Bishop holds *FONTEL*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 7 carucates. In demesne are 5 hides of this land, and therein are 2 carucates and 5 serfs. There are 8 villans, and 5 bordars, with 3 carucates. There is a mill worth 5 shillings, and 8 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and three furlongs broad, and there is the same quantity of wood. It was worth £10; now £14.

to extracts given by LELAND (*Collect.* i. 430) he obtained funds by disposing of sundry estates belonging to the monks. It is said,—“multa maneria a monachis Walkelinus abstulit usque ad valorem trecentarum librarum terræ.”



Fol. { III b  
65 d

Idem Episcopus tenet *FIFHIDE*, et Edwardus de eo, et geldabat pro 5 hidis tempore Regis Edwardi. Hæc terra fuit Capicerii ecclesie. Alsi, monachus, tenuit de Episcopo. Terra est 3 carucatae. De hac terra 3 hidæ sunt in dominio, et ibi 2 carucatae cum 1 seruo. Ibi 3 villani, et 9 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 3 acrae prati, et 30 acrae pasturae. Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et 1 quarentena lata. Valuit, et valet, 100 solidos.

The same Bishop holds *FIFHIDE*, and Edward holds of him, and it used to pay geld for 5 hides in the time of King Edward. This land belonged to the Sacrist of the church: Alsi, a monk, held it of the Bishop. The land is 3 carucates. Of this land 3 hides are in demesne, and therein are 2 carucates with 1 serf. There are 3 villans, and 9 bordars, with 2 carucates. There are 3 acres of meadow, and 30 acres of pasture. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and one furlong broad. It was, and still is worth 100 shillings.

HÆ [TERRÆ] SUNT DE VICTU MONACHORUM.<sup>1</sup>

THESE [LANDS] ARE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MONKS.

Idem Episcopus tenet *AWLTONE*, et geldabat pro 20 hidis tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 14 carucatae. De hac terra sunt 6 hidæ et una virgata terræ in dominio, et ibi 4 carucatae, et 8 servi. Ibi 27 villani, et 15 coscez, cum 8 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini de 12 solidis et dimidio, et 100 acrae prati. Pastura 6 quarentenis longa, et 4 quarentenis lata. Silva 7 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. De eadem terra tenet Willelmus Scudet 3 hidas de Episcopo, et ibi habet 2 carucatas. Quod monachi habent, valet 24 libras; quod Willelmus, 100 solidos.

The same Bishop holds *AWLTONE*, and it paid geld for 20 hides in the time of King Edward. The land is 14 carucates. Of this land there are 6 hides and one virgate of land in demesne, and therein are 4 carucates and 8 serfs. There are 27 villans, and 15 coscets, with 8 carucates. There are 2 mills worth twelve shillings and sixpence, and 100 acres of meadow. The pasture is 6 furlongs long, and 4 furlongs broad. The wood is 7 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. Of the same land William Scudet holds 3 hides under the Bishop, and he has there 2 carucates. What the monks have, is worth £24; what William has is worth 100 shillings.

Idem Episcopus tenet *HAME*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 10 hidis et dimidio, et dimidia virgata terræ. Terra est 7 carucatae. De hac terra 5 hidæ et dimidium sunt in dominio, et ibi 3 carucatae, cum 1 seruo. Ibi 9 villani, et 10 coscez, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 8 acrae prati. Pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et 1 quarentena lata. Silva 6 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. De eadem terra tenet

The same Bishop holds *HAME*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 10 hides and a half, and half a virgate of land. The land is seven carucates. Of this land 5 hides and a half are in demesne, and therein are 3 carucates, with 1 serf. There are 9 villans, and 10 coscets, with 3 carucates. There are 8 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long, and one furlong broad. The wood is 6 furlongs long

<sup>1</sup> These were the monks of the Benedictine Monastery, which was connected with the Cathedral at Winchester. They are usually spoken of as the monks of St. Swithin, though the Cathedral was dedicated, at different times, to St. Amphibalus, St. Peter, St. Swithin, and to the Holy Trinity. New

Monast. i. 190. The estates enumerated, of which the Bishop of Winchester was, so to speak, a Trustee, were let to farm to various tenants, who were bound to furnish food of a certain amount for the supply of the inmates of the monastery.



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Fol. { III b  
65 d

Idem Episcopus tenet *WEMBERGE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 19 hidis. Terra est 10 carucatæ. De eadem terra 9 hidæ sunt in dominio, et ibi 3 carucatæ et 6 servi. Ibi 19 villani, et 13 bordarii, cum 5 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 5 solidos, et 40 acræ prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et 15 quarentenis lata. De hac terra tenet Richerus 1 hidam. Quando recepit Episcopus valebat 15 libras; modo 18 libras.

Idem Episcopus tenet *ENEDFORDE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 30 hidis. Terra est 24 carucatæ. De eadem terra 10 hidæ sunt in dominio, et ibi 3 carucatæ et 6 servi. Ibi 12 villani, et 15 bordarii, cum 10 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 25 solidos, et 17 acræ prati. Pastura 2 leucis et dimidio longa, et una leuca et dimidio lata. De eadem terra tenet Willelmus 5 hidas, et Heraldus 2 hidas. Unus Anglicus 3 hidas. Ibi habent 10 carucatas. Presbyter habet 1 hidam. Qui tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi non poterant ab ecclesia separari. Quando Episcopus recepit valebat 34 libras. Modo dominium valet 20 libras. Quod presbyter et milites tenent 19 libras.

Idem Episcopus tenet *OVRETONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 15 hidis. Terra est 7 carucatæ. De ipsa terra sunt in dominio 8 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatæ. Ibi villani habentes 5 carucatas. Ibi 15 acræ prati. Pastura 8 quarentenis longa, et 4 quarentenis lata. Silva 5 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata.

De eadem terra tenet Durandus 2 hidas, dimidia virgata minus. Qui tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi non poterat ab ecclesia separari. Valuit et valet 20 solidos. Dominium valet 8 libras. Quando Episcopus recepit valebat 6 libras.

The same Bishop holds *WEMBERGE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 19 hides. The land is 10 carucates. Of this same land 9 hides are in demesne, and therein are 3 carucates, and 6 serfs. There are 19 villans, and 13 bordars with 5 carucates. There is a mill, paying 5 shillings, and 40 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and 15 furlongs broad. Of this land Richer holds 1 hide. When the Bishop received (this land) it was worth £15; it is now worth £18.

The same Bishop holds *ENEDFORDE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 30 hides. The land is 24 carucates. Of this same land, 10 hides are in demesne, and therein are 3 carucates and 6 serfs. There are 12 villans, and 15 bordars, with 10 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 25 shillings, and 17 acres of meadow. The pasture is 2 miles and a half long, and one mile and a half broad. Of this same land William holds 5 hides, and Harold 2 hides. An Englishman has 3 hides. They have there 10 carucates. The priest has one hide. They who held these lands in the time of King Edward could not be separated from the church. When the Bishop received this estate it was worth £34. The demesne is now worth £20. What the priest and those who hold by military tenure have, is worth £19.

The same Bishop holds *OVRETONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 15 hides. The land is 7 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 8 hides and a half, and therein are 2 carucates. There are villans having 5 carucates. There are 15 acres of meadow. The pasture is 8 furlongs long, and 4 furlongs broad. The wood 5 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad.

Of the same land Durand holds 2 hides, all but half a virgate. He who held them in the time of King Edward could not be separated from the church. It was, and is, worth 20 shillings. The demesne is worth £8. When the Bishop received it, it was worth £6.



11b Idem Episcopus tenet *STOTTUNE*. Tempore  
5 d Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 6  
carucatæ. De ipsa terra sunt in dominio 3 hidæ et  
dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatæ et 3 servi. Ibi 4 villani  
et 6 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus de 10  
solidis, et 10 acræ prati. Pastura 5 quarentenis  
longa, et 2 quarentenis lata, et 40 acræ silvæ.

De eadem terra tenet Richerus 2 hidas, et An-  
schitil 2 hidas et dimidium. Ibi habent 2 carucas.

Hoc manerium quando Episcopus recepit valebat  
8 libras. Modo dominium valet 100 solidos et 10  
solidos.<sup>1</sup> Quod homines tenent valet 4 libras.  
Terra, quam tenent, non poterat ab ecclesia, tempore  
Regis Edwardi, separari.

The same Bishop holds *STOTTUNE*. In the  
time of King Edward it paid geld for 10 hides.  
The land is 6 carucates. Of this land there are in  
demesne 3 hides and a half, therein are 2 carucates  
and 3 serfs. There are 4 villans and 6 bordars, with  
2 carucates. There is a mill worth 10 shillings and  
10 acres of meadow. The pasture is 5 furlongs long,  
2 furlongs broad, and there are 40 acres of wood.

Of the same land Richer holds 5 hides, and  
Anschitil 2 hides and a half. They have there 2  
carucates.

The manor when the Bishop received it was  
worth £8. The demesne is now worth 100 shillings  
and 10 pence. What the vassals hold is worth £4.  
The land which they hold could not be separated from  
the church in the time of King Edward.

V a  
6 a III. TERRA EPISCOPI SARISBERIENSIS.

EPISCOPUS SARISBERIENSIS<sup>2</sup> tenet *POTERNE*.  
Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 52 hidis. Terra  
est 40 carucatæ. De hac terra 10 hidæ sunt in do-  
minio, et ibi 6 carucatæ, et 4 servi, et 5 coliberti.  
Ibi 29 villani, et 40 bordarii, cum 30 carucatis. Ibi  
6 molini, reddentes 43 solidos et 4 denarios, et 40  
acræ prati. Pastura 2 leucis et dimidio longa, et  
una leuca et 3 quarentenis lata. Silva 1 leuca longa,  
et 10 quarentenis lata. Dominium Episcopi valet  
et valuit 60 libras.

III. LAND OF THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

The BISHOP of SALISBURY holds *POTERNE*.  
In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 52  
hides. The land is 40 carucates. Of this land 10  
hides are in demesne, and there are 6 carucates,  
and 4 serfs, and 5 coliberts. There are 29 villans, 40  
bordars, with 30 carucates. There are 6 mills paying  
43 shillings and 4 pence, and 40 acres of meadow.  
The pasture is 2 miles and a half long, and 1  
mile and 3 furlongs broad. The wood is 1 mile  
long, and 10 furlongs broad. The demesne of the  
Bishop is, and was, worth £60.

<sup>1</sup> It is so written in the original, but it is no doubt a mistake  
for "*denarios*," i.e., "*pence*," and it is so rendered in the transla-  
tion.

<sup>2</sup> This Bishop, at old Sarum, at the time of Domesday, was the  
celebrated ST. OSMUND, the father and founder of the first  
cathedral church. He not only built and endowed his church,

but also framed the well known "Use of Sarum," according to  
which the worship of God was for some centuries offered up in  
the Church of England, from which circumstance, it is said,  
the Bishops of Sarum enjoy the office of Precentor of the  
Province of Canterbury. He died in 1099. In the year 1457  
he was canonized, when his remains were disinterred with great  
respect, and the 5th of December assigned to his memory.



Fol. { IV a  
66 a

De eadem terra hujus manerii tenent 2 Angli 6 hidas et unam virgatam terræ. Unus ex eis est miles<sup>1</sup> jussu Regis, et nepos fuit Hermanni Episcopi.<sup>2</sup> Et Alwardus tenet 3 hidas quas Wlwardus,<sup>3</sup> tempore Regis Edwardi, ab Episcopo Hermanno emit in vita sua tantum ut postea redirent ad firmam Episcopi, quia de dominio Episcopi erant. Hi Taini habent 4 carucatas ibi cum 2 servis et 9 bordariis. Valent 7 libras.

Quod presbyter hujus manerii tenet valet 40 solidos.

De terra ejusdem Manerii tenet Arnulfus de Hesding 3 hidas et unam virgatam de Rege. Episcopus vero calumniatur eas, quum qui tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi non poterat ab Episcopo separari.

Idem Episcopus tenet *CAININGHAM*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 70 hidis. Terra est 45 carucatae. De hac, 10 hidæ sunt in dominio, et ibi 5 carucatae et 6 servi. Ibi 48 villani, et 40 bordarii, cum 28 carucatis. Ibi 6 molini, reddentes 7 solidos et 6 denarios, et 30 acrae prati. Pastura 1 leuca

Of the same land of this manor 2 Englishmen hold 6 hides and one virgate of land. One of them is a 'Miles' by the command of the King, and was nephew of Bishop Herman. And Alward holds 3 hides which Ulward, in the time of King Edward, bought of Bishop Herman, but only for his own life, so that they should afterwards revert to the Bishop's manor, because they were part of the demesne of the Bishop. These Thanes have there 4 carucates, with 2 serfs and 9 bordars. They are worth £7.

What the priest of this manor holds is worth 20 shillings.

Of the land of this same manor Ernulf de Hesding holds 3 hides and one virgate of land of the King. The Bishop however claims them, because he who held them in the time of King Edward could not be separated from the Bishop.

The same Bishop holds *CAININGHAM*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 70 hides. The land is 45 carucates. Of this, 10 hides are in demesne, and there are 5 carucates and 6 serfs. There are 48 villans, and 40 bordars, with 28 carucates. There are 6 mills, paying 7 shillings and

<sup>1</sup> The term "Miles" does not appear to have had a precise meaning in the eleventh century, and is therefore left untranslated. It sometimes denotes persons of distinction, such as knights or thanes,—those, in fact, who had to render knight-service; at other times it implies soldiers generally, and some who are called "milites," are, in the survey, classed with the inferior orders of tenantry. In all cases it seems to imply obligation to render services to a feudal lord, and, through him, to the king, and so to confer rank in proportion to the services required. Perhaps in this passage, "Esquire," as understood in olden time, would be the best translation of the word.—See *Ellis, I. 58*.

<sup>2</sup> HERMAN is generally called the last Bishop of Wilton, though his see was fixed at Ramsbury, and that town would more fitly give a title to the bishopric. He was a native of Flanders, and was advanced by Edward the Confessor, whose chaplain he was, to the episcopal dignity. He made great efforts to remove his see to Malmesbury, but was opposed by the abbot of that monastery, aided by the powerful Earl Godwin. He retired, it is said, for a time from his bishopric to the celebrated monastery

of St. Bertin, in France. On his return a few years afterwards, he had influence enough, in 1058, to procure the union of the bishopric of Sherborne with his own; and, in 1076, immediately after the decree of a synod held in London under Archbishop Lanfranc, to the effect that the episcopal sees which were established in obscure villages should be removed to considerable towns, he changed his residence to Old Sarum, and so became the first bishop of Salisbury. In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (A.D. 1078) he is called "Hereman, bishop of Berkshire, and of Wiltshire, and of Dorsetshire." The title "Bishop of Sunning" is sometimes given, in old records, to the occupants of the see of Salisbury, from their episcopal residence at Sunning, in Berks.

<sup>3</sup> In the original, over "Wlwardus" is written, in very small characters, the word "*albus*" i.e., "*white*." This would seem to be a translation of the Anglo-Saxon holder's name, which was, in fact, "Ulward *White*." In the Exon Domesday we frequently meet with surnames, but seldom in the Exchequer Domesday, and what there are will be found generally in a translated form. See below, in § lx., under the holding of "Robertus Flavius."



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Fol. { IV a  
66 a prati. Pastura 20 quarentenis longa, et 10 quarentenis lata, et alibi 5 quarentenæ pasturæ longitudine, et una quarentena latitudine. Silva 4 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata.

De eadem terra hujus manerii tenet Edwardus 5 hidas; Odo 5 hidas; Hugo 3 hidas una virgata minus. Qui has tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi non poterant ab Episcopo separari. Ibi sunt in dominio 5 carucatæ; et 6 villani, et 17 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis.

Dominium Episcopi valet 47 libras. Quod homines tenent valet 17 libras et 10 solidos.

Idem Episcopus tenet *CHEDELWICH*. Algar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatæ. De hac terra 4 hidæ sunt in dominio, et ibi 2 carucatæ; et 3 villani, et 6 bordarii, et 2 coscez, cum 1 carucata et dimidio. Ibi 10 acræ prati et dimidium. Pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Silva 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 4 libras.

Hoc est de excambio *SCEPELEIA*. Hugo tenet de Episcopo.

acres of meadow. The pasture is twenty furlongs long and 10 furlongs broad, and elsewhere there are 5 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in breadth. The wood is 4 furlongs long and 2 furlongs broad.

Of the same land of this manor Edward holds 5 hides: Odo 5 hides: Hugo 3 hides all but one virgate. Those who held them in the time of King Edward could not be separated from the Bishop. There are in demesne 5 carucates; and there are 6 villans, and 17 bordars, with 2 carucates.

The demesne of the Bishop is worth £47. What the vassals hold is worth £17 10s.

The same Bishop holds *CHEDELWICH*. Algar held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this land 4 hides are in demesne, and there are 2 carucates; and 3 villans, and 6 bordars, and 2 coscets, with 1 carucate and a half. There are 10½ acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long and 2 furlongs broad. The wood is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth £4.

This is in exchange for *SCEPELEIA*. Hugo holds it of the Bishop.

Fol. { IV b  
66 b IV. TERRA EPISCOPI BAIOCENSIS.

EPISCOPUS BAIOCENSIS<sup>1</sup> tenet *TODEWORDE*, et Odo de eo. Eddulfus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 3

<sup>1</sup> ODO, BISHOP OF BAIEUX, was half brother to the Conqueror, being the son of Herluin de Contaville and Harleta, the mother of William, by Robert Duke of Normandy. He took an active part in the invasion of England, celebrating mass and giving a blessing to the soldiers on the morning of the battle of Hastings. His fidelity and zeal were rewarded with no less than 439 manors, in various parts of England, and the title of Earl of Kent. He also held several high and lucrative offices. For

IV. LAND OF THE BISHOP OF BAIEUX.

The BISHOP OF BAIEUX holds *TODEWORDE*, and Odo of him. Eddulf held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The

some ambitious designs he seems, at length, to have fallen into disgrace, and to have been sent, in 1084, to Normandy, as to an honorable exile. He died at Palermo, in 1097, on his way to the Holy Land. An engraving of his seal, appendant to a deed, is given in the *Archæologia* I. 337. On one side he is represented as an Earl mounted on his war horse, clad in armour, and holding a sword in his right hand; and on the reverse, as a bishop, dressed in his pontifical robes, pronouncing a blessing.



36 b carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 4 hidæ una virgata minus, et ibi 2 carucatae et 2 servi. Ibi unus villanus, et 6 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valet 4 libras et 10 solidos.

Idem Episcopus tenet *WADHULLE*, et Odo de eo. Eddulfus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 6 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 6 servi. Ibi unus villanus et 4 bordarii cum 1 carucata. Ibi 12 acrae prati, et pastura 1 quarentena longa et tantundem lata. Silva una quarentena longa, et 3 acris lata. Valet 4 libras.

Idem Episcopus tenet *SVINDUNE*, et Wadardus de eo. Leuiet tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Ex his una est in dominio, et ibi 1 carucata, et 4 servi. Ibi 5 villani et 2 bordarii cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus de 4 solidis, et 30 acrae prati, et tantundem pasturae. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 4 libras.

Idem Episcopus tenet *DECHEMENTONE*, et Robertus de eo. Azor tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. Has habent ibi 18 cotarii; et 4 molini sunt ibi, reddentes 27 solidos, et 4 acrae prati, et 10 acrae pasturae. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 8 libras.

land is 3 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 4 hides all but one virgate, and there are 2 carucates and 2 serfs. There is one villan and 6 bordars, with 1 carucate. The pasture there is three furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It is worth £4 10s.

The same Bishop holds *WADHULLE*, and Odo of him. Eddulf held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 6 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 5 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 6 serfs. There is one villan, and 4 bordars, with 1 carucate. There are 12 acres of meadow, and the pasture is one furlong long, and as much broad. The wood is 1 furlong long, and 3 acres broad. It is worth £4.

The same Bishop holds *SVINDUNE*, and Wadard of him. Leuiet held in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. Of these one is in demesne, and there is 1 carucate, and 4 serfs. There are 5 villans and 2 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a mill worth 4 shillings, and 30 acres of meadow, and as much pasture. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth £4.

The same Bishop holds *DECHEMENTONE*, and Robert of him. Azor held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 2 carucates. These 18 cottars have there; and there are 4 mills, paying 27 shillings, and 4 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £8.



Fol. { IV b  
66 b V. TERRA EPISCOPI CONSTANTIENSIS.

EPISCOPUS CONSTANTIENSIS<sup>1</sup> tenet *DRAICOTE*, et Rogerius de eo. Alwardus et Elnod tenuerunt pro 2 maneriis tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabant pro 5 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatæ et dimidium. De hac terra sunt in dominio 4 hidæ una virgata minus, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 3 servi. Ibi 4 bordarii, et 7 coscez, habentes dimidiam carucatam. Ibi 60 acræ pasturæ. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

Idem Episcopus tenet *WITTHENHAM*, et Rogerius de eo. Aluet tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 5 carucatæ. De hoc terra 3 hidæ sunt in dominio, et ibi 1 carucata, et 3 servi. Ibi 5 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 4 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 12 solidos et 6 denarios, et 10 acræ prati, et 16 acræ silvæ. Pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit, et valet, 4 libras et 10 solidos.

Idem Episcopus tenet *WINEFEL*, et Rogerius de eo. Azor tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 3 carucatæ. De hac terra 2 hidæ sunt in dominio, et ibi 1 carucata. Ibi 3 villani, et 9 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 20 solidos, et 7 acræ prati, et 20 acræ silvæ. Pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit, et valet, 70 solidos.

Idem Episcopus tenet *MAMESBERIE*. Gislebertus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat

## V. LAND OF THE BISHOP OF COUTANCE.

The BISHOP OF COUTANCE holds *DRAICOTE*, and Roger of him. Alward and Elnod held it for 2 manors in the time of King Edward, and paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 2 carucates and a half. Of this land there are in demesne 4 hides all but 1 virgate, and there are 2 carucates and 3 serfs. There are 4 bordars and 7 coscets, having half a carucate. There are 60 acres of pasture. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.

The same Bishop holds *WITTHENHAM*, and Roger of him. Alvet held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 5 carucates. Of this land 3 hides are in demesne, and there is one carucate, and 3 serfs. There are 5 villans, and 5 bordars, with 4 carucates. There is a mill, paying 12 shillings and six pence, and 10 acres of meadow, and 16 acres of wood. The pasture is 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong broad. It was, and is, worth, £4 10s.

The same Bishop holds *WINEFEL*, and Roger of him. Azor held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides and a half. The land is 3 carucates. Of this land 2 hides are in demesne, and there is one carucate. There are 3 villans, and 9 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a mill, paying 20 shillings, and 7 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of wood. The pasture is 3 furlongs long and 2 furlongs broad. It was, and is, worth 70 shillings.

The same Bishop holds *MAMESBERIE*. Gilbert held it in the time of King Edward, and it

<sup>1</sup> This was GEOFFREY DE MONTBRAY, who became Bishop of Coutance, in Normandy, in the year 1048. He was appointed subsequently to the high office of Chief Justiciary of England, and presided at the great trial in the County Court, held at Pinendene, in Kent, between Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Odo, Bishop of Baieux. He had also acted, Kelham tells us, (p. 46) as William the Conqueror's Lieutenant-General after the battle of Hastings. He was possessed of no less than 280 manors. He was one of the party who joined in Duke

Robert's favor, in 1088, against William Rufus. He died in 1093. In the Gloucestershire Domesday (fol. 165) he is designated, "Episcopus de Sancto Laudo," which Kelham (p. 85) explains,—“St. Lo, a vill in Lower Normandy, in the diocese of Coutance.” In the New Monastic: (I. 144), among the witnesses to King William's charter to the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, we have, “Episcopo Golfrydo de Seynt Loth” (Geoffrey de Montbray).—Ellis' Introduction to Domesday, i. 400.



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## VI. TERRA EPISCOPI LISIACENSIS.

EPISCOPUS LISIACENSIS<sup>1</sup> tenet *ETONE*. Levenot tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et 3 virgatis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De ea, sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata; et 2 bordarii, et 6 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 10 solidos, et 3 acræ prati. Silva 2 quarentenis longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit, et valet, 40 solidos. Turstinus tenet de Episcopo.

Idem Episcopus tenet *SUMREFORD*. Alwardus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 7 carucatae. De ea, sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 5 servi; et 14 villani, et 8 bordarii, cum 4 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 10 solidos, et 100 acræ prati. Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valet 7 libras.

## VI. LAND OF THE BISHOP OF LISIEUX.

The BISHOP OF LISIEUX holds *ETONE*. Levenot held it the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides and 3 virgates. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides, and there is 1 carucate; and there are 2 bordars, and 6 coscets, with 1 carucate. There is a mill, paying 10 shillings, and 3 acres of meadow. The wood is 2 furlongs long, and as much broad. It was, and is, worth 40 shillings. Turstin holds it of the Bishop.

The same Bishop holds *SUMREFORD*. Alward held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 7 carucates. Of this, 5 hides are in demesne, and there are 3 carucates, and 5 serfs; and 14 villans, and 8 bordars, with 4 carucates. There is a mill, paying 10 shillings, and 100 acres of meadow. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It is worth £7.

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## VII. TERRA ECCLESIE GLASTINGEBERIENSIS.

ECCLESIA S. MARLE GLASTINGEBERIENSIS<sup>2</sup> tenet *DOBREHAM*, et geldavit, tempore Regis Edwardi, pro 52 hidis. Terra est 30 carucatae. De hac terra 16 hidæ sunt in dominio, et ibi 4 carucatae, et 6 servi,

## VII. LAND OF THE CHURCH OF GLASTONBURY.

The CHURCH OF ST. MARY at GLASTONBURY holds *DOBREHAM*, and, in the time of King Edward, it paid geld for 52 hides. The land is 30 carucates. Of this land 16 hides are in demesne, and there are

<sup>1</sup> In the Gloucestershire Domesday (*Fol.* 166*b.*) under "RED-MARTONE" this same Bishop is called "GISLEBERTUS EPISCOPUS LISIACENSIS. In the Exon Domesday he is repeatedly referred to as "GISLEBERTUS DE MAMINOT." He was chaplain, and one of the physicians, to the Conqueror. On the decease of Hugh de Eu, son of the Earl of Auge, who died whilst engaged in a visitation of his diocese in 1077, Gilbert de Maminot succeeded to the Bishopric of Lisieux. He assisted at the Council of Rouen in 1096, and died in 1101. *Ellis* i. 424.

<sup>2</sup> This was the Benedictine Abbey at GLASTONBURY, in Somerset. One of the most ancient churches in Britain is said to have been erected here. As early as A.D. 435, there was a religious house in this place. At the close of the seventh

century it was liberally endowed by Ina, King of Wessex, and its revenues were afterwards increased by Edmund the Elder, and other Saxon kings and nobles. In the year 954, the celebrated Dunstan, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was its abbot; and by him Benedictine monks were introduced, and the rules of their order adopted in the monastery. The principal estate in South Wilts belonging to Glastonbury was at Damerham, where the Lordship of the Hundred was vested in the abbot. In the course of years their estates in North Wilts, which, at the time of Domesday, were in the old hundreds of Thorngrove and Sterkeley, (those in Thorngrove hundred, being subsequently included in that of Chippenham,) were formed into a separate hundred, which was called North Damerham.—See *Jackson's Aubrey*, 124.



et 38 coliberti. Ibi 14 villani, et 17 bordarii, cum 19 carucatis. Ibi 4 molini, reddentes 20 solidos, et 26 acræ prati. Pastura 3 leucis longa, et una leuca lata. Silva 5 quarentenis longa, et 4 quarentenis lata.

De eadem terra tenet Serlo 5 hidas; uxor Hugonis 3 hidas; Rogerius unam hidam, et 8 acras. Qui tenuerunt, tempore Regis Edwardi, non poterant ab ecclesia separari. Ibi sunt 3 carucatæ et dimidium.

Totum manerium, tempore Regis Edwardi, valebat 36 libras. Modo reddit 61 libras; sed ab hominibus<sup>1</sup> non appreciantur plus quam 45 libris propter confusionem terræ, et propter firmam, quæ nimis est alta. Terra Tainorum valet 7 libras et 15 solidos.

Eadem ecclesia tenet *HANINDONE*, et Robertus de Abbate. Ibi sunt 15 hidæ. Terra est 10 carucatæ. In dominio sunt 3 carucatæ, et 7 servi; et 18 villani, et 10 coscez, cum 6 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 8 solidos, et una domus reddens 5 denarios. Pratum 3 quarentenis longum, et 3 quarentenis latum. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. In omni valentia valet 15 libras.

De hac eadem terra 3 hidas vendiderat Abbas cuidem Taino, tempore Regis Edwardi, ad ætatem trium hominum, et ipse Abbas habebat inde servitium, et postea debebat redire ad dominium. Ita modo cum aliis 12 hidis sunt.

4 carucates, and 6 serfs, and 38 coliberts. There are 14 villans, and 17 bordars, with 19 carucates. There are 4 mills, paying 20 shillings, and 26 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 miles long, and one mile broad. The wood is 5 furlongs long, and 4 furlongs broad.

Of the same land Serlo holds 5 hides; the wife of Hugo 3 hides; Roger one hide, and 8 acres. Those who held these lands, in the time of King Edward, could not be separated from the church. There are there 3 carucates and a half.

The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was worth £36. It now pays £61, but by the assessors the lands are not valued at more than £45, on account of the confusion of the land, and on account of the farm-rent, which is too high. The land of the Thanes is worth £7 15s.

The same church holds *HANINDONE*, and Robert holds it of the Abbot. There are 15 hides. The land is 10 carucates. In demesne are 3 carucates, and 7 serfs; and there are 18 villans, and 10 coscets, with 6 carucates. There are 2 mills paying 8 shillings, and one house paying 5 pence. The meadow is 3 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. Its whole value amounts to £15.

Of this same land the Abbot had sold 3 hides to a certain Thane, in the time of King Edward, for the lives of three men, and the Abbot was to have meanwhile the service due to him [as the chief lord of the fee], and the land was afterwards to return to the demesne. So these three are now [reckoned] with the other 12 hides.

<sup>1</sup> By the "Homines" are most probably to be understood the Jurors that were called together in each hundred to give information to the Domesday Commissioners as to the extent and value of the several estates, and on the other points into which it was their duty to enquire. In the introduction to this volume will be found an account of their mode of pro-

cedure in compiling materials for this record. By the term "confusionem terræ" is probably meant the inter-mixing of the lands of the various tenants above enumerated, with the land appertaining to the principal manor, which would of course lessen its value to the occupants of the latter.



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66 c

Eadem Ecclesia tenet *DEVREL*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldavit pro 10 hidis. Terra est 8 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 2 servi. Ibi 10 villani, et 8 coscez, cum 5 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 5 solidos, et una acra prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et tantundem lata.

De eadem terra tenet unus Tainus hidam et dimidium; nec potuit, neque potest, ab ecclesia hæc terra separari. Valuit manerium quando Turstinus<sup>1</sup> Abbas recepit, 8 libras; modo 10 libras.

Eadem Ecclesia tenet *CRISTEMELEFORDE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 20 hidis. Terra est 10 carucatae. De hac terra 14 hidæ sunt in dominio, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 2 servi. Ibi 11 villani, et 12 bordarii, et 12 coscez, cum 6 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 40 solidos, et 36 acrae prati. Silva 1 leuca longa, et dimidio leucæ lata. De eadem terra tenet Robertus dimidiam hidam, et Edwardus unam virgatam. Hæc terra Teinlande non poterat ab ecclesia separari, tempore Regis Edwardi.

Totum Manerium valet 10 libras et 10 solidos.

Abbas Glastingeberiensis præstitit 6 acras prati Brictric, tempore Regis Edwardi, in *STANTONE*. Osbernus Gifart tenet modo. Similiter præstitit 4 acras prati, in *LITELTONE*, Alwardo. Goisfridus Episcopus tenet modo. Hæc 10 acrae prati debent jacere in *CRISTEMELEFORDE*.<sup>2</sup>

The same Church holds *DEVREL*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 8 carucates. Of this land, 5 hides are in demesne, and there are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs. There are 10 villans, 8 coscets, with 5 carucates. There is a mill, paying 5 shillings, and one acre of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and as much broad.

Of this same land a Thane holds one hide and a half; and this land neither could, nor can it now, be separated from the church. The manor, when Abbot Turstin received it, was worth £8; it is now worth £10.

The same church holds *CRISTEMELEFORDE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 20 hides. The land is 10 carucates. Of this land 14 hides are in demesne, and there are 3 carucates, and 2 serfs. There are 11 villans, and 12 bordars, and 12 coscets, with 6 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 40 shillings, and 36 acres of meadow. The wood is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad. Of this same land Robert holds half a hide, and Edward one virgate. This land being Tain-land could not be separated from the church, in the time of King Edward.

The whole manor is worth £10 10s.

The Abbot of Glastonbury granted 6 acres of meadow to Brictric, in the time of King Edward, in *STANTONE*. Osbern Giffard holds them now. In like manner he granted 4 acres of meadow in *LITELTONE* to Alward. Bishop Geoffrey holds them now. These 10 acres ought to be considered as lying in *CRISTEMELEFORDE*.

<sup>1</sup> TURSTIN (or THURSTAN), was a Cluniac monk of Caen, in Normandy, who, on the deprivation of Egelnoth, by the Conqueror, was appointed Abbot of Glastonbury in his room. He was a weak, but withal a busy and prodigal man, wasting the revenues of the convent, and perverting its statutes. He so tyrannized over the monks that they refused to obey him. On one occasion he introduced a party of soldiers, for the purpose of compelling their submission, when an unseemly contest took place in the Church, which ended in the death of three of the monks, and the wounding of eighteen others. [*Chron. Sax.* A.D. 1083.] An enquiry taking place as to the cause of the dispute, and the Conqueror finding that the Abbot was alone to

blame, Thurstan was removed, and sent back to Caen in banishment. After the Conqueror's death, he again obtained his abbey from William Rufus by the payment of £500 in silver. Many of the monks however left the monastery and did not return till the death of Thurstan, in 1101.—*New Mon.*, i. 3.

<sup>2</sup> According to this passage, the Abbot of Glastonbury, lord of the manor of CHRISTIAN MALFORD, had some small portion of land in the two neighbouring parishes of STANTON [ST. QUINTIN] and LITTLETON [DREW]; which outlying pieces, the Record adds, ought to be reckoned as in Christian Malford. It is probably to this ancient state of things that Aubrey is really



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Fol. { V a  
66 c carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 10 hidæ, et ibi 4 carucatae, et 2 servi. Ibi 10 villani, et 12 bordarii, cum 6 carucatis. Ibi 3 molini, reddentes 22 solidos et 6 denarios, et 4 acrae prati. Silva dimidio leuca longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 8 libras; modo 13 libras.

Fol. { V b  
66 d Ipsa ecclesia tenet *GRETELINTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 30 hidis. Terra est 20 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 10 hidæ, et ibi 13 carucatae, et 2 servi. Ibi 10 villani, et 11 bordarii, cum 7 carucatis. Ibi 10 acrae prati, et 8 acrae pasturae.

De eadem terra tenet Episcopus Constantiensis 5 hidis, et Urso 4 hidas et dimidium. Qui tenebant, tempore Regis Edwardi, non poterant ab ecclesia separari. Ibi sunt 10 carucatae.

Dominium Abbatis valet 12 libras; Episcopi, 7 libras; Ursonis, 40 solidos.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *LANGHELEI*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 29 hidis. Terra est 16 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 11 hidæ, et ibi 4 carucatae, et 4 servi. Ibi 15 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 8 carucatis. Ibi 15 acrae prati, et 10 acrae pasturae. Silva 1 leuca et dimidio longa, et dimidio leuca lata. In Malmesberie, unus burgensis, reddens 15 denarios, pertinet huic manerio.

De eadem terra tenet Urso 2 hidas et dimidium; Rogerus 2 hidas una virgata minus; Radulfus hidam et dimidium. Ibi habent 3 carucatas. Qui has terras tenebant, tempore Regis Edwardi, non poterant ab ecclesia separari.

Dominium Abbatis valet 14 libras et 10 solidos; hominum vero 100 solidos. Quando recepit Abbas, valebat 8 libras.

The land is 12 carucates, of this land there are in demesne 10 hides, and there are 4 carucates, and 2 serfs. There are 10 villans, and 12 bordars, with 6 carucates. There are 3 mills, paying 22 shillings and sixpence, and 4 acres of meadow. The wood is half a mile long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth £8; it is now worth £13.

The church itself holds *GRETELINTONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 30 hides. The land is 20 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 10 hides, and there are 13 carucates, and 2 serfs. There are 10 villans, and 11 bordars, with 7 carucates. There are 10 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of pasture.

Of this same land the Bishop of Coutance holds 5 hides, and Urso 4 hides and a half. Those who held them, in the time of King Edward, could not be separated from the church. There are 10 carucates.

The demesne of the Abbot is worth £12; that of the Bishop, £7; that of Urso, 40 shillings.

The Church itself holds *LANGHELEI*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 29 hides. The land is 16 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 11 hides, and there are 4 carucates, and 4 serfs. There are 15 villans, and 5 bordars, with 8 carucates. There are 15 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture. The wood is one mile and a half long, and half a mile broad. In Malmesbury, one burgess, paying 15 pence, belongs to this manor.

Of the same land Urso holds 2½ hides; Roger, 2 hides all but one virgate; Ralph, a hide and a half. They have there 3 carucates. They who held these lands, in the time of King Edward, could not be separated from the church.

The demesne of the Abbot is worth £14 10s.; that of the tenants 100 shillings. When the Abbot received it, it was worth £8.



<sup>b</sup>  
<sup>5d</sup> In *LANGEFORD* tenet Abbas ejusdem Ecclesiæ 2 hidas, et Edwardus de eo. Duo Taini tenuerunt de Abbate, tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabant pro 2 hidis. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. In dominio est hida una et 3 virgatæ de hac terra, et ibi 1 carucata, et 2 servi, et 7 bordarii; et 17 acræ prati, et 20 acræ pasturæ. Valuit, et valet, 60 solidos.

In eadem villa tenet Edwardus de Rege 1 hidam quæ jure pertinet Abbatiae ad Tainlande.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *EUNESTETONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 10 hidis. Una ex his jacet in Hantescire. Terra est 7 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata, et 2 servi. Ibi 8 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 6 acræ prati, et 10 acræ silvæ. Pastura 1 leuca longa, et 3 quarentenis lata.

De eadem terra tenet Hunfridus 2 hidas et dimidium, et ibi habet 1 carucatam, et 4 acras prati, et 20 acras pasturæ. Qui tenebat, tempore Regis Edwardi, non poterat ab ecclesia diverti. Valet 40 solidos.

Dominium Abbatis valet 6 libras. Quando recepit, valebat 100 solidos.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *WINTREBURNE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 2 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 1 carucata, et 2 servi. Ibi 6 villani, et 3 bordarii, cum 1 carucata et dimidio. Ibi molinus, reddens 15 solidos; et 6 acræ prati, et 60 acræ pastura. Valuit, et valet, 4 libras.

De his 5 hidis tenet Waleranus unam virgatam terræ, quam testificantur Taini ad ecclesiam debere pertinere, et Abbas calumniatur eam.

In *LANGEFORD* the Abbot of the same Church holds 2 hides, and Edward holds them of him. Two Thaners held them of the Abbot, in the time of King Edward, and paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 1 carucate and a half. Of this land 1 hide and 3 virgates are in demesne, and there is 1 carucate, and 2 serfs, and 7 bordars; and there are 17 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture. It was, and is, worth 60 shillings.

In the same vill Edward holds 1 hide of the King, which by right belongs to the Tain-land of the Abbey.

The Church itself holds *EUNESTETONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 10 hides. One of these lies in Hampshire. The land is 7 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 3 hides, and there is 1 carucate, and 2 serfs. There are 8 villans, and 5 bordars, with 2 carucates. There are 6 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of wood. The pasture is 1 mile long, and 3 furlongs broad.

Of the same land Humphrey holds 2½ hides, and has there 1 carucate, and 4 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture. He who held them, in the time of King Edward, could not be separated from the church. It is worth 40 shillings.

The demesne of the Abbot is worth £6. When he received it, it was worth 100 shillings.

The Church itself holds *WINTREBURNE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 2½ hides, and there is 1 carucate, and 2 serfs. There are 6 villans, and 3 bordars, with 1 carucate and a half. There is a mill, paying 15 shillings; and 6 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of pasture. It was, and is, worth £4.

Out of these 5 hides Waleran holds 1 virgate of land, which the Thaners allege should belong to the church, and the Abbot claims it.



Fol. { V b  
66 d

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *DEVREL*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 9 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 2 servi. Ibi 14 villani, et 24 bordarii, et 12 cotarii, cum 6 carucatis. Ibi 3 molini, redentes 14 solidos et 10 denarios, et 6 acræ prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Silva 2 leucis longa, et dimidio leucæ lata. De eadem terra tenet unus miles unam hidam et unam virgatam terræ de Abbate. Eisi qui tenuit, tempore Regis Edwardi, non poterat ab ecclesia separari. Totum manerium valet 12 libras.

The Church itself holds *DEVREL*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 9 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 5 hides, and there are 3 carucates, and 2 serfs. There are 14 villans, and 24 bordars, and 12 cottars, with 6 carucates. There are 3 mills, paying 14 shillings and 10 pence, and 6 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and 2 furlongs broad. The wood is 2 miles long, and a half a mile broad. Of this same land a "miles" holds 1 hide, and 1 virgate of land of the Abbot. Eisi who held this land, in the time of King Edward, could not be separated from the church. The whole manor is worth £12.

#### VIII. TERRA ECCLESIE MALMESBERIENSIS.

ECCLESIA S. MARIE MALMESBERIENSIS<sup>1</sup> tenet *HIWEI*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 11 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. In dominio sunt 3 carucatae. Ibi 3 villani, et 6 bordarii, et 4 cotarii, cum 1 servo, habentes 3 carucatas. Ibi 15 acræ prati, et totidem acræ pasturæ. Valuit 100 solidos; modo, 8 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *DANTESIE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. Robertus tenet de Abbate. Alwardus qui tenuit de Abbate, tempore Regis Edwardi, non poterat ab ecclesia separari. In dominio sunt 2 carucatae, et 2 servi; et 10 villani, et 11 coscez, et 3 cotarii, cum 4 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 20 solidos, et 12 acræ prati. Silva dimidio leucæ longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit, et valet, 6 libras.

#### VIII. LAND OF THE CHURCH OF MALMESBURY.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY AT MALMESBURY holds *HIWEI*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 11 hides. The land is 6 carucates. In demesne are 3 carucates. There are 3 villans, and 6 bordars, and 4 cottars, with 1 serf, having 3 carucates. There are 15 acres of meadow, and as many acres of pasture. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £8.

The Church itself holds *DANTESIE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 6 carucates. Robert holds it of the Abbot. Alward, who held it of the Abbot in the time of King Edward, could not be separated from the church. In demesne are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs; and 10 villans, and 11 coscets, and 3 cottars, with 4 carucates. There is a mill, paying 20 shillings, and 12 acres of meadow. The wood is half a mile long, and as much broad. It was, and is, worth £6.

<sup>1</sup> The Monastery at MALMESBURY is said to have been founded by Maildulf, about the middle of the seventh century. It owed its permanent establishment however to Aldhelm, the successor to Maildulf, and afterwards first Bishop of Sherborne. A series

of papers on Malmesbury will be found in Vol. viii. of the Wilts Archæol. Mag. Some few years ago, a valuable essay by J. Y. Akerman, Esq., on the "Possessions of Malmesbury Abbey" was published in Vol. xxxvii of the "Archæologia."



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Fol. { VI a  
67 a servos cum 1 carucata; et molinum de 12 solidis et 6 denariis, et 10 acras prati, et 15 acras pasturæ, et silvam 3 quarentenis longam, et una quarentena latam.

De eadem etiam terra tenet Robertus 3 hidas et dimidium; Willelmus 2 hidas; una Anglica mulier 1 hidam. Qui has terras tenuerunt, tempore Regis Edwardi, non poterant ab ecclesia separari.

De dominio monachorum, et terra villanorum, tenent 2 milites 3 hidas et dimidium.

Dominium Abbatis, quando recepit, valebat 26 libras; modo 30 libras. Quod Ranulfus et alii tenent, valet 11 libras et 4 solidos.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *CHEMELE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 30 hidis. Terra est 30 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 12 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 6 servi. Ibi 30 villani, et 15 coscez, cum 18 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 15 solidos, et 40 acrae prati. Silva una leuca longa, et 3 quarentenis lata.

De eadem terra tenet Tovi 2 hidas et unam virgatam terræ, et Willelmus 4 hidas, in *CELEORDE*. Qui tenebant, tempore Regis Edwardi, non poterant ab ecclesia separari. Ibi sunt 2 carucatae, et 6 servi, et 6 bordarii, et molinus de 10 solidis, et 8 acrae prati.

De terra villanorum tenet Anschitil 1 hidam.

Dominium Abbatis valet 13 libras. Quando recepit valebat 10 libras. Quod homines tenent valet 8 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *NEWENTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 30 hidis. Terra est 23 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 15 hidæ, et ibi 4 carucatae, et 4 servi. Ibi 19 villani, et 5 cotarii, et 2 coscez, cum 9 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 30 solidos, et 18 acrae prati, et 80 acrae pasturæ.

and 2 serfs, with 1 carucate; and a mill of the value of 12 shillings and 6 pence, and 10 acres of meadow, and 15 acres of pasture, and a wood 3 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad.

Of this same land also Robert holds  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides; William has 2 hides; an Englishwoman 1 hide. They who held these lands, in the time of King Edward, could not be separated from the church.

Of the demesne of the monks, and of the land of the villans, two "milites" hold  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides.

The demesne of the Abbot, when he received it, was worth £26; it is now worth £30. What Ranulf and the others hold, is worth £11 4s.

The Church itself holds *CHEMELE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 30 hides. The land is 30 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 12 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 6 serfs. There are 30 villans, and 15 coscets, with 18 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 15 shillings, and 40 acres of meadow. The wood is 1 mile long, and 3 furlongs broad.

Of the same land Tovi holds 2 hides and one virgate of land, and William 4 hides, in *CELEORDE*. They who held them, in the time of King Edward, could not be separated from the church. There are 2 carucates, and 6 serfs, and 6 bordars, and a mill paying 10 shillings, and 8 acres of meadow.

Of the land of the villans Anschitil holds 1 hide.

The demesne of the Abbot is worth £13. When he received it, it was worth £10. What the vassals hold is worth £8.

The Church itself holds *NEWENTONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 30 hides. The land is 23 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 15 hides, and there are 4 carucates, and 4 serfs. There are 19 villans, and 5 cottars, and 2 coscets, with 9 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 30 shillings, and 18 acres of meadow, and 80 acres of pasture.



De eadem terra tenet Osbernus 3 hidas, et Willelmus 2 hidas. Ibi habent 6 carucatas. De terra villanorum dedit Abbas cuidam militi suo 1 hidam. Quando Abbas recepit valebat 10 libras; dominium ejus modo valet 12 libras. Quod homines tenent valet 6 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *CERLESTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 20 hidis. Terra est 13 carucatae. De hac terra, 12 hidæ sunt in dominio, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 7 servi. Ibi 23 villani, et 13 cotarii, et 2 coscez, cum 5 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 15 solidos, et 12 acrae prati, et 15 acrae pasturae. Silva 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata.

De eadem terra tenet R. Flambard unam hidam et dimidium, et ibi habet 1 carucatam et dimidium. De terra villanorum tenet Radulfus hidam et dimidium, et ibi habet 1 carucatam. Quando Abbas manerium recepit valebat 8 libras; modo dominium ejus tantundem valet. Quod homines tenent valet 40 solidos.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *GARDONE*. Ulveva tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. De hac terra in dominio est una hida et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 6 servi. Ibi 5 villani, et 5 coscez, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 25 solidos, et 10 acrae prati, et 10 acrae pasturae. Silva dimidio leucæ longa, et 2 quarentenis lata; et unus burgensis reddit 3 solidos. Valuit 60 solidos; modo 100 solidos.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *CREDVELLE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 40 hidis. Terra est 25 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 18 hidæ, et ibi 4 carucatae, et 5 servi. Ibi 48 villani, et 24 bordarii, et 10 cotarii, et 7 coliberti, cum 18 carucatis. Ibi 24 acrae prati. Silva 2 leucis longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit, et valet, 16 libras.

De eadem terra tenet Ebrardus 3 hidas, et ibi habet 3 carucatas, et 7 villanos, cum 1 bordario, et 5

Of the same land Osbern holds 3 hides, and William 2 hides. They have there 6 carucates. Of the land of the villans the Abbot gave 1 hide to one of his own retainers. When the Abbot received the estate it was worth £10; his demesne is now worth £12. What the vassals hold is worth £6.

The Church itself holds *CERLESTONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 20 hides. The land is 13 carucates. Of this land, 12 hides are in demesne, and there are 2 carucates and 7 serfs. There are 23 villans, and 13 cottars, and 2 coscets, with 5 carucates. There is a mill paying 15 shillings, and 12 acres of meadow, and 15 acres of pasture. The wood is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad.

Of the same land R. Flambard holds one hide and a half, and has there one carucate and a half. Of the land of the villans Radulf has one hide and a half, and has there 1 carucate. When the Abbot received the manor, it was worth £8; his demesne is worth as much now. What the vassals hold is worth 40 shillings.

The Church itself holds *GARDONE*. Ulveva held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 6 carucates. Of this land there is in demesne one hide and a half, and there are 2 carucates, and 6 serfs. There are 5 villans and 5 coscets, with 3 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 25 shillings, and 10 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture. The wood is half a mile long, and 2 furlongs broad; and one burgess pays 3 shillings. It was worth 60 shillings, it is now worth 100 shillings.

The Church itself holds *CREDVELLE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 40 hides. The land is 25 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 18 hides, and there are 4 carucates, and 5 serfs. There are 48 villans, and 24 bordars, and 10 cottars, and 7 coliberts, with 18 carucates. There are 24 acres of meadow. The wood is 2 miles long, and as much broad. It was, and is, worth £16.

Of the same land Ebrard has 3 hides, and he has there 3 carucates, and 7 villans, with 1 bordar, and



Fol. { VI b  
67 b } servis, et 1 carucata. Guerlinus qui tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi ab ecclesia non poterat separari. Valet 4 libras. Ibi 9 acræ prati.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *BREME*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 38 hidis. Terra est 30 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 17 hidæ, et ibi 7 carucatae, et 12 servi. Ibi 32 villani, et 13 bordarii, cum 20 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 30 solidos, et 12 acræ prati. Silva 2 leucis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 14 libras quando Abbas recepit; modo 16 libras.

De eadem terra tenet Edwardus 4 hidas, et Teodricus 4 hidas. Terra est 7 carucatae; et totidem carucatae ibi sunt, et 2 villani, et 9 bordarii, et 7 cotarii, et 4 servi. Ibi molinus inter eos de 16 solidis, et 10 acræ prati, et 4 acræ spineti,<sup>1</sup> et silvæ una quarentena longitudine, et tantundem latitudine. Valet 100 solidos utrumque. Qui tenebant has 8 hidas, tempore Regis Edwardi, ab ecclesia non poterant separari.

De terra villanorum tenet idem Teodricus 1 hidam quam dedit ei Abbas. De eadem etiam tenet Edwardus 2 hidas de Rege, et Gislebertus de eo. Has abstulit de dominio ecclesiæ quidam Abbas Anglicus, et dedit cuidam proposito, et postea uni Taino, qui nullo modo separari poterat ab ecclesia. Valet 40 solidos per annum.

Willelmus quoque de Ow tenet de eadem terra unam hidam quam præstitit Abbas Alestano tempore Regis Edwardi. Valet 6 solidos.

5 serfs, and one carucate. Guerlin who held this land in the time of King Edward could not be separated from the church. It is worth £4. There are 9 acres of meadow.

The Church itself holds *BREME*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 38 hides. The land is 30 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 17 hides, and there are 7 carucates, and 12 serfs. There are 32 villans, and 13 bordars, with 20 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 30 shillings, and 12 acres of meadow. The wood is 2 miles long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth £14 when the Abbot received it; it is now worth £16.

Of the same land Edward holds 4 hides, and Teodric 4 hides. The land is 7 carucates, and there are as many carucates there, and 2 villans, and 9 bordars, and 7 cottars, and 4 serfs. There is a mill between them worth 16 shillings, and 10 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of bramble-wood, and of wood one furlong in length and as much in breadth. Either of these holdings is worth 100 shillings. They who held these 8 hides, in the time of King Edward, could not be separated from the church.

Of the land of the villans the same Teodric holds 1 hide, which the Abbot gave him. Of the same land also Edward holds 2 hides of the King, and Gilbert holds them of him. These a certain English Abbot took away from the demesne of the Church and gave to a certain bailiff, and afterwards to a Thane, who could by no means be separated from the church. It is worth 40 shillings by the year.

William de Ow also holds 1 hide of the same land which the Abbot granted to Alestan in the time of King Edward. It is worth 6 shillings.

<sup>1</sup>This description would seem to give us the key to the etymology of the word which is now commonly spelt BREMHILL. This is however a comparatively modern corruption, an older form being BREMELE or BREMEL, and in more recent times BREMBLE, which is clearly derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "bremel," or "brembel," a brier, or bramble. In like manner BREMILHAM was originally BREMEL-HAM; and BRAM-SHAW

is the contracted form of *Bremel-sceaga*, i.e., literally, "thorn-wood" or "bramble-wood." It may be added that there is "Brimble Farm" not far from Maiden Bradley, and that two of the neighbouring hundreds to that in which Bremhill is situated, were, in olden times, called "THORN-HILL," and "THORN-GRAVE" respectively.



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Fol. { VI b  
67 b } dominio 5 hidæ et dimidium virgatæ terræ, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 5 servi. Ibi 8 villani, et 7 coscez, cum 2 carucatis et dimidio. Ibi molinus, de 12 solidis et 6 denariis, et 10 acræ prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 6 libras; modo 8 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *COLEBURNE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 50 hidis. Terra est 32 carucatæ. De hac terra sunt in dominio 10 hidæ, et ibi 4 carucatæ, et 13 servi. Ibi 40 villani, et 13 coscez, cum 15 carucatis. Ibi 2 acræ prati. Silva una leuca longa, et dimidio leucæ lata, et tantundem pasturæ.

De eadem terra tenet Croc de Abbate 10 hidas et dimidium virgatæ terræ; et Fulcredus 2 hidas. Qui tenebant, tempore Regis Edwardi, ab ecclesia non poterant separari. Ibi sunt 8 carucatæ. De Tainlande habet Abbas in suo dominio 1 hidam.

Dominium Abbatis totum valet modo 28 libras. Quod homines tenent valet 12 libras. Quando recepit minus valebat 100 solidos.

Fol. { VII a  
67 c } Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *PEVESIE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 30 hidis. Terra est 24 carucatæ. De hac terra sunt in dominio 6 hidæ et una virgata terræ, et ibi 3 carucatæ, et 6 servi. Ibi 46 villani, et 24 coscez, et unus bordarius, cum 18 carucatis. Ibi 7 molini, reddentes 4 libras et 5 solidos, et 15 acræ prati. Pastura una leuca longa, et tantundem lata. Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et dimidio quarentenæ lata.

It was finished by Edward the Elder (the son of Alfred) in 903, that King placing therein secular canons, and the church being consecrated by Archbishop Plegmund. In the year 959 a number of Benedictine monks, from Abingdon in Berkshire, were placed in the stead of the secular canons, and the monastery was freshly endowed by King Edgar, who also furnished it with the new code of statutes.

Of this land there are in demesne 5 hides, and half a virgate of land, and there are 2 carucates, and 5 serfs. There are 8 villans, and 7 coscets, with 2½ carucates. There is a mill, worth 12 shillings and 6 pence, and 10 acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth £6; it is now worth £8.

The Church itself holds *COLEBURNE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 50 hides. The land is 32 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 10 hides, and there are 4 carucates, and 13 serfs. There are 40 villans, and 13 coscets, with 15 carucates. There are 2 acres of meadow. The wood is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad, and there is as much pasture.

Of the same land Croc holds under the Abbot 10 hides and half a virgate of land; and Fulcred, 2 hides. Those who held these lands, in the time of King Edward, could not be separated from the church. There are 8 carucates. Of Thane-land the Abbot has, in his demesne, 1 hide.

The whole demesne of the Abbot is now worth £28. What the vassals hold is worth £12. When the Abbot received this estate it was worth less by 100 shillings.

The Church itself holds *PEVESIE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 30 hides. The land is 24 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 6 hides and 1 virgate of land, and there are 3 carucates, and 6 serfs. There are 46 villans, and 24 coscets, and 1 bordar, with 18 carucates. There are 7 mills, paying £4 5s., and 15 acres of meadow. The pasture is 1 mile long, and as much broad. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and half a furlong broad.

At the time of the Norman invasion, Alwy, brother to Earl Godwin, was abbot of this monastery. He accompanied his nephew Harold to the field of Hastings, and was there slain with twelve monks and twenty soldiers. Hence William the Conqueror, it is said, felt especial anger against the inmates of Hyde Abbey, and confiscated many of their estates. *New Monast.* ii., 428-434.



VII. De eadem terra tenet unus Tainus 2 hidas una virgata minus, et non poterat ab ecclesia separari; et Ernulfus de Hesding 2 hidas tenet de Rege, quas Abbas dedit uni Taino tempore Regis Edwardi, qui tamen non poterat ab ecclesia separari. Valet 30 solidos.

Dominium Abbatis valuit 26 libras. Modo valet 28 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet in *WINTREBURNE* 2 hidas. Terra est 2 carucatae. De hac terra in dominio est una hida; et 1 carucata, et 3 servi. Ibi unus villanus, et 4 bordarii, cum 1 carucata; et 4 acrae prati, et 60 acrae pasturae. Valuit 10 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *CHISELDENE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 40 hidis. Terra est 22 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 17 hidae, et 5 carucatae, et 6 servi. Ibi 45 villani, et 13 bordarii, cum 10 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 40 denarios, et 40 acrae prati. Pastura dimidio leucae longa, et 4 quarentenis lata. Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 18 libras; modo 24 libras.

Huic Manerio pertinent 6 burgenses in Crichelade reddentes 4 solidos et unum denarium.

Of the same land a Thane holds 2 hides all but 1 virgate, and he could not be separated from the church; and Ernulf de Hesding holds 2 hides of the King, which the Abbot gave to a Thane in the time of King Edward, who however could not be separated from the church. It is worth 30 shillings.

The demesne of the Abbot was worth £26. It is now worth £28.

The Church itself holds 2 hides in *WINTREBURNE*. The land is 2 carucates. Of this land there is in demesne 1 hide; and there is 1 carucate, and 3 serfs. There is 1 villan, and 4 bordars, with 1 carucate; and there are 4 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of pasture. It was worth 10 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

The Church itself holds *CHISELDENE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 40 hides. The land is 22 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 17 hides, and 5 carucates and 6 serfs. There are 45 villans, and 13 bordars, with 10 carucates. There is a mill, paying 40 pence, and 40 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and 4 furlongs broad. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth £18; it is now worth £24.

To this manor belong 6 burgesses in Criclade paying 4 shillings and one penny.

## XI. TERRA ECCLESIA CRENEBURNENSIS.

ECCLESIA S. MARIE CRENEBURNENSIS<sup>1</sup> tenet *ES-SITONE*, et tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro

## XI. LAND OF THE CHURCH OF CRANBOURN.

The CHURCH of S. MARY at CRANBOURN holds *ES-SITONE*, and held it in the time of King Edward,

<sup>1</sup> The Monastery at CRANBOURNE in Dorsetshire, was founded by one Aylward Mere, or Meaw,—in some accounts it is written Snew. About A.D. 980, Algar, the son of the founder, completed the foundation, and Brictric, his grandson, is also recorded as a benefactor. To his new monastery Aylward annexed the lands and endowments of the ruined priory of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, which for more than 100 years was a cell to Cranbourne.

Early in the reign of Henry I., Robert Fitz-Haymon, Earl of Gloucester, patron of both monasteries, preferring the situation of Tewkesbury, enlarged its buildings and increased its possessions, and finally, in 1102, removed thither the great body of the monks of Cranbourne, leaving at the latter place a Prior and two monks only as residents. *New Monast.* iv., 466.



Fol. { VII<sup>a</sup>  
67<sup>c</sup> 20 hidis geldavit. Terra est 16 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 10 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 5 servi. Ibi 20 villani, et 12 bordarii, et 4 coscez, cum 13 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 5 solidos, et 200 acræ prati. Pastura una leuca longa, et dimidio leucæ lata. Silva habet tantundem. Valuit, et valet, 15 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet in *DOBREHAM* unam hidam. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. Ibi habet Abbas 1 carucata; et 5 bordarii cum dimidia carucata. Valet 20 solidos.

and it paid geld for 20 hides. The land is 16 carucates. Of this land there are 10 hides in demesne, and there are 2 carucates, and 5 serfs. There are 20 villans, and 12 bordars, and 4 coscets, with 13 carucates. There is a mill, paying 5 shillings, and 200 acres of meadow. The pasture is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad. The wood is of like extent. It was, and is, worth £15.

The Church itself holds 1 hide in *DOBREHAM*. The land is 1 carucate and a half. The Abbot has there 1 carucate; and there are 5 bordars with half a carucate. It is worth 20 shillings.

## XII. TERRA ECCLESIAE SCEPTESBERIENSIS.

ECCLESIA S. MARIE SCEPTESBERIENSIS<sup>1</sup> tenet *BICHENESTOCH*. Turstinus tenet de Abbatissa. Harding tenuit de ecclesia, tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 5 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 2 servi. Ibi 6 villani, et 6 coscez, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 12 solidos, et 28 acræ prati, et 40 acræ pasturæ. Valuit 60 solidos; modo, 100 solidos.

Hanc terram reddidit sponte sua ecclesie Hardingus, qui in vita sua per conventum debebat tenere.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *TISSEBERIE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 20 hidis. Terra est 40 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et

## XII. LAND OF THE CHURCH OF SHAFTESBURY.

The CHURCH of S. MARY at SHAFTESBURY holds *BICHENESTOCH*. Turstin holds it of the Abbess. Harding held it of the church, in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 5 carucates. Of this land there are 3 hides in demesne, and there are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs. There are 6 villans, and 6 coscets, with 3 carucates. There is a mill, paying 12 shillings, and 28 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture. It was worth 60 shillings. It is now worth 100 shillings.

Harding, who by agreement was entitled to hold this land in his own life-time, of his own accord restored it to the church.

The Church itself holds *TISSEBERIE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 20 hides. The land is 40 carucates. Of this land there are in

<sup>1</sup> The Abbey at SHAFTESBURY, which eventually became one of the richest and most distinguished in the kingdom, was founded by Alfred the Great, about A.D. 880. Its first Abbess was Ælgiva, the daughter of Alfred. In the seventh volume of the Wiltshire

Archæol. Mag., pp. 250–301, are several papers relating to the ancient history of Shaftesbury, and the Wiltshire possessions of the Abbess.



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67 c Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 3 libras. Mercatum reddit 45 solidos. Ibi una arpenna<sup>1</sup> vineæ, et 50 acræ prati. Pastura 11 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Silva dimidio leucæ longa, et 2 quarentenis lata.

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67 d Ad eundem<sup>2</sup> manerium Bradeford pertinet *ALVESTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 7 hidis, exceptis 42 superioribus hidis. Terra est 6 carucatæ. De hac terra sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatæ.

Totum Bradeford, cum appendicibus, valuit, et valet, 60 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *LEDENTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 38 hidis. Terra est 16 carucatæ. De hac terra sunt in dominio 24 hidæ, et ibi 4 carucatæ, et 6 servi. Ibi 23 villani, et 17 bordarii, cum 7 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 5 solidos. Pratum 4 quarentenis longum, et 3 quarentenis latum. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. In Crichelade unus burgensis reddit 6 denarios. Valuit 18 libras; modo 22 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *DOMNITONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 20 hidis. Terra est 15 carucatæ. De hac terra sunt 7 hidæ et 3 virgatæ terræ in dominio, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 4 servi. Ibi 21 villani, et 10 bordarii, cum 11 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 12 solidos et 6 denarios, et 20 acræ prati, et totidem acræ silvæ. Pastura 1 leuca longa, et dimidio leucæ lata. Duo burgenses reddunt 10 denarios.

9 pence, and 1 customary tenant paying 7 sextaries of honey. There are 2 mills, paying £3. The market pays 45 shillings. There is an arpen of vineyard, and 50 acres of meadow. The pasture is 11 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. The wood is half a mile long, and 2 furlongs broad.

To the same manor of Bradeford belongs *ALVESTONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 7 hides, besides the 42 hides above mentioned. The land is 6 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 4 hides, and there are 3 carucates.

The whole of Bradeford, with its appendages, was and is valued at £60.

The Church itself holds *LEDENTONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 38 hides. The land is 16 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 24 hides, and there are 4 carucates, and 6 serfs. There are 23 villans, and 17 bordars, with 7 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 5 shillings. The meadow is 4 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. The pasture is half a mile long, and 3 furlongs broad. In Cricklade 1 burgess pays 6 pence. The manor was worth £18; it is now worth £22.

The Church itself holds *DOMNITONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 20 hides. The land is 15 carucates. Of this land there are 7 hides and 3 virgates of land in demesne, and there are 2 carucates, and 4 serfs. There are 21 villans, and 10 bordars, with 11 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 12 shillings and 6 pence, and 20 acres of meadow, and as many acres of wood. The pasture is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad. Two burgesses pay 10 pence.

<sup>1</sup> The "Arpenna," or "Arpent," is the usual measurement of vineyards in Domesday. It is met with in several entries in Wiltshire, as applied also to measures of wood, and meadow land. See below in § lxxviii., under 'Grastone,' and 'Buberge,' and in § l. under 'Scaldeburne, and 'Mertone.' The "arpen" properly signified an acre or furlong of ground. Cowel, however, quotes the Register of Wormsley Priory, in a passage where it seems to be a quantity something less than an acre. No doubt,

both in England, as well as in France, the measure of the arpen was various. Sir H. Ellis gives as a quotation from Ducange (voce *Acra*) who derived it from an official and trustworthy source,— "xl. perticæ terræ faciunt virgatam; duæ virgatæ faciunt *Arpentum*." *Ellis*, I. 117.

<sup>2</sup> *Sic*, in the original.



De eadem terra tenet Gunfridus 2 hidas, et ibi habet 2 carucatas. Qui tenuit, tempore Regis Edwardi, non poterat ab ecclesia separari.

Dominium Abbatissæ valuit, et valet 18 libras; Gunfridi, 40 solidos.

Of the same land Gunfrid holds 2 hides, and has there 2 carucates. He who held them in the time of King Edward could not be separated from the church.

The demesne of the Abbess was, and is, worth £18;—that of Gunfrid, 40 shillings.

### XIII. TERRA ECCLESIE WILTUNIENSIS.

ECCLESIA S. MARIE WILTUNIENSIS<sup>1</sup> tenet *STANTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 20 hidis. Terra est 12 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 10 hidæ, et ibi 4 carucatae, et ibi 8 servi. Ibi 16 villani, et unus bordarius, et 21 coscez, cum 8 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 12 solidos et 6 denarios, et 60 acræ prati, et 3 acræ alneti. Pastura 1 leuca longa, et dimidio leucæ lata. Valuit 16 libras; modo 24 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *NEWETONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 13 hidis et dimidio, et dimidio virgatae terræ. De hac terra sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 4 servi. Ibi 13 villani, et 16 coscez, cum 5 carucatis. Totum manerium possunt arare 10 carucæ. Ibi molinus, reddens 12 solidos et 6 denarios, et 30 acræ prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Silva 1 leuca longa, et tantundem lata.

### XIII. LAND OF THE CHURCH OF WILTON.

The CHURCH of S. MARY at WILTON holds *STANTONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 20 hides. The land is 12 carucates. Of this land there are 10 hides in demesne, and there are 4 carucates and 8 serfs. There are 16 villans, and 1 bordar, and 21 coscets, with 8 carucates. There are 2 mills paying 12 shillings and 6 pence, and 60 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of alder-wood. The pasture is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth £16; it is now worth £24.

The Church itself holds *NEWETONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 13½ hides and half a virgate of land. Of this land there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 4 serfs. There are 13 villans, and 16 coscets, with 5 carucates. Ten plough-teams could plough the whole manor. There is a mill, paying 12 shillings and 6 pence, and 30 acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. The wood is 1 mile long, and as much broad.

<sup>1</sup> The first founder of a religious house at WILTON seems to have been WULSTAN, who, about the middle of the eighth century, repaired an ancient church of this place dedicated to St. Mary, and having built a chantry in it, placed therein a college of priests. The said Wulstan was married to Elburga, the sister of Egbert, king of Wessex, and by her influence, after her husband's death, that king was persuaded to change it into an abbey, she herself becoming the superior, with twelve nuns under her. It was, however, ALFRED THE GREAT that appears to have been the principal founder. At the instigation of his queen, he built a new monastery on the site of his own palace

at Wilton, and transferred thither the religious of the old nunnery, adding some twelve or thirteen more to the foundation. Successive kings became benefactors to the abbey, and largely increased its revenues. A metrical chronicle, detailing the life and virtues of St. Editha, a daughter of king Edgar, who was its Abbess towards the close of the tenth century, was printed from the Cotton MS., under the title of "Chronicon Vilodunense," by Sir R. C. Hoare, in 1830. A short time previously he had printed the "Registrum Wiltunense," from the Harl. MS. 436. See 'New Monast.' ii. 315.



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De terra villanorum dedit Abbatissa uni militi 3 hidas et dimidium virgatæ terræ. Ibi habet 2 carucatas, et villani ejus 1 carucatam.

De eadem terra tenuit Aluric venator de Abbatissa unam hidam et unam virgatam terræ et dimidium, ea conditione, ut post mortem ejus rediret ad ecclesiam, quia de dominica firma erat. Modo tenet Ricardus Sturmid. Totum manerium valuit 14 libras quando recepit; modo 18 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *DARNEFORD*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatæ. Edwardus tenet de Abbatissa. Tres Angli tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi, et non poterant ab ecclesia separari. Duo ex eis reddebant 5 solidos, et tertius serviebat sicut Tainus. Ibi sunt 6 bovatae in carucata dominica, cum 4 bordariis. Ibi 2 Angli habent 2 carucatas. Ibi molinus, reddens 7 solidos et dimidium, et 12 acrae ibi prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 9 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *SVALOCLIVE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 4 hidis, et una virgata. Terra est 2 carucatæ. Ibi est unus villanus, et 2 bordarii, et 2 acrae prati. Valuit, et valet, 40 solidos.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *CHILMERC*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 20 hidis. Terra est 14 carucatæ. De hac terra sunt in dominio 8 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatæ. Ibi 15 villani, et 12 bordarii, et 12 coliberti, cum 12 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 10 solidos, et 5 acrae prati, et 10 acrae runceti. Pastura una leuca longa, et dimidio leucæ lata. Valuit 14 libras; modo 15 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet unam hidam terra in *WERDORE*, et Britmarus de Abbatissa tenet. Terra est 1 carucata. Ipsa est ibi, cum 4 bordariis,

Of the land of the villans the Abbess gave to a 'miles' 3 hides and half a virgate of land. He has there 2 carucates, and his villans have 1 carucate.

Of the same land, Aluric, the huntsman, held of the Abbess, 1 hide and 1 virgate and a half of land, on the condition, that after his death it should return to the church, because it was part of the demesne farm. Richard Sturmid holds it now. The whole manor was worth £14 when he received it; it is now worth £18.

The Church itself holds *DARNEFORD*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Edward holds it of the Abbess. Three Englishmen held it in the time of King Edward, and they could not be separated from the church. Two of them paid 5 shillings, and the third rendered such services as are due from a Thane. There are 6 bovates in the carucate belonging to the demesne, with 4 bordars. Two Englishmen there have 2 carucates. There is a mill, paying 7 shillings and sixpence, and 12 acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £9.

The church itself holds *SVALOCLIVE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 4 hides and 1 virgate. The land is 2 carucates. There is 1 villan, and 2 bordars, and 2 acres of meadow. It was, and is worth, 40 shillings.

The Church itself holds *CHILMERC*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 20 hides. The land is 14 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 8 hides, and there are 2 carucates. There are 15 villans, and 12 bordars, and 12 coliberts, with 12 carucates. There is a mill, paying 10 shillings, and 5 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of thorns. The pasture is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth £14; it is now worth £15.

The Church itself holds 1 hide of land in *WERDORE*, and Britmar holds it of the Abbess. The land is 1 carucate. It is there, with 4 bordars,



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68 a niatur. Ibi habet Ricardus 5 carucatas, et valent 7 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *NEWENTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 19 hidis et 3 virgatis terræ. Terra est 14 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 6 coliberti. Ibi 20 villani, et 16 bordarii, cum 12 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 40 solidos, et 20 acræ prati, et 150 acræ pasturæ, et 200 acræ silvæ. Ad istum manerium pertinet habere per consuetudinem in silva Milcheti 80 caretades lignorum, et paissonem 80 porcorum, et ad domos et sepes reemendandas<sup>1</sup> quod opus fuerit. *NEWENTON* valet 16 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *WILGI*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 5 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 2 servi. Ibi 9 villani, et 10 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 10 solidos, et 12 acræ prati, et 100 acræ pasturæ, et 10 acræ silvæ parvæ. Valuit 6 libras: modo 8 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *WICHEFORD*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae. Ibi 1 villanus, et 16 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 24 solidos, et 8 acræ prati, et 9 acræ pasturæ. Valuit 3 libras; modo 4 libras.

services such as are due from villans. The Abbess claims them. Richard has there 5 carucates, and they are worth £7.

The Church itself holds *NEWENTONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 19 hides and 3 virgates of land. The land is 14 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 2 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 6 coliberts. There are 20 villans, and 16 bordars, with 12 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 40 shillings, and 20 acres of meadow, and 150 acres of pasture, and 200 acres of wood. To this manor belongs by custom the right to 80 cart-loads of wood, and the feed of 80 hogs, in Milchet Wood, and what may be necessary for the repair of the houses and fences. *NEWENTON* is worth £16.

The Church itself holds *WILGI*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 5 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 5 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs. There are 9 villans, and 10 bordars, with 3 carucates. There is a mill paying 10 shillings, and 12 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of coppice-wood. It was worth £6; it is now worth £8.

The Church itself holds *WICHEFORD*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 2 hides, and there are 2 carucates. There is 1 villan, and 16 bordars, with 1 carucate. There are 2 mills, paying 24 shillings, and 8 acres of meadow, and 9 acres of pasture. It was worth £3; it is now worth £4.

<sup>1</sup> These privileges of cutting as much wood as was needed for the repair of the dwelling-house, and for maintaining the fences and hedges, were what are now commonly called, (and indeed to this day they are still in some leases of farms so termed) *HEYBOTE*, and *HOUSEBOTE*. The latter portion of each word is the Anglo Saxon 'bót' or 'bôte' which signifies 'repair,' or

'compensation.' The word '*Haye*,' a 'hedge' or 'enclosure,' is the origin of the former part of the term '*Hey-bote*.' The officer whose duty it was to preserve the fences and grass of enclosed grounds from injury, was hence called the *Hay-ward*;—a name, and office which still exist in many manors.



III<sup>a</sup> Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *LANGEFORD*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. Has habent ibi 2 Angli, cum 2 bordariis, et 2 servis. Ibi molinus, reddens 5 solidos, et 25 acrae prati, et 20 acrae pasturae. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 50 solidos.

Pater eorum qui nunc tenent, tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, nec potuit ab ecclesia separari.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *OCHEFORDE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata. Ibi 2 villani, et 4 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 5 solidos, et 6 acrae prati. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

Ipsa Ecclesia habet dimidiam hidam terræ in *DICEHANTONE*. Valet 30 denarios.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *BREDECUMBE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 6 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae. Ibi 13 bordarii, et molinus, reddens 15 solidos, et 18 acrae prati. Pastura 8 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valet 100 solidos.

De eadem terra tenet Edwardus 1 hidam quæ non potest ab ecclesia tolli. Valet 15 solidos.

VIII<sup>b</sup> Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *BABESTOCHE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi pro 3 hidis geldabat. Terra est 3 carucatae. De his sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata cum 1 servo; et 4 bordarii cum 2 carucatis; et 6 acrae prati, et 4 acrae pasturae. Valet 60 solidos.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *WAISEL*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 8 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 7 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 2 hidæ,

The Church itself holds *LANGEFORD*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 2 carucates. These, 2 Englishmen have there, with 2 bordars, and 2 serfs. There is a mill, paying 5 shillings, and 25 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings.

The father of those who now hold it, held it in the time of King Edward, and could not be separated from the church.

The Church itself holds *OCHEFORDE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 3 hides, and there is 1 carucate. There are 2 villans, and 4 bordars, with 1 carucate. There is a mill, paying 5 shillings, and 6 acres of meadow. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.

The Church itself has half a hide of land in *DICEHANTONE*. It is worth 30 pence.

The Church itself holds *BREDECUMBE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 6 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 2 hides and there are 2 carucates. There are 13 bordars, and a mill, paying 15 shillings, and 18 acres of meadow. The pasture is 8 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It is worth 100 shillings.

Of the same land Edward holds 1 hide which cannot be alienated from the church. It is worth 15 shillings.

The Church itself holds *BABESTOCHE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of these there are in demesne 2 hides, and there is 1 carucate, with 1 serf; and there are 4 bordars with 2 carucates; and 6 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture. It is worth 60 shillings.

The Church itself holds *WAISEL*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 8 hides and a half. The land is 7 carucates. Of this land there are in



Fol. { VIII b et ibi 1 carucata. Ibi 9 villani, et 10 coliberti, cum  
68 b 6 carucatis. Ibi 12 acræ prati. Pastura 8 quarentenis longa, et 6 quarentenis lata. In silva Milchete pastura 80 porcis, et 80 caretedes lignorum, et ad domos et ad sepes quod opus est. Valet 7 libras et 10 solidos.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *FEBEFONTE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 7 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 7 coliberti. Ibi 8 villani, et 7 bordarii, cum 5 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 17 solidos et 6 denarios, et 8 acræ prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Silva 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valet 7 libras et 10 solidos.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *LAVVRECESTOHES*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De hac terra est in dominio 1 hida, et ibi 1 carucata. Ibi 6 villani, et 8 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 7 solidos et 6 denarios, et 18 acræ pasturæ. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 6 libras.

Hujus terræ quarta pars in foresta Regis est posita.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenebat 2 hidas,<sup>1</sup> tempore Regis Edwardi, quas Toret dederat ibi cum duabus filiabus<sup>2</sup>

demesne 2 hides, and there is 1 carucate. There are 9 villans, and 10 coliberts, with 6 carucates. There are 12 acres of meadow. The pasture is 8 furlongs long, and 6 furlongs broad. In Milchet Wood there is pasture for 80 hogs, and they are entitled to 80 cart-loads of wood, and to what is necessary for repairing the dwellings and fences. It is worth £7 10s.

The Church itself holds *FEBEFONTE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 7 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 5 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 7 coliberts. There are 8 villans, and 7 bordars, with 5 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 17 shillings and sixpence, and 8 acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. The wood is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It is worth £7 10s.

The Church itself holds *LAVVRECESTOHES*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this land there is in demesne 1 hide, and there is 1 carucate. There are 6 villans, and 8 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a mill, paying 7 shillings and 6 pence, and 18 acres of pasture. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £6.

Of this land a fourth part is situated in the King's forest.

The Church used to hold 2 hides, in the time of King Edward, which Toret had given them with his

<sup>1</sup> These *two hides* are clearly those entered under the head of 'DECHEMENTONE' at p. 25, as belonging to the Bishop of Baieux. Together with the *half hide* at DICEHANTONE, recorded at p. 49, as still belonging to the Abbess of Wilton, they make up the *two hides and a half*, which, according to the Wilton Chartulary, were granted by King Edward the Confessor, in the year 1045, to his Thane by name Ðorð—evidently the same as is intended by 'Toret' in this entry—and which seem afterwards to have become part of the possessions of the Abbey. The charter con-

cerning 'Dichæmatune' is printed in *Hoare's Regist. Wiltun.*, p. 29, and in the *Cod. Dipl.*, No. 778.

<sup>2</sup> It was usual, when any person of substance devoted a daughter or kinswoman to the office of a Nun, that she should bring a "portion" with her, the proceeds of which afterwards formed part of the general revenues of the Abbey. On this custom see *Wilts Archæol. Mag.*, vii. 278.



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Quando Abbatissa recepit manerium, valebat 15 libras; modo, 27 libras, quod habet in dominio; quod milites, 3 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *CANINGE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 18 hidis et una virgata terræ et dimidio. Terra est 15 carucatæ. De hac terra sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 5 carucatæ, et 8 servi. Ibi 27 villani, et 17 bordarii, et 6 cotarii, cum 10 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 13 solidos, et 108 acræ prati. Pastura una leuca longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Silva 4 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 20 libras; modo 30 libras.

When the Abbess received this manor, it was worth £15; what she has now in demesne is worth £27; what the 'milites' hold is worth £3.

The Church itself holds *CANINGE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 18 hides and 1 virgate and a half. The land is 15 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 4 hides, and there are 5 carucates, and 8 serfs. There are 27 villans, and 17 bordars, and 6 cottars, with 10 carucates. There is a mill, paying 13 shillings, and 108 acres of meadow. The pasture is 1 mile long, and 3 furlongs broad. The wood is 4 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth £20; it is now worth £30.

#### XV. TERRA ECCLESIE ROMESIENSIS.

ECCLESIA S. MARIE ROMESIENSIS<sup>1</sup> tenet *EDENDONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 30 hidis. Terra est 35 carucatæ et dimidium. De hac terra sunt in dominio 2 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 7 carucatæ, et 10 servi. Ibi 21 villani, et 23 bordarii, et 10 coliberti, cum 15 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 19 solidos, et 100 acræ prati. Pastura una leuca longa, et dimidio leucæ lata. Silva 10 quarentenis longa, et 5 lata.

De eadem terra tenet Willelmus 4 hidas et dimidium; Osmundus 4 hidas; Herveus 2 hidas; Angli 5 hidas et unam virgatum terræ. Qui tenebant, tempore Regis Edwardi, has 15 hidas et 3 virgatas, non poterant separari ab ecclesia. Ibi sunt 12 carucatæ et dimidium.

Dominium ecclesiæ valet 30 libras; quod homines tenent, 18 libras.

#### XV. LAND OF THE CHURCH OF ROMSEY.

The CHURCH OF S. MARY AT ROMSEY holds *EDENDONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 30 hides. The land is 35½ carucates. Of this land there are 2½ hides in demesne, and there are 7 carucates, and 10 serfs. There are 21 villans, and 23 bordars, and 10 coliberts, with 15 carucates. There are 2 mills paying 19 shillings, and 100 acres of meadow. The pasture is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad. The wood is 10 furlongs long, and 5 broad.

Of the same land William holds 4½ hides; Osmund 4 hides; Hervey 2 hides; some Englishmen 5 hides and 1 virgate of land. They who held these 15 hides and 3 virgates, in the time of King Edward, could not be separated from the church. There are there 12½ carucates.

The demesne of the church is worth £30; what the various vassals hold, is worth £18.

<sup>1</sup> Edward the Elder, or Ethelwold, a Saxon nobleman, built a monastery at ROMSEY, in which King Edgar, about the year 967, placed Benedictine Nuns, under the government of the Abbess Merwenna. It was dedicated to the Blessed

Virgin, and St. Elfleda, daughter of the said Ethelwold, who had been a nun and Abbess here. There is no chartulary of Romsey known. *New Monast.*, ii. 506.



VIII b Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *AISTONE*. Tempore Regis  
68 b Edwardi geldabat pro 40 hidis. Terra est 37 carucatæ.  
De hac terra sunt in dominio 10 hidæ, et ibi 9 carucatæ,  
et 8 servi. Ibi 40 villani, et 30 bordarii, cum 20  
carucatis. Ibi 3 molini, reddentes 32 solidos et 6  
denarios, et 100 acræ prati. Pastura 19 quarentenis  
longa, et una quarentena lata. Silva 2 leucis longa,  
et dimidio leucæ lata.

De eadem terra tenet Edwardus 3 hidas;  
Willelmus 1 hidam; Angli 4 hidas. Qui tenebant,  
tempore Regis Edwardi, non poterant ab ecclesia  
separari. Dominium ecclesiæ valet 30 libras;  
hominum vero, 6 libras et 13 solidos.

The Church itself holds *AISTONE*. In the  
time of King Edward it paid geld for 40 hides. The  
land is 37 carucates. Of this land there are in  
demesne 10 hides, and there are 9 carucates, and 8  
serfs. There are 40 villans, and 30 bordars, with 20  
carucates. There are 3 mills, paying 32 shillings  
and sixpence, and 100 acres of meadow. The  
pasture is 19 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad.  
The wood is 2 miles long, and half a mile broad.

Of the same land Edward holds 3 hides; William  
1 hide; some Englishmen 4 hides. They who held  
them, in the time of King Edward, could not be  
separated from the church. The demesne of the  
church is worth £30; the holdings of the vassals  
are worth £6 13s.

#### XVI. TERRA ECCLESIE AMBRESBERIENSIS.

IX a ECCLESIA AMBRESBERIENSIS<sup>1</sup> tenet *BOLTIN-*  
68 c *TONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 12  
hidis. Terra est 9 carucatæ. De hac terra sunt in  
dominio 6 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatæ, et 13 servi.  
Ibi 3 villani, et 20 coscez, et 3 cotarii, cum 5  
carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 65 solidos, et  
35 acræ prati. Pastura 1 leuca longa, et dimidio  
leucæ lata.

De eadem terra tenet Alwardus 3 hidas. Qui  
tenebat tempore Regis Edwardi non poterat ab  
ecclesia separari.

Dominium Abbatissæ valet 13 libras; quod Taini  
tenent valet 15 solidos.

#### XVI. LAND OF THE CHURCH OF AMBRESBURY.

The CHURCH OF AMBRESBURY holds *BOLTIN-*  
*TONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld  
for 12 hides. The land is 9 carucates. Of this land  
there are in demesne 6 hides, and there are 3 carucates,  
and 13 serfs. There are 3 villans, and 20 coscets,  
and 3 cottars, with 5 carucates. There are 2 mills  
paying 65 shillings, and 35 acres of meadow. The  
pasture is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad.

Of the same land Alward holds 3 hides. He  
who held them in the time of King Edward could  
not be separated from the church.

The demesne of the Abbess is worth £13; what  
the Thaness hold is worth 15 shillings.

<sup>1</sup> There would seem to have been a very ancient monastery at  
AMBRESBURY, which was in existence as early as the fifth  
century. The reasons for this belief are given by Dr. Guest, in  
the Salisbury volume of the *Archæol. Inst.*, p. 58. The  
monastery alluded to above was a later foundation, ascribed to  
Egfrida, who, repenting of the murder of her son Edward the  
Martyr, founded two monasteries, the one at Ambresbury, and

the other at Wherwell, in Hants. In the year 1177, King Henry  
I. is said to have expelled the nuns from Ambresbury in  
consequence of their misconduct, and to have bestowed the  
monastery on the Abbey of Fontevrault, in Normandy. See Sir  
R. C. Hoare's 'Ambresbury Hundr.' 58—72. *New Monast.*,  
ii. 333.



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Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *BOSCUMBE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 2 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 1 carucata, cum 1 servo. Ibi 2 villani, et 5 coscez, et 2 cotarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 4 acræ prati. Pastura una quarentena longa, et dimidio quarentenæ lata. Valuit, et valet, 3 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *ALLENTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 3 hidæ una virgata minus, et ibi 1 carucata, et 3 servi. Ibi 3 villani, et 5 coscez, et unus cotarius, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 8 acræ prati. Pastura 1 leuca longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 3 libras; modo 4 libras.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet *CHELESTANESTONE*, et Alwardus tenet de Abbatissa. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 2 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium, et tantum est ibi, cum 2 servis, et 3 coscez. Ibi 8 acræ prati. Pastura 5 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 30 solidos: modo 40 solidos.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenebat 2 hidas tempore Regis Edwardi, et post tenuit tempore Regis Willelmi, et sunt de victu monialium. Has tenet Comes Moritoniensis<sup>1</sup> injuste.

Ipsa Ecclesia tenet in *WINTREBURNE* 6 hidas. Terra est 4 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 2 servi. Ibi 5 villani, et 10 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 3 acræ prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit 4 libras; modo 100 solidos.

The Church itself holds *BOSCUMBE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 2 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 2½ hides, and there is 1 carucate, with 1 serf. There are 2 villans, and 5 coscets, and 2 cottars, with 1 carucate. There are 4 acres of meadow. The pasture is one furlong long, and half a furlong broad. It was, and is, worth £3.

The Church itself holds *ALLENTONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 2 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 3 hides all but 1 virgate, and there is 1 carucate, and 3 serfs. There are 3 villans, and 5 coscets, and 1 cottar, with 1 carucate. There are 8 acres of meadow. The pasture is one mile long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth £3; it is now worth £4.

The Church itself holds *CHELESTANESTONE*, and Alward holds it of the Abbess. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 2½ hides. The land is 1 carucate and a half, and so much is there, with 2 serfs, and 3 coscets. There are 8 acres of meadow. The pasture is 5 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

The Church itself used to hold 2 hides in the time of King Edward, and held them afterwards in the time of King William, and they are for the support of the nuns. These hides Earl Morton now unjustly holds.

The Church itself holds 6 hides in *WINTREBURNE*. The land is 4 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 3 carucates and 2 serfs. There are 5 villans, and 10 bordars, with 1 carucate. There are 3 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and as much broad. It was worth £4; it is now worth 100 shillings.

<sup>1</sup>These two hides appear to have belonged to the manor of *WINTRESLEU*. In the original, there is a marginal reference

to the entry of *WINTRESLEU*, under the account of lands held by the Earl Morton. See below, p. 58.



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dimidium, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 4 servi. Ibi 9 villani, et 6 bordarii, et 4 coscez, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 20 solidos, et 15 acrae prati. Pastura dimidio leucae longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valet 10 libras.

REINBALDI.<sup>1</sup>

REINBALDUS, presbyter, tenet *LATONE* et *AISI*. Duo Taini tenuerunt pro 2 maneriis tempore Regis Edwardi. Heraldus Comes junxit in unum, et geldabat pro 9 hidis. Terra est 8 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 3 hidae, et 8 servi. Ibi 15 villani, et 6 bordarii, et 4 cotarii, cum 5 carucatis; et in dominio 3 carucatae. Ibi 2 molini, et 200 acrae prati. Pastura 1 leuca longa, et dimidio leucae lata. Valuit, et valet, 10 libras.

demesne 6 hides and 1 virgate and a half, and there are 3 carucates, and 4 serfs. There are 9 villans, and 6 bordars, and 4 coscets, with 3 carucates. There is a mill, paying 20 shillings, and 15 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and 2 furlongs broad. It is worth £10.

## REINBALD'S (LAND).

REINBALD, the priest, holds *LATONE* and *AISI*. Two Thanes held them for 2 manors in the time of King Edward. Earl Harold united them into one manor, and paid geld for 9 hides. The land is 8 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 3 hides, and 8 serfs. There are 15 villans, and 6 bordars, and 4 cottars, with 5 carucates; and there are in demesne 3 carucates. There are 2 mills, and 200 acres of meadow. The pasture is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad. It was, and is, worth £10.

## XIX. CANONICI LISIACENSES.

CANONICI LISIACENSES tenent *DEVREL*. Eddeva tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidae et dimidium 3 acris minus, et ibi 1 carucata, et 2 servi; et 6 coscez, cum 1 villano, habentes 1 carucatam. Ibi 3 acrae prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 70 solidos.

ALWARDUS, presbyter, habet 5 hidas, quae pertinent ad ecclesiam *ALWARBERIE* de elemosina Regis.

## XIX. THE CANONS OF LISIEUX.

THE CANONS OF LISIEUX hold *DEVREL*. Eddeva held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are in demesne  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides all but 3 acres, and there is 1 carucate, and 2 serfs; and there are 6 coscets, with 1 villan, having 1 carucate. There are 3 acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 70 shillings.

ALWARD, the priest, has 5 hides, which belong to the church of *ALWARBERIE* of the free gift of

<sup>1</sup> As these manors, which are on the borders of Gloucestershire, belonged to the Abbey of Cirencester (according to the Testa de Nevil, p. 154) "de veteri feoffamento," it is highly probable that this owner was the REINBALD who was Dean of the Collegiate Church at Cirencester, and Chancellor to King Edward the Confessor. Leland in his Itinerary ii. 49, speaking of Cirencester, says: "There was afore the Conquest a fair and rich College

of Prebendaries in this Town, but of what Saxou's foundation no man can telle. Rumbaldus, chauncelar to King Edward the Confessor, was Dene of this house, and buried in the body of the Church, as it appeareth by the Epitaphy on his tumber."—He gives the epitaph of Reinbald in Vol. v. 66. 'Reinbaldus Canceler' occurs in Domesday, (*Hereford*, 180*b*.) in the time of King Edward the Confessor. Ellis I. 398.



Terra est 3 carucatæ. In dominio est 1 carucata; et 4 villani, et 8 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 10 acræ prati, et 4 quarentenæ silvæ in longitudine, et 4 in latitudine. Huic eidem ecclesiæ adjacet 1 hida, quæ nunquam geldavit. Totum valet 70 solidos.

OSBERNUS, presbyter, habet 2 hidas de Rege in ecclesia *ALWARESBERIE*. Valet 20 solidos.

AGENULFUS tenet *HORNINGESHAM*. Pater ejus tenuit de Rege Edwardo in elemosina. Ibi est dimidium hidæ. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi est unus coscet, et 2 acræ prati, et 2 acræ silvæ. Valet 5 solidos.

the King. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate; and there are 4 villans, and 8 bordars with 2 carucates. There are 10 acres of meadow, and 4 furlongs of wood in length, and 4 in breadth. There is 1 hide, adjacent to the same church, which never paid geld. The whole is worth 70 shillings.

OSBERN, the priest, has 2 hides of the King in the Church of *ALWARESBERIE*. It is worth 20 shillings.

AGENULF holds *HORNINGESHAM*. His father held it of King Edward in frank-almoigne. There is half a hide. The land is 1 carucate. There is 1 coscet, and 2 acres of meadow, and 2 acres of wood. It is worth 5 shillings.

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## XX. TERRA COMITIS MORITONIENSIS.

COMES MORITONIENSIS<sup>1</sup> tenet *COWIC*, et S. Maria de Grestain de eo. Tempore Regis Edwardi, geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatæ. De hac terra sunt in dominio 6 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 3 servi. Ibi 6 villani, et 9 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 20 acræ prati. Pastura dimidio leuca longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit 8 libras; modo 9 libras.

Idem Comes tenet *NECHENDUNE*, et Gislebertus de eo. Godvinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 2

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## XX. LAND OF THE EARL MORTON.

THE EARL MORTON holds *COWIC*, and the Church of S. Mary of Grestain holds it of him. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 6½ hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 3 serfs. There are 6 villans, and 9 bordars, with 2 carucates. There are 20 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was worth £8; it is now worth £9.

The same Earl holds *NECHENDUNE*, and Gilbert holds it of him. Godwin held it in the time of King Edward, and paid geld for 3 hides. The

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<sup>1</sup> ROBERT, EARL OF MORETAIN, in Normandy was half-brother to William the Conqueror, being the son of Harleta and Herluin de Contaville. He was possessed, at the general survey, of almost the whole of Cornwall, except the lands of the King and the Church, and was advanced to the earldom of Cornwall. He married Matilda the youngest daughter of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. According to some accounts he was slain in Northumberland, in 1087; Kelham however says that he died 1091. *Illustr.* p. 31. His son William de

Moretaine was dispossessed of his estates by King Henry I. in 1104, and died, without issue, as a monk at Bermondsey.

The first Earl was a great benefactor to the abbey of Grestain, situated near the mouth of the river Seine, in Normandy, which had been founded by his father. It was he that annexed the Priory of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, to the similarly situated Norman abbey of St. Michael in Periculo Maris. See p. 13, *note*. The charter of Robert, Earl of Moretain, by which he made this donation, is printed in the *New Monast.* vi. 289.



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carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata, et 2 servi. Ibi 1 villanus, et 8 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 20 acræ prati, et 15 acræ pasturæ. Valuit 30, valet modo 40, solidos.

Idem Comes tenet *CLIVE*, et Gislebertus de eo. Godvinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. In dominio est 1 carucata, et 2 servi; et 10 acræ prati. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

Idem Comes tenet *CLIVE*, et Gislebertus de eo. Godvinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 4 hidis una virgata minus. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. Ibi est unus villanus, et 3 bordarii, et 16 acræ prati, et 14 acræ pasturæ. Valet 40 solidos.

Ipse Comes tenet *LANGEFORD*. Chetel tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae et dimidium. De hac terra sunt in dominio 4 hidæ et una virgata terræ, et ibi 2 carucatae. Ibi 2 villani, et 4 bordarii, cum dimidia carucata. Ibi dimidium molini reddens 30 denarios, et 20 acræ prati, et 30 acræ pasturæ. Valuit, et valet, 100 solidos.

Ipse Comes tenet *WINTRESLEU*. Harding tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 6 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 7 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 6 servi. Ibi 6 villani, et 12 coscez, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus, de 5 solidis, et 3 acræ prati. Pastura una leuca longa, et tantundem lata. Silva 1 leuca longa, et dimidio leucæ lata. Valet 10 libras.

De hoc manerio teucbat Abbatissa Ambresberien-  
sis 2 hidas tempore Regis Edwardi.<sup>1</sup>

land is 2 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 2 hides, and there is 1 carucate, and 2 serfs. There is 1 villan, and 8 bordars, with 1 carucate. There are 20 acres of meadow, and 15 acres of pasture. It was worth 30, it is now worth 40, shillings.

The same Earl holds *CLIVE*, and Gilbert holds it of him. Godwin held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 1 carucate and a half. In demesne is 1 carucate, and 2 serfs; and there are 10 acres of meadow. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

The same Earl holds *CLIVE*, and Gilbert holds it of him. Godwin held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 4 hides all but 1 virgate. The land is 1 carucate and a half. There is one villan, and 3 bordars, and 16 acres of meadow, and 14 acres of pasture. It is worth 40 shillings.

The Earl himself holds *LANGEFORD*. Chetel held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 2½ carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 4 hides and 1 virgate of land, and there are 2 carucates. There are 2 villans, and 4 bordars, with half a carucate. There is half a mill paying 30 pence, and 20 acres of meadow; and 30 acres of pasture. It was, and is worth, 100 shillings.

The Earl himself holds *WINTRESLEU*. Harding held it in the time of King Edward, and paid geld for 6½ hides. The land is 7 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 3 carucates, and 6 serfs. There are 6 villans, and 12 coscets, with 3 carucates. There is a mill, worth 5 shillings, and 3 acres of meadow. The pasture is 1 mile long, and as much broad. The wood is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad. It is worth £10.

Of this manor the Abbess of Ambresbury held 2 hides in the time of King Edward.

<sup>1</sup> See, with reference to this holding, the note on p. 54.



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## XXII. TERRA HUGONIS COMITIS.

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COMES HUGO<sup>1</sup> tenet *RETMORE*, et Willelmus de eo. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro dimidia hida. Terra est 3 carucatæ. In dominio sunt 2 carucatæ, cum 1 servo. Ibi 1 villanus, et 3 bordarii, et 11 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus reddens 14 solidos, et 5 acræ prati. Pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 50 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

Idem Comes tenet *WIFLESFORDE*, et Haimo de eo. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 carucata, et ipsa est in dominio, et 2 servi, et 3 coscez. Ibi 6 acræ prati. Pastura 8 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valet 40 solidos.

Idem Comes tenet *HEORTHAM*, et Edwardus de eo. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatæ. De hac terra una hida est in dominio, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 2 servi. Ibi 1 miles, et 3 coscez, et 5 acræ prati, et 3 acræ silvæ, et 12 acræ pasturæ. Valet 40 solidos.

Idem Comes tenet *BREDECUMBE*, et Haimo de eo. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatæ. De hac terra sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata, cum 1 servo. Ibi 1 villanus, et 4 bordarii, et molinus de 10 solidis, et 6 acræ prati, et 10 acræ silvæ, et 20 acræ pasturæ. Valuit 3 libras; modo 4 libras.

## XXII. LAND OF EARL HUGO.

EARL HUGO holds *RETMORE*, and William of him. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for half a hide. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates, with 1 serf. There is 1 villan, and 3 bordars, and 11 coscets, with 1 carucate. There is a mill paying 14 shillings, and 5 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth 50 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.

The same Earl holds *WIFLESFORDE*, and Haimo holds it of him. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate, and this is in demesne, and 2 serfs, and 3 coscets. There are 6 acres of meadow. The pasture is 8 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It is worth 40 shillings.

The same Earl holds *HEORTHAM*, and Edward holds it of him. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this land 1 hide is in demesne, and there are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs. There is 1 'miles,' and 3 coscets, and 5 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of wood, and 12 acres of pasture. It is worth 40 shillings.

The same Earl holds *BREDECUMBE*, and Haimo holds it of him. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 2 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 3 hides, and there is 1 carucate, with 1 serf. There is 1 villan, and 4 bordars, and a mill worth 10 shillings, and 6 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of wood, and 20 acres of pasture. It was worth £3; it is now worth £4.

<sup>1</sup> HUGH DE ABRINCIS (Avranches, in Normandy), surnamed LUPUS, was nephew of William the Conqueror, being his half-sister's son. He received the Earldom of Chester, A.D. 1070. Together with Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1098 he took the Isle of Anglesea from the Welsh. He refounded the Abbey of St. Sever, in the diocese of Coutance, in

1085, and re-endowed the monastery of St. Werburgh, Chester, A.D. 1093. He died in 1101, having been a professed monk of Chester a few days. Some more particulars of Hugh Lupus may be found in Ordericus Vitalis, p. 787, and in Ormerod's Hist. Cheshire, i. 10. *Ellis*, i. 437.



Idem Comes tenet *CADEHAM*, et Willelmus de eo. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatæ. De his 1 hida in dominio, et 1 carucata, et 2 servi; et 8 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 5 acræ prati. Silva 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

Hæc 5 maneria tenuit Ednod dapifer tempore Regis Edwardi.

Idem Comes tenet *FISCARTONE*, et Haimo de eo. Godricus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatæ. In dominio sunt 2 hidæ de hac terra, et ibi 1 carucata, et 1 servus. Ibi 3 villani, et 5 bordarii, et molinus de 10 solidis, et 40 acræ prati, et 40 acræ pasturæ. Valuit, et valet, 3 libras.

The same Earl holds *CADEHAM*, and William holds it of him. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 2 carucates. Of these 1 hide is in demesne, and 1 carucate, and 2 serfs; and there are 8 bordars, with 1 carucate. There are 5 acres of meadow. The wood is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Ednod, the steward, held these 5 manors in the time of King Edward.

The same Earl holds *FISCARTONE*, and Haimo holds it of him. Godric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 2 carucates. In demesne are 2 hides of this land, and there is 1 carucate, and 1 serf. There are 3 villans, and 5 bordars, and a mill worth 10 shillings, and 40 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture. It was, and is, worth £3.

### XXIII. TERRA QUÆ FUIT ALBERICI COMITIS.

COMES ALBERICUS<sup>1</sup> tenuit *CONTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 7 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatæ; de qua sunt in dominio 3 hidæ et una virgata terræ, et ibi 1 carucata, et 6 servi. Ibi 5 villani, et 5 coscez, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus, de 10 solidis, et 5 acræ prati. Pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit, et valet, 10 libras.

*DERINTONE* geldabat, tempore Regis Edwardi, pro una hida et dimidio. Terra est 1 carucata.

### XXIII. LAND WHICH BELONGED TO EARL ALBERIC. [AUBREY.]

EARL ALBERIC held *CONTONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 7 hides. The land is 6 carucates; of which there are in demesne 3 hides and 1 virgate of land, and there is 1 carucate, and 6 serfs. There are 5 villans, and 5 coscets, with 3 carucates. There is a mill, worth 10 shillings, and 5 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was, and is, worth £10.

*DERINTONE* used to pay geld in the time of King Edward for 1 hide and a half. The land is 1

<sup>1</sup> According to Kelham (p. 53.) this was ALBERIC DE VERE, a son of Alphonsus, Count of Ghisnes, within the county of Flanders, who came over with the Conqueror, and received from him numerous lordships, principally in Essex and Suffolk. He is said to have been created Earl of Northumberland, and to have been the progenitor of the Veres, Earls of Oxford. Ellis (i. 367) expresses a doubt as to the accuracy of this statement, in-

asmuch as the Albericus, who was made Earl of Northumberland, returned to Normandy shortly after 1080, and thinks the Earl of present references must have been a different person, though of what county he was Earl does not appear. At the time of the survey all his lands were in the hands of the King. Of those in Warwickshire, Geoffrey de Wirce had the custody.



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69 a In dominio est 1 hida, et aliam terram habent ibi 4 coscez. Ibi 5 acræ prati.

In ipsa villa est una hida. Terra 1 carucata. Hanc tenuit unus Tainus tempore Regis Edwardi. Ibi est unus bordarius, et 5 acræ prati.

Hæ 2 hidæ et dimidium valent 4 libras.

*WINTRESLEI* geldabat, tempore Regis Edwardi, pro 2 hidis. Terra est 2 carucata. Ibi est unus villanus, et 3 bordarii; et silva 2 quarentenis longa, et dimidio quarentenæ lata. Valet 20 solidos.

*ALBOLDINTONE* geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 2 carucata. In dominio sunt 2 hidæ de hac terræ et dimidium, et ibi 1 carucata, et 4 coscez. Ibi 35 acræ prati, et pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valet 4 libras.

*CHELTRE* geldabat, tempore Regis Edwardi, pro 6 hidis. Terra est 5 carucata. De hac terra sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata, et 4 servi. Ibi 4 villani, et 2 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 4 libras; modo 6 libras.

*TEDRINTONE* geldabat, tempore Regis Edwardi, pro 2 hidis. Terra est 2 carucata. Ibi est unus villanus, et dimidium molini reddens 30 denarios, et 5 acræ prati. Valet 20 solidos.

Has 6 terras tenuit Hardingus tempore Regis Edwardi.

*ALENTONE* geldabat, tempore Regis Edwardi, pro 4 hidis. Terra est 2 carucata. In dominio sunt 2 hidæ et dimidium de hac terra, et ibi est 1 carucata, et 3 servi. Ibi 1 villanus, et 4 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 20 solidos, et 5 acræ prati. Pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Hanc terram tenuit Comes Heraldus.

carucate. In demesne is 1 hide, and 4 coscets hold the rest of the land. There are 5 acres of meadow.

In this same vill is 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate. A Thane held this land in the time of King Edward. There is 1 bordar, and 5 acres of meadow.

These 2 hides and a half are worth £4.

*WINTRESLEI* used to pay geld, in the time of King Edward, for 2 hides. The land is 2 carucates. There is 1 villan, and 3 bordars; and the wood is 2 furlongs long, and half a furlong broad. It is worth 20 shillings.

*ALBOLDINTONE* used to pay geld for 3 hides. The land is 2 carucates. Of this land 2½ hides are in demesne, and there is 1 carucate, and 4 coscets. There are 35 acres of meadow, and the pasture is 3 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It is worth £4.

*CHELTRE* used to pay geld, in the time of King Edward, for 6 hides. The land is 5 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 3 hides, and there is 1 carucate, and 4 serfs. There are 4 villans, and 2 bordars, with 2 carucates. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth £4; it is now worth £6.

*TEDRINTONE* paid geld, in the time of King Edward, for 2 hides. The land is 2 carucates. There is 1 villan, and half a mill paying 30 pence, and 5 acres of meadow. It is worth 20 shillings.

Harding held these 6 estates in the time of King Edward.

*ALENTONE* paid geld, in the time of King Edward, for 4 hides. The land is 2 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 2½ hides, and there is 1 carucate, and 3 serfs. There is 1 villan, and 4 coscets, with 1 carucate. There is a mill, paying 20 shillings, and 5 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. Earl Harold held this estate.



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## REDDITUS EDWARDI SARISBERIENSIS.

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EDWARDUS<sup>1</sup> VICECOMES<sup>2</sup> habet per annum de denariis<sup>3</sup> quæ pertinent ad vicecomitatum, 130 porcos, et 32 bacones; frumenti 2 modios et 8 sextarios, et tantundem brasii; avenæ 5 modios et 4 sextarios; mellis 16 sextarios, vel pro melle 16 solidos; gallinas 480; ova 1600; caseos 100; agnos 52; vellera ovium 240; annonæ<sup>4</sup> 162 acras. Habet etiam 8 libras valentiis inter Reveland, et quod inde habet. Quando propositis firma deficit, necesse est Edwardo restaurare de suo.

<sup>1</sup> EDWARD OF SALISBURY was the son of a valiant Norman soldier, Walter le Ewrus, Count of Rosmar, to whom, in consideration of his services, William the Conqueror gave the whole of Salisbury and Ambresbury. See Bowles' History of Lacock, p. 39. He was standard-bearer to Henry the First in the twentieth year of his reign at the famous battle of Brenmule by which an end was put to the rebellion in Normandy. His large estates were divided between his son Walter of Salisbury, the founder of Bradenstoke Priory, and his daughter Matilda who married Humphrey de Bohun the founder of the Priory at Monkton Farleigh. The great granddaughter of Walter of Salisbury, was the celebrated ELA, Countess of Salisbury, who was married to William de Longespee, son of Henry II. by Rosamond Clifford. After her husband's death ELA founded the Abbeys of Lacock, and Hinton Charterhouse, and became the first Abbess of the former religious house. See *Journal of Arch. Inst.* (1849,) p. 213.—*Journal of Brit. Arch. Assoc.* (1859,) p. 38.

<sup>2</sup> The office of 'Vice-comes' was one of high trust and responsibility. "If the designation were to be regarded" says Mr. J. G. Nichols, "as we now regard titles of dignity, we might fairly translate it as 'Viscount,' though this term was not really introduced into England as a title of peerage until the reign of Henry VI. But in early feudal times titles independent of office did not exist: the 'Comites' or Earls, were actual officers; and the 'Vice-comes' who acted in the absence of an Earl, is usually considered as identical with the functionary known by the English term 'Shire-reeve,' or 'Sheriff.' The Latin records of many centuries down to modern times confirm this interpretation. For many of the reigns of our Norman monarchs this office was commonly hereditary. Afterwards it was granted to the same person for several successive years, at the King's pleasure; and lastly the modern practice obtained of appointing

## RENTS OF EDWARD OF SALISBURY.

EDWARD, THE SHERIFF, has yearly from the profits which belong to the shrievalty, 130 porkers and 32 bacon-hogs; of wheat, 2 bushels and 8 sextaries, and as much barley; of oats, 5 bushels and 4 sextaries; of honey, 16 sextaries, or instead of honey 16 shillings; 480 hens; 1600 eggs; 100 cheeses; 52 lambs; 240 fleeces; of corn unreaped, 162 acres. He has also £80 in value between the Reeveland, and what he receives thence. When the farm-rent fails with the bailiffs, then it is incumbent for Edward to supply the deficiency in the stores from his own lands.

a new Sheriff every year."—*Journal of Arch. Inst.* (1849,) p. 211. See also *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* III., 190, in an article, by Canon Jackson, on 'Sheriffs of Wiltshire.'

<sup>3</sup> By the term 'denariis' is meant the profits arising from the 'Denarius tertius Comitatus' or the 'Third penny of the County,' which was granted to him. "In the fines and other emoluments," says Bishop Kennett, "arising from the County Courts, two parts were allotted to the king, and a third part or penny to the Earl of the County, who either received it in specie, at the assizes and trials, or had an equivalent composition paid from the exchequer." Madox (Baron. p. 137) says that the most ancient way of creating an Earl was by Charter; the King thereby granted the Earl 'tertium Denarium Comitatus,' and then girded him with the sword of the County or Earldom. The King at times derived a portion of his revenue from the 'third penny' of Boroughs, or Towns. See above, p. 6. Other illustrations of this custom may be seen in Heywood's Dissertation on the "*Ranks of the people under the Anglo-Saxon Government*," pp. 100, 101. See also, *Ellis*, i. 168.

<sup>4</sup> In the original, [the word *bled.* (intended for *bladū*) is written over the word *annonæ*. By 'bladum' is meant commonly, says Kennett, 'every sort of standing corn in the blade and ear.' Ducange also gives as one of its meanings,—'any kind of corn growing in the field' (quando est in herba ante messem). In the History of Lacock, p. 38, the expression is translated 'corn-rents,' but the Latin in that case would rather have been, '*annonam 162 acrarum.*' Moreover the context implies that some specific produce is intended, which was to be received in gross, as grown on the 162 acres, and not as a corn-rent, that is, as a composition, or so many bushels one year with another, no matter what the acres might yield.



XXIV. TERRA EJUSDEM EDWARDI  
SARISBERIENSIS.

EDWARDUS DE SARISBERIE tenet de Rege *WILCOTE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 15 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 10 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 7 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 6 servi. Ibi 19 villani, et 6 bordarii, et 12 coscez. Ibi 40 acrae prati, et 20 acrae pasturae, et 50 acrae silvæ minutæ, et ecclesia nova, et domus optima, et vinea bona. Valuit 12 libras; modo 16 libras.

Idem Edwardus tenet *AULTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatae. In dominio sunt 2 carucatae, et 4 servi. Ibi 3 villani, et 1 bordarius, et 6 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 10 solidos, et 25 acrae prati. Pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 6 libras.

Idem Edwardus tenet *ECESATINGETONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 7 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatae. Ibi 12 bordarii, et 6 cotarii, et 2 francigenæ<sup>1</sup> tenentes 2 hidas et unam virgatam terræ, et habent 2 carucatas. Ibi 6 acrae prati, et 50 acrae pasturae. Valuit 6 libras; modo, dominium Edwardi 6 libras et dimidium; francigenarum, 40 solidos.

Idem Edwardus tenet *EDINTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. In dominio sunt 3 carucatae, et 4 servi. Ibi 9 villani, et 2 cotarii, et 24 coscez, cum 3

XXIV. LAND OF THE SAME EDWARD  
OF SALISBURY.

EDWARD OF SALISBURY holds *WILCOTE* of the King. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 15½ hides. The land is 10 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 7 hides, and there are 3 carucates, and 6 serfs. There are 19 villans, and 6 bordars, and 12 coscez. There are 40 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture, and 50 acres of coppice, and a new church, and excellent house, and a good vineyard. It was worth £12; it is now worth £16.

The same Edward holds *AULTONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 4 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates and 4 serfs. There are 3 villans, and 1 bordar, and 6 coscets, with 1 carucate. There is a mill, paying 10 shillings, and 25 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £6.

The same Edward holds *ECESATINGETONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 7 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 4 hides, and there are 3 carucates. There are 12 bordars, and 6 cottars, and 2 foreigners holding 2 hidas and 1 virgate of land, and they have 2 carucates. There are 6 acres of meadow, and 50 acres of pasture. It was worth £6; the demesne of Edward is now worth £6 10s.; that of the foreigners is worth 40 shillings.

The same Edward holds *EDINTONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 10 hidas. The land is 6 carucates. In demesne are 3 carucates, and 4 serfs. There are 9 villans, and 2 cottars, and

<sup>1</sup> Kelham (p. 216) defines 'FRANCIGENA,' a "Frenchman born, a foreigner, an alien, in contradistinction to an Englishman." It seems to have been a general name for all persons who could not prove themselves to be English. Among the laws of William the Conqueror is one, 'De jure Normannorum qui ante adven-

tum Gulielmi cives fuerant Anglicani' which is as follows:— "Et omnis *Francigena* qui tempore Edwardi propinqui nostri fuit in Anglia particeps consuetudinum Anglorum, quod ipsi dicunt *an hlote* et *an scote*, persolvat secundum legem Anglorum."—*Thorpe's Ancient Laws and Institutes*, i. 491.



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carucatis. Ibi 10 acræ prati, et 8 acræ pasturæ, et 8 acræ silvæ. Valuit 8 libras; modo 12 libras. Heraldus Comes tenuit.

Idem Edwardus tenet 6 hidas in Hundredo de *WRDERUSTESELLE*, et pro 6 hidis geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 3 carucatæ. In dominio sunt 2 carucatæ, et 4 villani, et 2 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 18 denarios, et 24 acræ prati, et una quarentena pasturæ. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 6 libras. Brictric tenuit. Huardus tenet de Edwardo.

Idem tenet in *ROTEFELD* 1 hidam. Aluric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro 1 hida geldabat. Herveus tenet de Edwardo. Terra est dimidium carucatæ. Ibi 3 bordarii, et 4 acræ prati. Pastura dimidio quarentenæ longa, et tantundem lata. Valet 15 solidos.

Idem Edwardus tenet *WINTREBURNE*. Ulveva tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatæ. Godefridus tenet de Edwardo. De hac terra tenet 2 hidas in dominio; et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 4 servi. Ibi 4 villani, et 4 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 5 solidos, et 6 acræ prati, et 30 acræ silvæ. Pastura 6 quarentenis longa, et 4 quarentenis lata. Valuit, et valet, 3 libras.

Idem Edwardus tenet in *WINTREBURNE-STOCH* 1 hidam et dimidium, et Walterus tenet de eo. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est. Valet 30 solidos.

Idem Edwardus tenet in eadem villa 1 hidam. Terra 1 carucata. Walterus tenet de Edwardo. Ibi habet 1 carucatam cum 2 cotariis, et 1 acram prati, et 6 acras pasturæ. Valet 20 solidos. Alwius tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, cujus uxor ibidem tenet hidam dimidiam de Rege.

24 coscets, with 3 carucates. There are 10 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of pasture and 8 acres of wood. It was worth £8; it is now worth £12. The Earl Harold held it.

The same Edward holds 6 hides in the Hundred of *WRDERUSTESELLE*, and the estate was assessed for 6 hides in the time of King Edward. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates, and 4 villans, and 2 coscets, with 1 carucate. There is a mill, paying 18 pence, and 24 acres of meadow, and 1 furlong of pasture. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £6. Brictric held it. Huard holds the estate of Edward.

The same Edward holds 1 hide in *ROTEFELD*. Aluric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide. Herveu holds it of Edward. The land is half a carucate. There are 3 bordars, and 4 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a furlong long, and as much broad. It is worth 15 shillings.

The same Edward holds *WINTREBURNE*. Ulveva held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Godfrey holds it of Edward. Of this land he holds 2 hides in demesne; and there are 2 carucates, and 4 serfs. There are 4 villans, and 4 bordars, with 1 carucate. There is a mill, paying 5 shillings, and 6 acres of meadow, and 30 acres of wood. The pasture is 6 furlongs long, and 4 furlongs broad. It was, and is, worth £3.

The same Edward holds in *WINTREBURNE-STOCH* 1 hide and a half, and Walter holds it of him. The land is 1 carucate, which is there. It is worth 30 shillings.

The same Edward holds in the same vill 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate. Walter holds it of Edward. There he has 1 carucate with 2 cottars, and 1 acre of meadow, and 6 acres of pasture. It is worth 20 shillings. Alwi held it in the time of King Edward, and his wife holds there a half hide of the King.



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Osmundus tenet de Edwardo *AMBRESBERIE*.  
Ulmer tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat  
pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi sunt 3 coscez,  
et 6 acræ prati. Pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et  
dimidio quarentenæ lata. Valuit 10 solidos; modo  
20 solidos.

Idem Osmundus tenet de Edwardo 3 virgatas  
terræ quæ adjacent ad *AMBRESBERIE*. Terra  
est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est cum 2 coscez, et 3 servis.  
Unus Anglicus tenet de eadem terra 1 virgatum et  
dimidium, et ibi habet dimidium carucatæ, et 1 coscet,  
et 3 servos. Totum valet 40 solidos. Alric et Cole  
tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi.

Ipsè Edwardus tenet *DEVREL*, et Adelelmus  
de eo. Saulf tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et  
geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatæ. In  
dominio 2 hidæ et dimidium de eadem terra, et ibi 2  
carucatæ, cum 1 servo. Ibi 1 villanus, et 9 coscez,  
cum 1 carucata. Ibi 2 acræ prati, et 3 acræ silvæ.  
Pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata.  
Valuit 40 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

Ipsè Edwardus tenet *STOCHE* Stremius tenuit  
tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 16 hidis et  
una virgata. Terra est 10 carucatæ. De hac sunt  
in dominio 7 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 4 carucatæ, et  
2 servi. Ibi 8 villani, et 16 bordarii, et 16 cotarii,  
cum 6 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 30 denarios,  
et 4 acræ prati, et 12 acræ pasturæ. Silva dimidio  
leucæ longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit 6 libras;  
modo 10 libras.

Huic Manerio adjacet una hida et una virgata  
terræ, sicut diratiocinati sunt Angli. Hanc terram  
tenet Willelmus de Pinchengi.

Teodricus tenet de Edwardo in *SOMREFORDE*  
3½ virgatas terræ, et pro tanto geldabat. Terra est  
1 carucata, quæ ibi est cum 3 bordariis, et 3 coscez.  
Ibi pars molini reddens 15 denarios, et 5 acræ  
prati, et 7 acræ pasturæ.

Osmund holds *AMBRESBERIE* of Edward.  
Ulmer held it in the time of King Edward, and it  
paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate. There  
are 3 coscets, and 6 acres of meadow. The pasture is  
2 furlongs long, and half a furlong broad. It was  
worth 10 shillings; it is now worth 20 shillings.

The same Osmund holds of Edward 3 virgates  
of land which are adjacent to *AMBRESBERIE*.  
The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 2 coscets  
and 3 serfs. One Englishman holds of the same  
land 1 virgate and a half, and has there half a  
carucate, and 1 coscet, and 3 serfs. The whole  
estate is worth 40 shillings. Alric and Cole held it  
in the time of King Edward.

Edward himself holds *DEVREL*, and Adelelm  
holds it of him. Saulf held it in the time of King  
Edward, and it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 2  
carucates. In demesne are 2½ hides of the same  
land, and there are 2 carucates, with 1 serf. There  
is 1 villan, and 9 coscets, with 1 carucate. There  
are 2 acres of meadow and 3 acres of wood. The  
pasture is 3 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It  
was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.

Edward himself holds *STOCHE*. Stremi  
held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld  
for 16 hides and 1 virgate. The land is 10 carucates.  
Of this there are in demesne 7 hides and a half, and  
there are 4 carucates, and 2 serfs. There are 8  
villans, and 16 bordars, and 16 cottars, with 6  
carucates. There is a mill, paying 30 pence, and 4  
acres of meadow, and 12 acres of pasture. The wood  
is half a mile long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was  
worth £6; it is now worth £10.

Adjacent to this manor there is 1 hide and 1  
virgate of land belonging to it, as the Englishmen  
have decided. This land William de Pinchengi  
holds.

Teodric holds of Edward 3½ virgates of land in  
*SOMREFORDE*, and it paid geld for so much.  
The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 3 bordars,  
and 3 coscets. There is part of a mill paying 15  
pence, and 5 acres of meadow, and 7 acres of pasture.



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59 c In Malmesberie una domus reddit 15 denarios.

Valuit 15 solidos; modo 20 solidos. Sciold tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi.

Robertus tenet de Edwardo *BLONTESDONE*. Achi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatae; et 4 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 25 denarios, et 30 acrae prati, et totidem pasturæ. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

Ipse Edwardus tenet *CHETRE*. Azor tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 11 hidis et una virgata terræ. Terra est 14 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 6 hidæ et una virgata terræ, et ibi 1 carucata, et 4 servi, et 11 coliberti; et 10 villani, et 3 coscez, cum 5 carucatis. Ibi 18 acrae prati, et pastura 1 leuca longa, et dimidio leucæ lata, et tantundem silvæ. Valuit 20 libras; modo 30 libras.

Ipse Edwardus tenet *CHETRE*. Chenvin tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 4 servi; et 5 villani, et 3 coscez, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 8 acrae prati, et pastura 5 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 8 libras; modo 10 libras.

Robertus tenet de Edwardo *CHETRE*. Ulwen tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 4 servi; et 4 villani, et 2 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi pastura 6 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 60 solidos; modo 100 solidos.

Ipse Edwardus tenet *BOIENTONE*. Alwinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 11

In Malmesberie one house pays 15 pence.

It was worth 15 shillings; it is now worth 20 shillings. Sciold held it in the time of King Edward.

Robert holds *BLONTESDONE* of Edward. Achi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are in demesne  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hides, and there are 2 carucates; and there are 4 bordars, with 1 carucate. There is a mill, paying 25 pence, and 30 acres of meadow, and as much pasture. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.

Edward himself holds *CHETRE*. Azor held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 11 hides and 1 virgate of land. The land is 14 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 6 hides and 1 virgate of land, and there is 1 carucate, and 4 serfs, and 11 coliberts; and there are 10 villans, and 3 coscets, with 5 carucates. There are 18 acres of meadow, and the pasture is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad, and as much wood. It was worth £20; it is now worth £30.

Edward himself holds *CHETRE*. Chenvin held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 4 serfs; and 5 villans, and 3 coscets, with 2 carucates. There are 8 acres of meadow, and the pasture is 5 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth £8; it is now worth £10.

Robert holds *CHETRE* of Edward. Ulwen held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 4 serfs; and there are 4 villans, and 2 bordars, with 2 carucates. The pasture there is 6 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth 60 shillings; it is now worth 100 shillings.

Edward himself holds *BOIENTONE*. Alwin held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld



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hidis et dimidio. Terra est 6 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 8 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 5 servi; et 7 villani, et 5 coscez, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 15 solidos, et 10 acrae prati, et pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et totidem lata. Valuit 8 libras; modo 11 libras et 10 solidos.

Adelelmus tenet de Edwardo *BALLOCHELIE*. Winegod tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 2 carucatae, quæ ibi sunt in dominio cum 10 bordariis. Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

Azelinus tenet de Edwardo *POLE*. Wlwen tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 5 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 6 servi; et 6 villani, et 2 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 10 solidos, et 60 acrae prati. Pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Silva 1 leuca in longitudine et latitudine. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 6 libras.

Ipse Edwardus tenet *BISCOPESTREU*. Edred tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 7 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 4 servi; et 9 villani, et 6 bordarii, et 2 cotarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 15 solidos, et 8 acrae prati, et 8 acrae silvæ. Pastura 5 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit 7 libras; modo 11 libras.

Ipse Edwardus tenet in *MIDELTONE* 3 virgatas terræ. Lewinus et Alric tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro tanto geldabant. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est cum uno villano; et 4 acrae prati, et 6 acrae pasturæ, et una acra silvæ. Valuit, et valet, 27 solidos.

for 11½ hides. The land is 6 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 8½ hides, and there are 3 carucates, and 5 serfs; and there are 7 villans, and 5 coscets, with 2 carucates. There is a mill, paying 15 shillings, and 10 acres of meadow, and the pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and as many broad. It was worth £8; it is now worth £11 10s.

Adelelm holds *BALLOCHELIE* of Edward. Winegod held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for one hide. The land is 2 carucates, which are there in demesne with 10 bordars. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and one furlong broad. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Azelin holds *POLE* of Edward. Wlwen held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 5 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 3 carucates, and 6 serfs; and there are 6 villans, and 2 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a mill, paying 10 shillings, and 60 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. The wood is 1 mile in length and breadth. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £6.

Edward himself holds *BISCOPESTREU*. Edred held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 7 hides. The land is 6 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides, and there are 3 carucates, and 4 serfs; and there are 9 villans, and 6 bordars, and 2 cottars, with 3 carucates. There is a mill, paying 15 shillings, and 8 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of wood. The pasture is 5 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was worth £7; it is now worth £11.

Edward himself holds in *MIDELTONE* 3 virgates of land. Lewin and Alric held them in the time of King Edward, and they paid geld for so much. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 1 villan; and there are 4 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of pasture, and 1 acre of wood. It was, and is, worth 27 shillings.



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Tetbaldus tenet de Edwardo *WINTREBURNE*. Alwardus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis, et una virgata terræ, et 4 acris. Terra est 2 carucatae. In dominio est 1 carucata, cum 1 villano, et 6 bordariis; et 13 acrae pasturae. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 4 libras.

Azelinus tenet de Edwardo in *DEPEFORD* 2 hidas terræ. Oswaldus et Godvinus tenebant tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro tanto geldabant. Terra est 2 carucatae. De ea in dominio est hida et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatae, cum 1 villano, et 3 bordariis, et 2 cotariis. Ibi molinus, reddens 10 solidos, et 8 acrae prati, et 16 acrae pasturae. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 40 solidos. Qui tenebant poterant ire quo volebant.<sup>1</sup>

Turchitil tenet de Edwardo in *HERTHAM* 1 hidam terræ. Duo Taini tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro tanto geldabat. Terra est 6 bohus. Ibi est 1 carucata, cum 1 servo, et 4 coscez; et 4 acrae prati, et 12 acrae pasturae, et 3 acrae silvæ parvæ. Valuit 10 solidos; modo 15 solidos.

Godefridus tenet de Edwardo *WEROCHESHALLE*. Baldwinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 7 hidis. Terra est 9 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 4 carucatae, et 3 servi; et 16 villani, et 5 bordarii, et 6 coscez, cum 5 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 18 solidos, et dimidia acra prati. Silva 6 quarentenis longa, et 4 quarentenis lata; et 2 burgenses in Malmesberie reddunt 2 solidos. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 6 libras.

Tetbald holds *WINTREBURNE* of Edward. Alward held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides, and 1 virgate of land, and 4 acres. The land is 2 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate, with 1 villan, and 6 bordars; and there are 13 acres of pasture. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth £4.

Azelin holds 2 hides of land of Edward in *DEPEFORD*. Oswald and Godwin held them in the time of King Edward, and they paid geld for so much. The land is 2 carucates. Of this there is a hide and a half in demesne, and there are 2 carucates, with 1 villan, and 3 bordars, and 2 cottars. There is a mill paying 10 shillings, and 8 acres of meadow, and 16 acres of pasture. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings. They who held this land could go whither they wished.

Turchitil holds of Edward 1 hide of land in *HERTHAM*. Two Thanes held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for so much. The land is sufficient for 6 oxen. There is 1 carucate, with 1 serf, and 4 coscets; and there are 4 acres of meadow, and 12 acres of pasture, and 3 acres of coppice-wood. It was worth 10 shillings; it is now worth 15 shillings.

Godfrey holds *WEROCHESHALLE* of Edward. Baldwin held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 7 hides. The land is 9 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 4 carucates, and 3 serfs; and there are 16 villans, and 5 bordars, and 6 coscets, with 5 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 18 shillings, and half an acre of meadow. The wood is 6 furlongs long, and 4 furlongs broad; and 2 burgesses in Malmesbury pay 2 shillings. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £6.

<sup>1</sup> The phrase "potuit ire quo volebat," which is frequent in Domesday, is equivalent to "*liber fuit*." Thus in Dorsetshire under *CNOLLE* (*fol.* 82) it is said, "Unus Tainus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi et *liber erat* cum hac terra." In the Exon Domesday (*fol.* 48) we have in the account of *WAIA*, in Dorset, the following,—“Quinque Taini tenuerunt ea die qua Rex Edwardus fuit vivus et mortuus qui poterant ire ad quemlibet dominum cum suis terris.” Persons under this description were

attached to no lord in a seignorial, but to the king only in a political, capacity. They might remove to any other part of the kingdom without alienating the possessions they quitted; or they were at liberty to part with their land, or to put themselves and their property under a different seignorial protection. This was termed "*commendare se*," *i.e.* to recommend, or submit themselves to such a protection. See *Nichols' Leicester*, p. xli. *Ellis* i. 70.



<sup>19</sup> <sup>b</sup> Aiulfus tenet de Edwardo *TOLLARD*. Rozo tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et dimidio. Terra est totidem carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ et dimidia virgata terræ, et ibi 2 carucatae; et 3 villani, et 7 coscez, cum dimidia carucata. Ibi pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata, et tantundem silvæ. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 50 solidos.

Petrus tenet de Edwardo in *POERTONE* 1 hidam. Gode tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est, cum 1 servo, et 1 bordario. Ibi molinus, reddens 32 denarios, et 2 acræ prati. Pastura 50 ovibus. Valet 20 solidos.

Ipse Edwardus tenet *WINTREBURNE*. Wlwen tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 7 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 8 servi; et 8 villani, et 12 coscez, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 15 solidos, et 13 acræ prati. Pastura 5 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit 8 libras; modo 12 libras.

Letardus tenet de Edwardo in *LANGEFORDE* 1 hidam terræ. Azor tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro tanto geldabat. Terra est dimidium carucatae. Ibi 9 acræ prati, et 10 acræ pasturæ. Valuit, et valet, 20 solidos.

Taini diratiocinantur hanc terram Ecclesiæ Glas-tingeberiensis.<sup>1</sup>

Aiulf holds *TOLLARD* of Edward. Rozo held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides and a half. The land is as many carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and half a virgate of land, and there are 2 carucates; and there are 3 villans, and 7 coscets, with a half carucate. There is pasture 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad, and as much wood. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings.

Peter holds 1 hide of Edward in *POERTONE*. Gode held it in the time of King Edward. The land is 1 carucate, which is there, with 1 serf, and 1 bordar. There is a mill, paying 32 pence, and 2 acres of meadow. There is pasture for 50 sheep. It is worth 20 shillings.

Edward himself holds *WINTREBURNE*. Wlwen held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 7 hides. The land is 6 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 8 serfs; and there are 8 villans, and 12 coscets, with 3 carucates. There is a mill, paying 15 shillings, and 13 acres of meadow. The pasture is 5 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was worth £8; it is now worth £12.

Letard holds of Edward 1 hide in *LANGEFORDE*. Azor held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for so much. The land is half a carucate. There are 9 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture. It was, and is worth, 20 shillings.

The Thanes adjudge this land to the Church at Glastonbury.

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 33, under "LANGEFORD."



## XXV. TERRA ERNULFI DE HESDING.

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ERNULFUS DE HESDING<sup>1</sup> tenet de Rege *CHIVELE*. Bixi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 16 hidis. Terra est 16 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 7 hidæ, et ibi 6 carucatae, et 10 servi; et 18 villani, et 14 bordarii, cum 12 carucatis. Ibi molini 2, reddentes 55 solidos, et 16 acrae prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et 4 lata. Silva 1 leuca longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valet 26 libras.

Quando recepit valebat 20 libras, excepta firma 2 Tainorum quæ in mansione<sup>2</sup> erat.

Ipsè Ernulfus tenet in *POTERNE* 3 hidas et unam virgatam terræ, quæ geldabant cum Poterne, manerio Episcopi Sarisberiensis, tempore Regis Edwardi. Hanc terram clamat Osmundus Episcopus. Algarus, qui tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, non poterat ab ecclesia separari. Robertus tenet de Ernulfo. Terra est 2 carucatae, et sunt in dominio; et unus villanus ibi habet dimidiam carucata; et 6 servi, et 3 bordarii. Ibi molinus, reddens 7 solidos et 6 denarios, et 14 acrae prati. <sup>3</sup> 3 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 4 libras; modo 100 solidos.

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Lethelinus tenet de Ernulfo *CHEVREL*. Alwardus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 3 carucatae. In dominio sunt 2 carucatae; et 12 bordarii cum 1 carucata. Ibi dimidium molini reddens 30 denarios, et 3 acrae prati. Pastura 10 quarentenis longa, et una lata. Valuit 60 solidos; modo 100 solidos.

<sup>1</sup> ERNULF DE HESDING was the first Earl of Perch, and father of Earl Rotrock, who married Matilda the natural daughter of King Henry I. See *Sandford's Genealog. Hist.* p. 32. *Ellis* i., 434.

<sup>2</sup> This use of the word 'mansio' to denote a 'manor' is not

## XXV. LAND OF ERNULF DE HESDING.

ERNULF DE HESDING holds *CHIVELE* of the King. Bixi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 16 hides. The land is 16 carucates. Of this land 7 hides are in demesne, and there are 6 carucates, and 10 serfs; and there are 18 villans, and 14 bordars, with 12 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 55 shillings, and 16 acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 4 broad. The wood is 1 mile long, and 2 furlongs broad. It is worth £26.

When he received it, it was worth £20, not reckoning the holding of 2 Thaners which was in the manor.

Ernulf himself holds 3 hides and 1 virgate of land in *POTERNE*, which paid geld with Poterne, the manor of the Bishop of Sarum, in the time of King Edward. Bishop Osmund claims this land. Algar, who held this land in the time of King Edward, could not be separated from the church. Robert holds it of Ernulf. The land is 2 carucates, and they are in demesne; and 1 villan has there a half carucate; and there are 6 serfs, and 3 bordars. There is a mill, paying 7 shillings and 6 pence, and 14 acres of meadow. The is 3 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth £4; it is now worth 100 shillings.

Lethelin holds *CHEVREL* of Ernulf. Alward held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides and a half. The land is 3 carucates. There are 2 carucates in demesne; and there are 12 bordars with 1 carucate. There is half a mill paying 30 pence, and 3 acres of meadow. The pasture is 10 furlongs long, and 1 broad. It was worth 60 shillings; it is now worth 100 shillings.

common, though, according to Kelham, occasionally to be met with. It is not easy, however, to suggest another translation of this sentence that would be more satisfactory.

<sup>3</sup> The missing word is no doubt either 'Silva' or 'Pastura.' The scribe has omitted to insert it in the original manuscript.



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Ipse Ernulfus tenet in eadem villa tantundem terræ pro uno Manerio. Godvinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Ibi tantundem habet quantum in superiori continetur, et tantundem appreciatur.

Ipse Ernulfus tenet 5 acras terræ in *BUTRE-MARE*.

Robertus tenet de Ernulfo *SCLIVE*. Chetel tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 2 carucata. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucata, cum 4 coscez. Ibi 20 acræ prati, et 15 acræ pasturæ, et 4 acræ silvæ. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

Robertus tenet de Ernulfo *BICHENEHILDE*. Chetel tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est dimidia carucata, quæ ibi est, cum 1 coscet; et 6 acræ prati, et 4 acræ silvæ. Valuit 10 solidos; modo 15 solidos.

Robertus tenet de Ernulfo *WIDECOME*. Brictric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 2 carucata. Ibi 7 coscez, cum 1 carucata; et 12 acræ prati, et 6 acræ pasturæ, et 12 acræ silvæ. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 30 solidos.

Robertus tenet de Ernulfo *HELMERINTONE*. Aschil tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est, cum 3 coscez. Ibi molinus, reddens 7 solidos et dimidium; et 6 acræ prati, et una acra pasturæ, et 8 acræ silvæ. Valuit 15 solidos; modo 30 solidos.

Ulward tenet de Ernulfo ad firmam *CELDRINTONE*. Ipse tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 1 hida et 4 acris. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est in dominio; et pastura 2 quarentenis

Ernulf himself holds in the same vill the same quantity of land for one manor. Godwin held it in the time of King Edward. It has there as much as is contained in the above manor, and it is valued at a like sum.

Ernulf himself holds 5 acres of land in *BUTRE-MARE*.

Robert holds *SCLIVE* of Ernulf. Chetel held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 2 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and a half, and there are 2 carucates, with 4 coscets. There are 20 acres of meadow, and 15 acres of pasture, and 4 acres of wood. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Robert holds *BICHENEHILDE* of Ernulf. Chetel held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide. The land is a half carucate, which is there, with 1 coscet; and there are 6 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of wood. It was worth 10 shillings; it is now worth 15 shillings.

Robert holds *WIDECOME* of Ernulf. Brictric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 2 carucates. There are 7 coscets, with 1 carucate; and there are 12 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of pasture, and 12 acres of wood. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 30 shillings.

Robert holds *HELMERINTONE* of Ernulf. Aschil held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate, which is there, with 3 coscets. There is a mill, paying 7 shillings and sixpence; and there are 6 acres of meadow, and 1 acre of pasture, and 8 acres of wood. It was worth 15 shillings; it is now worth 30 shillings.

Ulward holds *CELDRINTONE* of Ernulf at a farm-rent. He himself held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide and 4 acres. The land is 1 carucate, which is there in demesne;



XII<sup>a</sup> longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 25 solidos;  
70<sup>a</sup> modo 40 solidos.

Ipse Ernulfus tenet *CELDRINTONE*. Sewi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est cum 1 coscet; et pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 25 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

Godric tenet de Ernulfo in *CELDRINTONE* 1 hidam. Alwinus et Uluricus tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi pro 2 maneriis, et pro una hida geldabant. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium, et tantum est ibi, cum 2 coscez. Ibi pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

Robertus tenet de Ernulfo *BECHENEHILDE*. Turgot tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est dimidium carucatæ. Ibi est unus coscet, et 6 acræ prati, et 6 acræ silvæ. Valuit 10 solidos; modo 15 solidos.

Urso tenet de Ernulfo *CHENEBUILD*. Ulwid tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 2 carucatæ. In dominio est una, et 2 servi; et 6 acræ prati, et 2 acræ silvæ. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 25 solidos.

XII<sup>b</sup> Ipse Ernulfus tenet *CHEIESLAVE*. Ulwi  
70<sup>b</sup> tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro una hida et una virgata et dimidio. Terra est 1 carucata; et una acra prati et dimidium; et una acra silvæ. Valet 20 solidos.

In eadem villa tenet unus Tainus de Ernulfo 2 virgatas terræ et dimidium. Hic, tempore Regis Edwardi, poterat ire ad quem vellet dominum,<sup>1</sup> et

and the pasture is 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 25 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Ernulf himself holds *CELDRINTONE*. Sewi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 1 coscet; and the pasture is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 25 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Godric holds 1 hide of Ernulf in *CELDRINTONE*. Alwin and Uluric held it in the time of King Edward for 2 manors, and paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate and a half, and as much as this is there, with 2 coscets. There is pasture 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Robert holds *BECHENEHILDE* of Ernulf. Turgot held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide. The land is half a carucate. There is 1 coscet, and 6 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of wood. It was worth 10 shillings; it is now worth 15 shillings.

Urso holds *CHENEBUILD* of Ernulf. Ulwid held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2½ hides. The land is 2 carucates. In demesne is one, and 2 serfs; and there are 6 acres of meadow, and 2 acres of wood. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 25 shillings.

Ernulf himself holds *CHEIESLAVE*. Ulwi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide and 1 virgate and a half. The land is 1 carucate; and there is 1 acre and a half of meadow; and 1 acre of wood. It is worth 20 shillings.

In the same vill a Thane holds of Ernulf 2½ virgates of land. He, in the time of King Edward, could go to what lord he thought proper, and in the

<sup>1</sup> On the meaning of this expression see the note on p. 72.



Fol. { XII b  
70 b tempore Regis Willelmi sponte se vertit ad Ernulfum. Valebat hæc terra 15 solidos; modo 40 denarios, quos reddit Ernulfo de firma.

Urso tenet de Ernulfo *DEVREL*. Ulmarus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et dimidio, et dimidia virgatæ terræ. Terra est 3 carucatæ. De ea est in dominio 1 hida et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 3 servi; et 2 bordarii, et 6 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 5 solidos, et 2 acræ prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et una quarentena lata; et tantundem silvæ. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 50 solidos.

Rainboldus tenet de Ernulfo *OPETONE*. Tous tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 3 carucatæ. De ea est in dominio hida et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatæ, cum 1 villano, et 5 bordariis. Ibi 4 acræ prati, et 3 acræ silvæ. Valet 40 solidos.

In hac terra est dimidia hida comprehensa quæ geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi, sed postquam Rex Willelmus in Angliam venit geldum non reddidit.

Infra eandem terram tenet Ernulfus, de terra Willelmi de Ow, dimidiam hidam; et etiam, de terra dominica Regis, tantum quod valet 1 hidam.

Nuboldus tenet de Ernulfo *WINTREBURNE*. Edricus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 1 hida, et 2½ virgatis terræ. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est cum 2 servis; et 8 acræ pasturæ. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

Turchil tenet de Ernulfo *HARDENEHUS*. Alwardus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatæ. Ibi sunt 3 bordarii, et 12 acræ prati. Silva 1 quarentena longa, et 1 quarentena lata. Valuit 4 libras; modo 40 solidos.

time of King William of his own accord he returned to Ernulf. This land was worth 15 shillings; what the Thane now pays to Ernulf for the rent of the said land is worth 40 pence.

Urso holds *DEVREL* of Ernulf. Ulmar held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2½ hides, and half a virgate of land. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there is in demesne one hide and a half, and there are 2 carucates, and 3 serfs; and there are 2 bordars, and 6 coscets, with 1 carucate. There is a mill, paying 5 shillings, and 2 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and 1 furlong broad; and there is as much wood. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings.

Rainbold holds *OPETONE* of Ernulf. Tous held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2½ hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there is in demesne 1 hide and a half, and there are 2 carucates with 1 villan, and 5 bordars. There are 4 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of wood. It is worth 40 shillings.

In this land is included a half hide which paid geld in the time of King Edward, but since King William came into England it has paid no geld.

Within the same land Ernulf holds, of the land of William de Ow, a half hide; and also, of the demesne land of the King, as much as is worth 1 hide.

Nubold holds *WINTREBURNE* of Ernulf. Edric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide and 2½ virgates of land. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 2 serfs; and there are 8 acres of pasture. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Turchil holds *HARDENEHUS* of Ernulf. Alward held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 4 carucates. There are 3 bordars, and 12 acres of meadow. The wood is 1 furlong long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth £4; it is now worth 40 shillings.



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Fol. { XII b  
70 b } bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 20 acræ prati. Pastura  
6 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata.

De hac terra habet unus miles 2 hidas, et ibi 1  
carucata. Totum valebat 12 libras; modo 15 libras.

Willelmus [18 hidas], et Gislebertus [1 hidam],  
et Ulviet [1 hidam], tenent de Aluredo, *RODE*.  
Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 20 hidis. Terra  
est 8 carucatae. In dominio sunt 4 carucatae, et 4  
servi; et 4 villani, et 8 bordarii, et 11 coscez, et  
presbyter, cum 4 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini Willelmi,  
reddentes 9 solidos et 8 denarios, et 20 acræ prati.  
Silva 6 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena et  
dimidio lata. Valuit totum 6 libras; modo 8 libras.

Ipsa Aluredus tenet *TEFONTE*. Tempore  
Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 6 hidis et dimidio.  
Terra est 5 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ,  
et ibi 2 carucatae, et 9 servi; et 4 villani, et 3 bordarii,  
et unus francus,<sup>1</sup> cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus,  
reddens 10 solidos, et 6 acræ prati, et 6 pasturæ, et  
6 silvæ. Valuit, et valet, 6 libras.

Hugo tenet de Aluredo *CROSTONE*. Tempore  
Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 8 hidis. Terra est 5  
carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 3  
carucatae, et 3 servi; et 2 villani, et 5 coscez, cum 2  
carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 30 solidos, et 10  
acræ prati, et pastura 6 acris longa, et totidem lata.  
Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata.  
Valuit, et valet, 7 libras.

Ipsa Aluredus tenet *NEWENTONE*. Tempore  
Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 11 hidis. Terra est 7  
carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 6 hidæ, et ibi 2  
carucatae, et 6 servi; et 6 villani, et 4 bordarii, cum  
3 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 10 solidos, et 3

6 villans, and 7 bordars, with 1 carucate. There are  
20 acres of meadow. The pasture is 6 furlongs long,  
and 3 furlongs broad.

Of this land a certain 'miles' has 2 hides, and  
there is 1 carucate. The whole estate was worth  
£12; it is now worth £15.

William holds 18 hides, and Gilbert 1 hide, and  
Ulviet 1 hide, of Alured in *RODE*. In the time of  
King Edward it paid geld for 20 hides. The land is  
8 carucates. In demesne are 4 carucates, and 4 serfs;  
and there are 4 villans, and 8 bordars, and 11 coscets,  
and a priest, with 4 carucates. There are 2 mills of  
William's paying 9 shillings and 8 pence, and 20  
acres of meadow. The wood is 6 furlongs long, and  
one furlong and a half broad. The whole was worth  
£6; it is now worth £8.

Alward himself holds *TEFONTE*. In the time  
of King Edward it paid geld for 6½ hides. The land  
is 5 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides;  
and there are 2 carucates, and 9 serfs; and there are  
4 villans, and 3 bordars, and 1 foreigner, with 2 caru-  
cates. There is a mill, paying 10 shillings, and 6  
acres of meadow, and 6 of pasture, and 6 of wood.  
It was, and is, worth £6.

Hugo holds *CROSTONE* of Alured. In the  
time of King Edward it paid geld for 8 hides. The  
land is 5 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3  
hides, and there are 3 carucates, and 3 serfs; and  
there are 2 villans, and 5 coscets, with 2 carucates.  
There is a mill, paying 30 shillings, and 10 acres of  
meadow, and the pasture is 6 acres long, and as  
much broad. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and 1  
furlong broad. It was, and is worth £7.

Alured himself holds *NEWENTONE*. In the  
time of King Edward it paid geld for 11 hides. The  
land is 7 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 6  
hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 6 serfs; and  
there are 6 villans, and 4 bordars, with 3 carucates.

<sup>1</sup> On the meaning of this term see the note on p. 65.



6 acræ prati: et pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata.

De eadem terræ habet Girardus 3 hidas; et ibi 4 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis.

Valuit 10 libras: modo 18 libras. Ab Anglis appreciatur 12 libris.

Edwardus tenet de Aluredo in *WINTRE-BURNE* 1 hidam. Terra 1 carucata, quæ ibi est cum 1 seruo, et 1 bordario. Valuit 10 solidos; modo 20 solidos.

Ipsè Aluredus tenet *LEDIAR*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 7 hidis. Terra est 7 carucata. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata, et 3 servi; et 8 villani, et 10 coscez, cum 4 carucatis; et 40 acræ prati, et 30 acræ pasturæ. Silva 1 leuca longa, et dimidio lata. Valuit 10 libras; modo 6 libras.

In Crichelade 7 burgenses reddunt 5 solidos.

a Ipsè Aluredus tenet in *SVINDONE* 1 hidam et dimidium. Terra 6 bovata.<sup>1</sup> Valet 12 solidos.

Albertus tenet de Aluredo *MORDONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi, geldabat pro 6 hidis. Terra est 4 carucata. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucata, et 3 servi; et 3 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 30 acræ prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 4 libras.

Gunfridus tenet de Aluredo *WILDEHILLE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra

- There is a mill, paying 10 shillings, and 3 acres of meadow: and the pasture is 3 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad.

Of this same land Girard has 3 hides; and there are 4 villans, and 5 bordars, with 2 carucates.

It was worth £10; it is now worth £18. By the English it is valued at £12.

Edward holds of Alured 1 hide in *WINTRE-BURNE*. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 1 serf, and 1 bordar. It was worth 10 shillings; it is now worth 20 shillings.

Alured himself holds *LEDIAR*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 7 hides. The land is 7 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides, and there is 1 carucate, and 3 serfs; and there are 8 villans, and 10 coscets, with 4 carucates; and there are 40 acres of meadow, and 30 acres of pasture. The wood is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth £10; it is now worth £6.

In Crichelade 7 burgesses pay 5 shillings.

Alured himself holds in *SVINDONE* 1 hide and a half. The land is 6 bovates. It is worth 12 shillings.

Albert holds *MORDONE* of Alured. In the time of King Edward, it paid geld for 6 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 3 serfs; and there are 3 villans, and 5 bordars, with 2 carucates. There are 30 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £4.

Gunfrid holds *WILDEHILLE* of Alured. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 5 hides.

<sup>1</sup> The BOVATA, or Ox-gang, was originally as much as an ox-team could plough in a year. Eight bovates are usually said to have made a carucate; but the number of acres contained in a Bovate are variously stated in different records. Dr. Nash, in his 'Observations on Domesday for Worcester,' p. 9, gives quo-

tations in which there are various Bovates mentioned containing respectively, *eight, sixteen, and seventeen* acres. No doubt, like carucates, and other portions of land, the exact measurement was uncertain, and depended on the soil, whether it were harder or easier to plough. *Ellis*, i. 156; *Kelham*, 164.



Fol { XIII<sup>a</sup> est 3 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et  
70<sup>c</sup> ibi 2 carucatae; et 2 villani, et 4 bordarii, cum 1  
carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 25 denarios, et 30  
acræ prati, et totidem pasturæ. Valuit 40 solidos;  
modo 60 solidos.

Radulfus tenet de Aluredo *OPETONE*. Tem-  
pore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 9 hidis. Terra est  
6 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 2  
carucatae, et 5 servi; et 9 villani, et 22 bordarii, cum  
4 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 20 solidos, et 5  
acræ prati, et 30 acræ pasturæ. Silva 3 quarentenis  
longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 8 libras;  
modo 9 libras.

Ipsè Aluredus tenet *NORTONE*. Tempore  
Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 11 hidis. Terra est 8  
carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 6 hidæ, et ibi 2  
carucatae, et 2 servi; et 12 villani, et 8 bordarii, cum  
6 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 40 solidos, et  
10 acræ prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et 2  
quarentenis lata. Silva dimidio leucæ longa, et 4  
quarentenis lata. Valuit 24 libras; modo 14 libras.

Ipsè Aluredus tenet *ROCHELIE*. Tempore  
Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 6  
carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 6 hidæ et 3 vir-  
gatae terræ, et ibi 1 carucata, cum 1 servo. Ibi 7  
villani, et 12 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 3 acræ  
prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et 4 quarentenis  
lata. Valet 8 libras.

Ipsè Aluredus tenet *FIFHIDE*. Radulfus de  
eo. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 5 hidis.  
Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ,  
et ibi 1 carucata, et 3 servi. Ibi 9 villani, et 6  
bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 2 acræ prati. Pastura  
dimidio leucæ longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Silva  
dimidio leucæ longa, et dimidio quarentenæ lata.  
Valuit 4 libras; modo 100 solidos.

The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are in demesne  
4 hides, and there are 2 carucates; and there are 2  
villans, and 4 bordars, with 1 carucate. There is a  
mill, paying 25 pence, and 30 acres of meadow, and  
as much pasture. It was worth 40 shillings; it is  
now worth 60 shillings.

Radulf holds *OPETONE* of Alured. In the  
time of King Edward it paid geld for 9 hides. The  
land is 6 carucates. Of this there are in demesne  
5 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 5 serfs; and  
there are 9 villans, and 22 bordars, with 4 carucates.  
There is a mill, paying 20 shillings, and there are 5  
acres of meadow, and 30 acres of pasture. The wood  
is 3 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was  
worth £8; it is now worth £9.

Alured himself holds *NORTONE*. In the time  
of King Edward it paid geld for 11 hides. The  
land is 8 carucates. Of this there are in demesne  
6 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs; and  
there are 12 villans, and 8 bordars, with 6 carucates.  
There are 2 mills, paying 40 shillings, and 10 acres  
of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 2  
furlongs broad. The wood is half a mile long, and 4  
furlongs broad. It was worth £24; it is now worth  
£14.

Alured himself holds *ROCHELIE*. In the time  
of King Edward it paid geld for 10 hides. The  
land is 6 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 6  
hides and 3 virgates of land, and there is 1 carucate,  
with 1 serf. There are 7 villans, and 12 bordars,  
with 3 carucates. There are 3 acres of meadow.  
The pasture is half a mile long, and 4 furlongs broad.  
It is worth £8.

Alured himself holds *FIFHIDE*. Radulf holds  
it of him. In the time of King Edward it paid geld  
for 5 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there  
are in demesne 3 hides, and there is 1 carucate; and  
3 serfs. There are 9 villans, and 6 bordars, with 2  
carucates. There are 2 acres of meadow. The  
pasture is half a mile long, and 2 furlongs broad. The  
wood is half a mile long, and half a furlong broad.  
It was worth £4; it is now worth 100 shillings.



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Fol. { XIII a  
70 c . Præter hanc terram habet Durandus de Gloucestre dimidiam virgatam terræ, quam idem Edwardus tenebat tempore Regis Edwardi. Hanc ei abstulit injuste Amalricus de Drewes, ut testantur omnes Taini Sciræ.

Osmundus tenet de Aluredo in *HORNINGHAM* dimidiam hidam, et pro tanto geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi. Colsuen tenebat, et poterat ire quo volebat.<sup>1</sup> Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est, cum 4 bordariis. Ibi 8 acræ silvæ, et una leuca pasturæ, et molinus reddens 7 solidos et 6 denarios. Valuit 5 solidos; modo 10 solidos.

In *CHENETE* tenet Aluredus 13 hidas et dimidium, et 2 acras terræ. De his habet Nicolaus 2 hidas; Turstinus, 3 hidas et dimidium; Ulviet, 2 hidas; Leuric, 3 hidas et dimidium; Ulmar 2 hidas et dimidium, et 2 acras terræ. Terra est 6 carucatae. Ibi sunt 4 carucatae, cum 1 villano, et 15 bordariis. Ibi molinus, reddens 12 solidos, et 11 acræ prati, et 106 acræ pasturæ, et 7 acræ silvæ. Totum valebat, quando receperunt, 4 libras et 10 solidos; modo, 8 libras et 10 solidos.

Has hidas in *CHENET*, tempore Regis Edwardi, tenuerunt Ulviet, Alnod, Edmar, Leuric, et Ulmar.

Willelmus Durus tenet de Aluredo *TEDELINTONE*. Ulveva et Alveve tenebant pro 2 maneriis, tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabant pro 4 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata, et 2 villani, et 4 bordarii, et 2 cotarii. Ibi 2 partes molini, reddentes 40 denarios, et 10 acræ prati. Valuit, et valet, 60 solidos.

Ulmarus tenet de Aluredo in *FIFHIDE* 1 hidam. Idem tenebat tempore Regis Edwardi. Valuit, et valet, 10 solidos.

Besides this land Durand of Gloucester has half a virgate of land, which the same Edward held in the time of King Edward. This land Amalric de Drewes took from him unjustly, as all the Thaners of the Shire testify.

Osmund holds of Alured in *HORNINGHAM* a half hide, and it paid geld for so much in the time of King Edward. Colsuen held it, and he could go whither he wished. The land is 1 carucate, which is there, with 4 bordars. There are 8 acres of wood, and 1 mile of pasture, and a mill paying 7 shillings and 6 pence. It was worth 5 shillings; it is now worth 10 shillings.

Alured holds in *CHENETE* 13½ hides and 2 acres of land. Of these Nicholas has 2 hides; Turstin, 3½ hides; Ulviet, 2 hides; Leuric, 3½ hides; Ulmar 2½ hides, and 2 acres of land. The land is 6 carucates. There are there 4 carucates, with 1 villan, and 15 bordars. There is a mill, paying 12 shillings, and 11 acres of meadow, and 106 acres of pasture, and 7 acres of wood. The whole was worth, when they received it, £4 10s.; it is now worth £8 10s.

Ulviet, Alnod, Edmar, Leuric, and Ulmar held these hides in *CHENET* in the time of King Edward.

William 'Durus' holds *TEDELINTONE* of Alured. Ulveva and Alveve held it for 2 manors, in the time of King Edward, and paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides, and there is 1 carucate, and 2 villans, and 4 bordars, and 2 cottars. There are 2 parts of a mill paying 40 pence, and 10 acres of meadow. It was, and is worth, 60 shillings.

Ulmar holds 1 hide in *FIFHIDE* of Alured. The same held it in the time of King Edward. It was, and is, worth 10 shillings.

<sup>1</sup> See, as to the meaning of this expression, the note at p. 72.



## XXVII. TERRA HUNFRIDI DE INSULA.

XIII b HUNFRIDUS DE INSULA<sup>1</sup> tenet de Rege *BROCTONE*.<sup>70d</sup> Tres Taini in paragio<sup>2</sup> tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabant pro 12 hidis. Terra est 8 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 2 servi; et 17 villani, et 4 bordarii, cum 7 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 9 solidos, et 12 acrae prati, et 8 acrae pasturæ. Silva 1 leuca longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 13 libras; modo 10 libras.

Pagen tenet de Hunfrido *CONTONE*. Levenot tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et una virgata terræ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 4 servi; et 4 villani, et 4 coscez, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi tercia pars 2 molinorum reddens 10 solidos, et 20 acrae prati, et 10 acrae pasturæ, et totidem silvæ. Valuit, et valet, 4 libras et 10 solidos.

Ipse Hunfridus tenet *STERTE*. Aluric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis et

## XXVII. THE LAND OF HUMFREY DE L'ISLE.

HUMFREY DE L'ISLE holds *BROCTONE* of the King. Three Thanes held it in parage in the time of King Edward, and they paid geld for 12 hides. The land is 8 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 4½ hides, and there are 3 carucates, and 2 serfs; and there are 17 villans, and 4 bordars, with 7 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 9 shillings, and 12 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of pasture. The wood is 1 mile long and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth £13; it is now worth £10.

Pagen holds *CONTONE* of Humfrey. Levenot held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5½ hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and 1 virgate of land, and there are 2 carucates, and 4 serfs; and there are 4 villans, and 4 coscets, with 2 carucates. There is the third part of 2 mills paying 10 shillings, and 20 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture, and as much wood. It was, and is worth £4 10s.

Humfrey himself holds *STERTE*. Aluric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld with

<sup>1</sup> In the Wilts Arch. Mag. II., 261, a detailed account is given by Mr. Poulett Scrope of the various estates here enumerated as having belonged to HUMFREY DE L'ISLE. Their owner was no doubt one of William the Conqueror's Norman followers, and probably the LIELE of the Battle Abbey Roll. The entire seignory descended, by the marriage of Adeliza, heiress of the family, to the Dunstanvilles, powerful barons during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and by one of them a castle was built at Combe, in or about the reign of Henry I. This became, as was the custom of the time, the head seat of the barony, and the Dunstanvilles were thence styled Barons of Castle Combe.

The subsequent partition of these estates is thus explained by Mr. Scrope:—"In the year 1313, Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, became possessed of the barony by purchase from the last heir of the Dunstanvilles, William de Montfort; and on the partition of his great estates among his four daughters and co-heiresses, A.D. 1340, the several manors and knights' fees,

composing the Barony of Combe, were distributed in separate portions among some of the greatest families of the time—those of De Vere,—Arundel,—Roos,—Mortimer,—Bohun,—and Tiptot. The disjointed fragments were still, however, held as 'parcels of the Barony of Combe' for some centuries after the partition of the estates."

<sup>2</sup> Sir H. Ellis (I. 241) has the following observations on the meaning of this term:—"Cowel says, from Spelman, that *Parage* signifies equality of name, blood, or dignity; but more especially of land, in the partition of all inheritance between co-heirs. Brady, from Dufresne, says,—'Or it is when the younger brothers hold their share of the fee of the elder brother, and he of the lord, and does the homage and service, they contributing their shares.' *Paragium*, however, in the language of Domesday, meant holding in equal portions, as well in rights and privileges as in actual property."



Fol. } XIII b  
70 d una virgata et dimidio cum appendicibus. Terra est 3 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 6 servi; et 15 bordarii, et unus francigena, habentes unam virgatum et dimidium. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 8 solidos, et 30 acrae prati, et 10 acrae pasturae, et 2 acrae silvae. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 6 libras.

Blacheman tenet de Hunfrido *BURBETC*. Edric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 2 carucatae et dimidium. De ea est in dominio hida et dimidium, et ibi 1 carucata; et 2 villani, et 3 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Silva ibi 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 50 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

Pagen tenet de Hunfrido *CUMBREWELLE*. Levenot tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 5 carucatae. In dominio sunt 2 carucatae, cum 1 servo; et 2 villani, et 4 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 4 acrae prati, et 5 acrae silvae. Valet 3 libras.

De eadem terra habet Rex 1 hidam in suo dominio, et nil ibi est, et unus Anglicus tenet dimidium de Rege. Valet 8 solidos.

Gunter tenet de Hunfrido *RUSTESELLE*. Uluric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. In dominio est una, cum 2 bordariis. Et de molino 12 denarii. Et 8 acrae prati, et dimidia quarentena pasturae. Valet 40 solidos.

Robertus tenet de Hunfrido *WERTUNE*. Alnod tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatae; et 6 villani, et 9 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Et ibi unus francigena tenet 2 hidas de eadem terra. Ibi molinus de

its appendages for 5 hides and 1 virgate and a half. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides, and there are 3 carucates, and 6 serfs; and there are 15 bordars, and one foreigner, having 1 virgate and a half. There are 2 mills, paying 8 shillings, and 30 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture, and 2 acres of wood. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £6.

Blacheman holds *BURBETC* of Humfrey. Edric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2½ hides. The land is 2½ carucates. Of this a hide and a half is in demesne, and there is 1 carucate; and there are 2 villans, and 3 coscets, with 1 carucate. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth 50 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Pagen holds *CUMBREWELLE* of Humfrey. Levenot held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 5 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates, with 1 serf; and there are 2 villans, and 4 bordars, with 3 carucates. There are 4 acres of meadow, and 5 acres of wood. It is worth £3.

Of the same land the King has 1 hide in his demesne, and there is no land in tillage,<sup>1</sup> and an Englishman holds half of it of the King. It is worth 8 shillings.

Gunter holds *RUSTESELLE* of Humfrey. Uluric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 2 carucates. In demesne is 1, with 2 bordars. And from a mill are received 12 pence. And there are 8 acres of meadow, and half a furlong of pasture. It is worth 40 shillings.

Robert holds *WERTUNE* of Humfrey. Alnod held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 5½ hides, and there are 2 carucates; and there are 6 villans, and 9 bordars, with 2 carucates. And a foreigner holds 2 hides of the same

<sup>1</sup> This is the translation given by Wyndham of the expression, 'et nil ibi est,' and is perhaps the correct one. There is however, in § 68, under *ULFELA*, a somewhat similar entry,—'Terra est 3 carucatae, et nil pecunie.' The conjecture is therefore

hazarded, that possibly the scribe may have intended in the passage to have written,—'et nil pecunie ibi est,' i.e. 'there is no stock of cattle there.'



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Fol. { XIII b  
70 d cum 1 servo; et 2 bordarii, cum 1 carucata et dimidio.  
Valuit 30 solidos; modo 50 solidos.

Hugo et Giraldus tenent de Hunfrido *GRENDWELLE*. Ordulfus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, cum 1 servo; et 1 villanus, et 2 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 12 acrae prati. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 70 solidos.

Robertus tenet de Hunfrido *SCHETONE*. Chenvi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 6 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 3 servi; et 4 villani, et 3 coscez, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi dimidium molini, reddens 6 solidos et 3 denarios, et 12 acrae prati. Pastura 6 quarentenis longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit 4 libras; modo 6 libras.

Fol. { XIV a  
71 a Ipse Hunfridus tenet *WILLI*. Aluric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis et 3 virgatis. Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea est in dominio 1 hida et 1 virgata terræ, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 12 servi; et 2 villani, et 6 coscez, cum 1 carucata et dimidio. Ibi molinus de 15 solidis, et 10 acrae prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit 3 libras; modo 4 libras.

Ipse Hunfridus tenet *WILRENONE*. Edvinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi una carucata; et 2 villani, et 1 coscet, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 6 solidos, et 5 acrae prati, et 8 acrae pasturæ. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

Ipse Hunfridus tenet *COLERNE*. Levenot tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 12 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 10 servi; et 13 villani, et 5 coscez, cum 8 carucatis.

carucate, with 1 serf; and there are 2 bordars, with 1 carucate and a half. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings.

Hugo and Girald hold *GRENDWELLE* of Humfrey. Ordulf held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides, and there are 2 carucates, with 1 serf; and there is 1 villan, and 2 bordars, with 1 carucate. There are 12 acres of meadow. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 70 shillings.

Robert holds *SCHETONE* of Humfrey. Chenvi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 6 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 3 serfs; and there are 4 villans, and 3 coscets, with 2 carucates. There is half a mill, paying 6 shillings and 3 pence, and 12 acres of meadow. The pasture is 6 furlongs long, and as much broad. It was worth £4; it is now worth £6.

Humfrey himself holds *WILLI*. Aluric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides and 3 virgates. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there is in demesne 1 hide and 1 virgate of land, and there are 3 carucates, and 12 serfs; and there are 2 villans, and 6 coscets, with 1 carucate and a half. There is a mill worth 15 shillings, and 10 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and as much broad. It was worth £3; it is now worth £4.

Humfrey himself holds *WILRENONE*. Edwin held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 2 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides, and there is 1 carucate; and there are 2 villans, and 1 coscet, with 1 carucate. There is a mill, paying 6 shillings, and 5 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of pasture. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.

Humfrey himself holds *COLERNE*. Levenot held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 12 carucates. Of this there are in demesne  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hides, and there are 3 carucates, and 10 serfs; and there are 13 villans,



IVa Ibi molinus, reddens 13 solidos et 6 denarios, et 8  
1<sup>a</sup> acræ prati. Silva parva 1 leuca longa, et alia lata.  
Valuit, et valet, 10 libras.

Ipsè Hunfridus tenet *WINTREBURNE*. Duo  
Taini tenebant tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabant  
pro 10 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatæ. De ea sunt in  
dominio 4 hidæ et 10 acræ terræ, et ibi 3 carucatæ,  
et 8 servi; et 4 villani, et 8 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis.  
Ibi 14 acræ prati, et 20 acræ pasturæ. Valuit, et  
valet, 10 libras.

Ipsè Hunfridus tenet *POLTONE*. Tovi tenuit  
tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis.  
Terra est 4 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 8 hidæ,  
et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 2 servi; et 2 villani, et 7  
bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 15  
solidos, et 4 acræ prati, et 10 acræ pasturæ, et 8  
acræ silvæ. Valuit, et valet, 8 libras.

Ranulfus tenet de Hunfrido *HANTONE*.  
Ulgar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat  
pro 10 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatæ. De ea sunt in  
dominio 6 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata, cum 1 servo; et 4  
villani, et 6 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 12 acræ  
prati, et 14 acræ pasturæ. Valuit, et valet, 100  
solidos.

Turchitil tenet de Hunfrido *BEDSTONE*.  
Aluric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat  
pro 1 hida et una virgata. Terra est . . . Ibi  
sunt 4 coscez, et 3 acræ prati, et 2 acræ silvæ.  
Valuit 10 solidos; modo 20 solidos.

Hugo tenet de Hunfrido *HEORTHAM*. Godric  
tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 1  
hida. Terra est dimidium carucatæ. Ibi sunt 2  
coscez, et 2 acræ prati, et 7 acræ pasturæ, et 2 acræ  
silvæ. Valuit 8 solidos; modo 12 solidos.

Ipsè Hunfridus tenet *COME*. Svain tenuit  
tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis.

and 5 coscets, with 8 carucates. There is a mill,  
paying 13 shillings and 6 pence, and 8 acres of  
meadow. The coppice wood is 1 mile long, and  
another broad. It was, and is, worth £10.

Humfrey himself holds *WINTREBURNE*.  
Two Thanes held it in the time of King Edward, and  
paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 6 carucates. Of  
this there are in demesne 4 hides and 10 acres of  
land, and there are 3 carucates, and 8 serfs; and  
there are 4 villans, and 8 bordars, with 3 carucates.  
There are 14 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of  
pasture. It was, and is, worth £10.

Humfrey himself holds *POLTONE*. Tovi held  
it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for  
10 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there  
are in demesne 8 hides, and there are 2 carucates,  
and 2 serfs; and there are 2 villans, and 7 bordars,  
with 1 carucate. There is a mill, paying 15 shillings,  
and 4 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture, and  
8 acres of wood. It was, and is, worth £8.

Ranulf holds *HANTONE* of Humfrey. Ulgar  
held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid  
geld for 10 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this  
there are in demesne 6 hides, and there is 1 carucate,  
with 1 serf; and there are 4 villans, and 6 bordars,  
with 2 carucates. There are 12 acres of meadow,  
and 14 acres of pasture. It was, and is, worth 100  
shillings.

Turchitil holds *BEDSTONE* of Humfrey.  
Aluric held it in the time of King Edward, and it  
paid geld for 1 hide and 1 virgate. The land is . . .  
. There are 4 coscets, and 3  
acres of meadow, and 2 acres of wood. It was  
worth 10 shillings; it is now worth 20 shillings.

Hugo holds *HEORTHAM* of Humfrey. Godric  
held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid  
geld for 1 hide. The land is half a carucate. There  
are 2 coscets, and 2 acres of meadow, and 7 acres of  
pasture, and 2 acres of wood. It was worth 8  
shillings; it is now worth 12 shillings.

Humfrey himself holds *COME*. Svain held it  
in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 10



Fol. { XIV a  
71 a Terra est 10 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ una virgata minus, et ibi 4 carucatæ, et 13 servi; et 5 villani, et 7 bordarii, et 5 cotarii, cum 6 carucatis. Ibi 3 molini, reddentes 31 solidos et 6 denarios, et 12 acræ prati. Silva 1 leuca longa, et dimidio leucæ lata. In Wiltune 1 burgensis reddit 5 solidos, et 2 bürgenses in Malmesberie reddunt 18 denarios. Valuit, et valet, 10 libras.

Robertus tenet de Hunfrido *SORESTONE*. Godus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 6 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 5 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 3 carucatæ, et 2 servi; et 3 villani, et 9 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 10 solidos, et 6 acræ prati, et 10 acræ silvæ minutæ. Valuit 3 libras; modo 4 libras.

Ipsè Hunfridus tenet *HARDICOTE*. Aluric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatæ, cum 1 servo; et 2 villani, et 12 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 6 solidos, et 6 acræ prati, et 8 acræ pasturæ. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

Ipsè Hunfridus tenet *FISTESFERIE*. Edricus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata, et 3 servi; et 4 villani, et 2 bordarii, et 2 coliberti, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 12 acræ prati. Silva 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 40 solidos; modo, 50 solidos.

Gozelinus tenet de Hunfrido in *MELEFORD* dimidiam hidam terræ, et pro tanto geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi. Sawold et Sawardus tenebant. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi sunt 6 cotarii, et 3 acræ prati. Valuit 15 denarios; modo 7 solidos.

Medietas hujus terræ est in foresta Regis.

hides. The land is 10 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 5 hides, all but 1 virgate, and there are 4 carucates, and 13 serfs; and there are 5 villans, and 7 bordars, and 5 cottars, with 6 carucates. There are 3 mills, paying 31 shillings and 6 pence, and 12 acres of meadow. The wood is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad. In Wilton 1 burgess pays 5 shillings, and 2 burgesses in Malmesbury pay 18 pence. It was, and is, worth £10.

Robert holds *SORESTONE* of Humfrey. Godus held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 6½ hides. The land is 5 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3½ hides, and there are 3 carucates, and 2 serfs; and there are 3 villans, and 9 bordars, with 2 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 10 shillings, and 6 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of coppice-wood. It was worth £3; it is now worth £4.

Humfrey himself holds *HARDICOTE*. Aluric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides, and there are 2 carucates, with 1 serf; and there are 2 villans, and 12 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a mill, paying 6 shillings, and 6 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of pasture. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.

Humfrey himself holds *FISTESFERIE*. Edric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides, and there is 1 carucate, and 3 serfs; and there are 4 villans, and 2 bordars, and 2 coliberts, with 3 carucates. There are 12 acres of meadow. The wood is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings.

Gozelin holds half a hide of land of Humfrey in *MELEFORD*, and it paid geld for so much in the time of King Edward. Sawold and Saward held it. The land is 1 carucate. There are 6 cottars, and 3 acres of meadow. It was worth 15 pence; it is now worth 7 shillings.

Half this land is in the King's forest.



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Fol. § XIV b  
71 b

In eadem *CLIVE* tenet Milo 1 hidam. Terra dimidium carucatæ. Valet 6 solidos. Qui tenebat tempore Regis Edwardi poterat ire ad quem dominum volebat.<sup>1</sup>

Turchetil tenet de Milone *LITTLECOTE*. Godric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro una hida et una virgata geldabat. Terra est dimidia carucata, quæ ibi est cum 1 bordario. Ibi 4 acræ prati, et totidem pasturæ, et totidem spineti. Valet 10 solidos.

Rainaldus tenet de Milone in *WALECOTE* 2 hidas et dimidium. Alnod tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi; et ibidem 3 virgatæ terræ quas tenuit Levenot tempore Regis Edwardi. Totum valet 23 solidos.

Rainaldus tenet de Milone *DRACOTE*. Levenot tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatæ, cum 1 servo; et 4 villani, et 7 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 18 acræ prati, et 40 acræ pasturæ. Valuit, et valet, 100 solidos.

Hunfridus tenet de Milone *BRENCHWRDE*. Tochi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata. Ibi 8 bordarii, et 8 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 24 acræ prati, et 3 acræ pasturæ. Silva 4 quarentenis longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit, et valet, 50 solidos.

Iste Tochi poterat ire quo volebat.<sup>1</sup>

Rainoldus tenet de Milone *REDBORNE*. Wigot tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ [et ibi 1 carucata].<sup>2</sup> Ibi 3 villani, et 5

In the same *CLIVE* Milo holds 1 hide. The land is half a carucate. It is worth 6 shillings. He who held it in the time of King Edward could go to what lord he pleased.

Turchetil holds *LITTLECOTE* of Milo. Godric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide and 1 virgate. The land is a half carucate, which is there with 1 bordar. There are 4 acres of meadow, and as much pasture, and as much bramble-wood. It is worth 10 shillings.

Rainald holds of Milo in *WALECOTE* 2½ hides. Alnod held them in the time of King Edward; and there are also 3 virgates of land which Levenot held in the time of King Edward. The whole is worth 23 shillings.

Rainald holds *DRACOTE* of Milo. Levenot held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 6 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 5 hides, and there are 2 carucates, with 1 serf; and there are 4 villans, and 7 bordars, with 3 carucates. There are 18 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture. It was, and is, worth 100 shillings.

Humfrey holds *BRENCHWRDE* of Milo. Tochi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides, and there is 1 carucate. There are 8 bordars, and 8 coscets, with 1 carucate. There are 24 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of pasture. The wood is 4 furlongs long, and as much broad. It was, and is, worth 50 shillings.

This same Tochi could go whither he wished.

Rainald holds *REDBORNE* of Milo. Wigot held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides [and there is 1 carucate].

<sup>1</sup> As to the meaning of this expression see the note at p. 72.

<sup>2</sup> The words within brackets are given from conjecture. In the original there is a blank space left, which was never filled

up. It will be observed that out of the *four* carucates, *three* are immediately afterwards accounted for, thus rendering it probable that the missing words should be supplied as is above suggested.



xiv<sup>b</sup> bordarii, et 1 servus, cum 3 carucatis. Pratum 6  
 71<sup>b</sup> quarentenis longum, et 2 quarentenis latum. Pas-  
 tura 2 quarentenis longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit  
 100 solidos; modo 4 libras.

Unus Tainus, Siwardus, tenet de Milone *CHE-  
 GESLAUE*. Duo Taini tenuerunt tempore Regis  
 Edwardi, et geldabant pro 1 hida et una virgata et  
 dimidio. Terra est 6 boum qui ibi sunt arantes, et 1  
 cotarius cum uno servo.<sup>1</sup> Ibi 1 acra prati, et 1 virgata  
 et dimidium [pasturæ],<sup>2</sup> et 1 acra silvæ. Valuit,  
 et valet, 10 solidos.

Qui tenebant tempore Regis Edwardi poterant ire  
 quo volebant.

Præter hanc terram habet Durandus dimidiam  
 virgatam terræ quam tenchat Siwardus tempore Regis  
 Edwardi. Hanc abstulit ei injuste Amalricus de  
 Drewes, ut dicunt Taini Sciræ.

Ipsè Milo tenet *OCHEBURNE*. Heraldus  
 Comes tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat  
 pro 10 hidis. Terra est 8 carucatae. De ea sunt in  
 dominio 6 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 4 servi; et 11  
 villani, et 4 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus  
 reddens 30 solidos, et 8 acrae prati. Pastura dimidio  
 leucæ longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit, et valet,  
 15 libras.

Rainaldus tenet de Milone *MANETUNE*.  
 Wigot tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat  
 pro 3 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De ea est in  
 dominio 1 hida, et ibi 1 carucata, et 2 servi; et 5  
 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 4 acrae  
 prati, et 40 acrae pasturæ, et totidem silvæ. Valuit,  
 et valet, 3 libras.

There are 3 villans, and 5 borders, and 1 serf, with  
 3 carucates. The meadow is 6 furlongs long, and 2  
 furlongs broad. The pasture is 2 furlongs long, and  
 as many broad. It was worth 100 shillings; it is  
 now worth £4.

Siward, a Thane, holds *CHEGESLAUE* of Milo.  
 Two Thanes held it in the time of King Edward, and  
 paid geld for 1 hide and 1 virgate and a half.  
 There is land sufficient for 6 oxen which are at  
 plough there, and there is 1 cottar with 1 serf.  
 There is 1 acre of meadow, and 1 virgate and a half  
 [of pasture], and 1 acre of wood. It was, and is,  
 worth 10 shillings.

They who held this land in the time of King  
 Edward could go whither they wished.

Besides this land Durand has a half virgate of  
 land which Siward held in the time of King Edward.  
 Amalric de Drewes took away this land from him  
 unjustly, as the Thanes of the Shire allege.

Milo himself holds *OCHEBURNE*. Earl  
 Harold held it in the time of King Edward, and it  
 paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 8 carucates. Of  
 this there are 6 hides in demesne, and there are 3  
 carucates and 4 serfs; and there are 11 villans, and  
 4 bordars, with 3 carucates. There is a mill paying  
 30 shillings, and 8 acres of meadow. The pasture is  
 half a mile long, and as much broad. It was, and is,  
 worth £15.

Rainald holds *MANETUNE* of Milo. Wigot  
 held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld  
 for 3 hides. The land is three carucates. Of this  
 there is in demesne 1 hide, and there is 1 carucate,  
 and 2 serfs; and there are 5 villans, and 5 bordars,  
 with 2 carucates. There are 4 acres of meadow, and  
 40 acres of pasture, and as many of wood. It was,  
 and is, worth £3.

<sup>1</sup> In the original it is, '1 cotarius et uno servo.' This is so  
 evidently a mistake of the scribe that the rendering in the text  
 has been substituted for it.

<sup>2</sup> The word '*pasturæ*' seems to be necessary to complete  
 the account, and is therefore inserted, though not in the original.



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Rainaldus tenet de Milone *HASEBERIE*.  
Levenot tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat  
pro 5 hidis. Terra est 5 carucatae. De ea est in  
dominio 1 hida, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 2 servi; et 5  
villani, et 13 coscez, et 2 cotarii, cum 3 carucatis.  
Ibi 2 molini reddentes 35 solidos, et 22 acrae prati;  
et silva 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata.  
Valuit, et valet, 6 libras.

Rainald holds *HASEBERIE* of Milo. Levenot  
held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid  
geld for 5 hides. The land is 5 carucates. Of this  
there is in demesne 1 hide and there are 2 carucates,  
and 2 serfs; and there are 5 villans, and 13 coscets,  
and 2 cottars, with 3 carucates. There are 2 mills  
paying 35 shillings, and 22 acres of meadow; and  
the wood is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It  
was, and is, worth £6.

## XXIX. TERRA GISLEBERTI DE BRETEVILE.

GISLEBERTUS DE BRETEVILE<sup>1</sup> tenet de Rege  
*CHESEBERIE*. Edricus tenuit tempore Regis  
Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 9 caru-  
catae. In dominio sunt 4 carucatae, et 7 servi; et 12  
villani, et 3 bordarii, et 14 coscez, cum 5 carucatis.  
Ibi 2 molini reddentes 20 solidos, et 15 acrae prati,  
et 40 acrae silvae. Pastura 15 quarentenis longa,  
et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit 8 libras; modo 12  
libras.

Idem Gislebertus tenet in *BECHENHALLE*  
5 hidas. Hacun tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi.  
Terra est 2 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4  
hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata, et 4 servi; et 1 villanus, et  
3 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 10 acrae prati, et 12  
acrae pasturae, et 4 acrae silvae. Valuit 40 solidos;  
modo 50 solidos.

In eadem villa 2 hidas una virgata minus tenuit  
Toli tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra 6 bovatae. Ibi  
habet Gislebertus 1 villanum. Valet 18 solidos.

## XXIX. LAND OF GILBERT DE BRETEVILE.

GILBERT DE BRETEVILE holds *CHESEBERIE* of  
the King. Edric held it in the time of King Edward,  
and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 9 carucates.  
In demesne are 4 carucates, and 7 serfs; and there  
are 12 villans, and 3 bordars, and 14 coscets, with 5  
carucates. There are 2 mills paying 20 shillings,  
and 15 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of wood. The  
pasture is 15 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. It  
was worth £8; it is now worth £12.

The same Gilbert holds 5 hides in *BECHEN-  
HALLE*. Hacun held it in the time of King  
Edward. The land is 2 carucates. Of this there  
are 4 hides in demesne, and there is 1 carucate, and  
4 serfs; and there is 1 villan, and 3 bordars, with 1  
carucate. There are 10 acres of meadow, and 12  
acres of pasture, and 4 acres of wood. It was worth  
40 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings.

In the same vill Toli held 2 hides all but 1 virgate  
in the time of King Edward. The land is 6 bovates.  
Gilbert has there 1 villan. It is worth 18 shillings.

<sup>1</sup> The name of BRETEVILLE, which is still that of a town in  
Normandy, occurs on the Battle Abbey Roll. WILLIAM DE  
BRETEVILLE, who was with William Rufus, in the New Forest,  
when that king was accidentally shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel, was  
most probably one of this family. He at the first opposed  
Henry I. in his endeavours to secure the crown, and espoused  
the cause of Duke Robert his elder brother. The estates

enumerated above as having belonged at the great survey to  
Gilbert de Breteville afterwards formed part of the Fee of  
Bigod, Earl Marshal. Under him they were held by the family  
of Columbars, and under them by the Pipards. One of these  
estates,—Cliff-Pipard,—still preserves in its name the memorial  
of some of its early possessors. See '*Jackson's Aubrey*,' p. 164.



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71 c dominio 1 hida, et ibi 2 carucatae; et 4 villani, et 7 bordarii, et 3 cotarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 8 acrae prati, et 40 acrae pasturae. Valuit, et valet, 6 libras.

Ansfridus tenet de Gisleberto *STAMERE*. Bruning tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 2 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidae, et ibi 1 carucata, et 2 servi; et unus villanus, et 3 bordarii, cum dimidia carucata. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

is 1 hide in demesne, and there are 2 carucates; and there are 4 villans, and 7 bordars, and 3 cottars, with 2 carucates. There are 8 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture. It was, and is, worth £6.

Ansfrid holds *STAMERE* of Gilbert. Bruning held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2½ hides. The land is 2 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides, and there is 1 carucate, and 2 serfs; and there is 1 villan, and 3 bordars, with a half carucate. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

## XXX. TERRA DURANDI DE GLOWECESTRE.

DURANDUS DE GLOWECESTRE<sup>1</sup> tenet de Rege *CERITONE*. Almarus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 5 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 7 hidae, cum 1 carucata et dimidio; et 7 villani, et 10 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddens 10 solidos, et 30 acrae prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit 11 libras; modo 10 libras.

Rogerus tenet de Durando *TOCHEHAM*. Dodo tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi de Ecclesia Malmesberiensis, et non poterat ab ea separari, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est [4 carucatae]. In dominio est dimidium [hidæ], et ibi 2 carucatae, cum 1 servo; et 7 villani, et 3 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddens 50 denarios, et 12 acrae prati, et 4 acrae pasturae, et 2 acrae silvæ. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 4 libras.

Idem tenet in *UFECOTE* 1 hidam et dimidium. Terra est 1 carucata. Hæc est in dominio. Valuit,

## XXX. LAND OF DURAND OF GLOUCESTER.

DURAND OF GLOUCESTER holds *CERITONE* of the King. Almar held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 5 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 7 hides, with 1 carucate and a half; and there are 7 villans, and 10 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a mill paying 10 shillings, and 30 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was worth £11; it is now worth £10.

Roger holds *TOCHEHAM* of Durand. Dodo held it in the time of King Edward of the Church at Malmesbury, and it could not be separated from it, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is [4 carucates]. In demesne is half [a hide] and there are 2 carucates with 1 serf; and there are 7 villans, and 3 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a mill paying 50 pence, and 12 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture, and 2 acres of wood. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth £4.

The same Roger holds 1 hide and a half in *UFECOTE*. The land is 1 carucate. This is in

<sup>1</sup> DURAND OF GLOUCESTER was Sheriff of Gloucester at the time of the survey. Besides these estates in Wilts, he had others in Hants, Gloucestershire, and Herefordshire. In the Domesday account of the last-named county he is called 'Durandus Vicecomes.' (*Domesday, Hereford*, 180.)

<sup>2</sup> The words within brackets are supplied from conjecture. In the original manuscript the scribe has omitted to complete the sentences.



xv<sup>a</sup> et valet, 15 solidos. Almarus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi.

Ipsa Durandus tenet *SEGRETE*. Duo Taini tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabant pro 5 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata; et 3 villani, et 2 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 40 acrae prati. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 50 solidos.

Duo milites tenent de Durando. Qui tenebant tempore Regis Edwardi poterant ire quo volebant.

Ipsa Durandus tenet *ESSELIE*. Eldred tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis una virgata minus. Terra est 4 carucatae. De his sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae et 3 servi; et 5 villani, et 3 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis, et 2 cotarii. Ibi 5 acrae prati, et 5 acrae silvæ. Valuit, et valet, 4 libras.

Unam virgatam terræ in ipsa villa calumniatur unus miles Milonis Crispin.

Ipsa Durandus tenet *LOCHERIGE*. Elmar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et reddidit geldum pro 2 hidis. Terra est 1 carucata. De hac est in dominio 1 hida. Ibi 1 villanus, et 2 bordarii, cum 1 servo; et una acra prati, et 12 acrae pasturæ, et 6 acrae silvæ. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 30 solidos.

Herman tenet de Durando *LOCHINTONE*. Heraldus Comes tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 5 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, cum 1 servo; et 6 villani, et 8 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddens 5 solidos, et 10 acrae prati, et 8 acrae pasturæ, et 4 acrae silvæ. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 4 libras.

demesne. It was, and is, worth 15 shillings. Almar held it in the time of King Edward.

Durand himself holds *SEGRETE*. Two Thanes held it in the time of King Edward, and they paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides, and there is 1 carucate; and there are 3 villans, and 2 bordars, with 3 carucates. There are 40 acres of meadow. It was worth 40 shillings, it is now worth 50 shillings.

Two 'milites' hold the manor of Durand. They who held it in the time of King Edward could go whither they wished.

Durand himself holds *ESSELIE*. Eldred held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides all but 1 virgate. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 3 serfs; and there are 5 villans, and 3 bordars, with 2 carucates, and 2 cottars. There are 5 acres of meadow, and 5 acres of wood. It was, and is, worth £4.

One of Milo Crispin's retainers claims 1 virgate of land in this same vill.

Durand himself holds *LOCHERIGE*. Elmar held it in time of King Edward, and paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 1 carucate. Of this 1 hide is in demesne. There is 1 villan, and 2 bordars, with 1 serf; and there is 1 acre of meadow, and 12 acres of pasture, and 6 acres of wood. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 30 shillings.

Herman holds *LOCHINTONE* of Durand. Earl Harold held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 5 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides, and there are 2 carucates, with 1 serf; and there are 6 villans, and 8 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a mill paying 5 shillings, and 10 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of pasture, and 4 acres of wood. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £4.



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## XXXI. TERRA WALTERII GIFARD.

WALTERIUS GIFARD<sup>1</sup> tenet de Rege *BRADÉLIE*. Tosti Comes tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro 10 hidis se defendebat.<sup>2</sup> Terra est 10 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 4 servi; et 6 villani, et 13 bordarii, cum 6 carucatis. Ibi duo molini, reddentes 12 solidos et 6 denarios, et 10 acrae prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Silva 1 leuca longa, et una lata. Valuit 12 libras; modo 10 libras.

## XXXI. LAND OF WALTER GIFARD.

WALTER GIFARD holds *BRADÉLIE* of the King. Earl Tosti held it in the time of King Edward, and it was assessed at 10 hides. The land is 10 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 4 serfs; and there are 6 villans, and 13 bordars, with 6 carucates. There are 2 mills paying 12 shillings and 6 pence, and 10 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and 2 furlongs broad. The wood is 1 mile long, and 1 mile broad. It was worth £12; it is now worth £10.

## XXXII. TERRA WILLELMI DE OW.

WILLELMUS DE OW<sup>3</sup> tenet de Rege *DIARNEFORD*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 16 hidis. Terra est 14 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 2 servi; et 26 villani, et 37 bordarii, cum 12 carucatis. Ibi 3 molini reddentes 24 solidos et 6 denarios, et 30 acrae prati. Pastura 10 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Silva 4 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis

## XXXII. LAND OF WILLIAM DE OW.

WILLIAM DE OW holds *DIARNEFORD* of the King. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 16 hides. The land is 14 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs; and there are 26 villans, and 37 bordars, with 12 carucates. There are 3 mills paying 24 shillings and 6 pence, and 30 acres of meadow. The pasture is 10 furlongs long, and 2

<sup>1</sup> WALTER GIFARD was the son of Osbern de Bolebec and Aveline his wife, sister to Gunnora, Duchess of Normandy, great grandmother to the Conqueror. With Odo, the Bishop, and Robert Montaigne, he was of William's council held at Lillebonne, to consider the descent upon England. He distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings, though then advanced in years, and for his bravery and services was created Earl of Buckingham. He died in England in 1102, and, as he had directed, his corpse was carried into Normandy, and buried in the porch of the Abbey Church at Longueville. His wife was Agnes, daughter of Gerard Flaitel, and sister to the Bishop of Evreux. See Hoare's *'Hundred of Mere,'* p. 93.

<sup>2</sup> *Se defendebat*, i.e., literally, *defended* itself; because the rates or taxes imposed on lands were raised for the defence of the realm against foreign invasions. Each manor was said to

defend itself (an equivalent to being rated) at so many hides, because the taxes raised for its defence were in proportion to the value of it, which was estimated in hides.

<sup>3</sup> WILLIAM DE OW or EU, was the son of Robert Earl of Eu, in Normandy, one of the chief counsellors of William's invasion, and who received from the Conqueror the castelry of Hastings. William de Ow married the daughter of Hugh, Earl of Chester. At one time he favoured the succession of Robert Courthose to the English throne, but afterwards forsook his cause. In the year 1096, he was accused at Salisbury by Geoffrey Bainard of having been in treason against William Rufus, whereupon that king, though the Saxon Chronicle speaks of him as his kinsman, ordered him to be put to death with unusual cruelty. *Ellis*, i. 463.



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71 d } quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Silva 6 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit, et valet, 100 solidos.

Idem Hugo tenet de Willelmo *GRAFTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi, geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. Ibi sunt 3 bordarii. Pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 60 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

Edwardus tenet de Willelmo *BOSCUMBE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 7 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatae, et ibi 2 servi; et 3 villani, et 4 coscez, cum 1 carucata et dimidio. Ibi 6 acrae prati. Pastura 12 quarentenis longa, et totidem lata. Valet 10 libras.

Bernardus tenet *CELDRETONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 3 hidis et dimidio, 4 acris minus. Terra est 2 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 2 servi; et 5 bordarii, et 2 coscez. Ibi pastura 6 quarentenis longa, et 5 quarentenis lata. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 9 libras.

Radulfus tenet de Willelmo *ADHELMERTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 9 hidis. Terra est 8 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae; et 7 villani, et 10 bordarii, cum 6 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddens 7 solidos, et 50 acrae prati, et 40 acrae pasturae. Valuit, et valet, 7 libras.

Bernardus tenet de Willelmo *COTEFORD*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 1 hida et dimidio. Terra est 2 carucatae. De ea in dominio 1 hida, et ibi 1 carucata, cum 1 servo; et 2 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 10 acrae prati, et quarta pars molini reddens 3 solidos. Pastura 4 quarentenis

acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. The wood is 6 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was, and is, worth 100 shillings.

The same Hugo holds *GRAFTONE* of William. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate and a half. There are 3 bordars. The pasture is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 60 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Edward holds *BOSCUMBE* of William. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 7 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs; and there are 3 villans, and 4 coscets, with 1 carucate and a half. There are 6 acres of meadow. The pasture is 12 furlongs long, and as many broad. It is worth £10.

Bernard holds *CELDRETONE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides, wanting 4 acres. The land is 2 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs; and there are 5 bordars, and 2 coscets. The pasture there is 6 furlongs long, and 5 furlongs broad. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £9.

Radulf holds *ADHELMERTONE* of William. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 9 hides. The land is 8 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 2 carucates; and there are 7 villans, and 10 bordars, with 6 carucates. There is a mill paying 7 shillings, and 50 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture. It was, and is, worth £7.

Bernard holds *COTEFORD* of William. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 1 hide and a half. The land is 2 carucates. Of this 1 hide is in demesne, and there is 1 carucate, with 1 serf; and there are 2 coscets, with 1 carucate. There are 10 acres of meadow, and the fourth part of a mill



longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 4 libras; modo  
1 d 3 libras.

Warnerus tenet de Willelmo *DIGERIC*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 1 hida et 3 virgatis terræ. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est in dominio; et 2 villani, et 4 coscez. Ibi dimidium molini reddens 5 solidos, et 7 acræ prati, et 15 acræ pasturæ, et 17 acræ silvæ minutæ. Valet 30 solidos.

De hac terra 1 hidam præstitit Alestano quidam Abbas Malmesberiensis.

Radulfus tenet de Willelmo *LACHAM*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 7 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 10 carucatæ. De ea in dominio est 1 hida et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 2 servi; et 10 villani, et 4 bordarii, et 24 coscez, cum 8 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini reddentes 30 solidos, et 15 acræ prati. Silva 1 leuca longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit 6 libras; modo similiter.

Willelmus tenet de Willelmo *SEVAMENTONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 7 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatæ; et 10 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 5 carucatis. Ibi 20 acræ prati. Silva 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 6 libras; modo 7 libras.

Unus Anglicus tenet de Willelmo *GETONE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro una virgata terræ. Terra est dimidia carucata, quæ ibi est. Reddit 5 solidos.

Has omnes præscriptas terras Willelmi de Ow tenuit Alestan de Boscumbe.

Hugo tenet de Willelmo *SOPEWORDE*. Aluric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 6

payng 3 shillings. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth £4; it is now £3.

Warner holds *DIGERIC* of William. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 1 hide and 3 virgates of land. The land is 1 carucate, which is there in demesne; and there are 2 villans, and 4 coscets. There is half a mill paying 5 shillings, and 7 acres of meadow, and 15 acres of pasture, and 17 acres of coppice-wood. It is worth 30 shillings.

A certain Abbot of Malmesbury granted 1 hide of this land to Alestan.

Radulf holds *LACHAM* of William. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 7½ hides. The land is 10 carucates. Of this there is in demesne 1 hide and a half, and there are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs; and there are 10 villans, and 4 bordars, and 24 coscets, with 8 carucates. There are 2 mills paying 30 shillings, and 15 acres of meadow. The wood is a mile long, and as much broad. It was worth £6; it is now of like value.

William holds *SEVAMENTONE* of William. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 7 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides, and there are 2 carucates; and there are 10 villans, and 5 bordars, with 5 carucates. There are 20 acres of meadow. The wood is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth £6; it is now worth £7.

An Englishman holds *GETONE* of William. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 1 virgate of land. The land which is there is a half carucate. It pays 5 shillings.

Alestan of Boscumbe held all these above mentioned lands now belonging to William de Ow.

Hugo holds *SOPEWORDE* of William. Aluric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 6 carucates. Of this there are 3½ hides in demesne, and there are 2 caru-



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71 d servi; et 3 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis.  
Valuit 6 libras; modo 4 libras.

Idem Willelmus tenet *TOLLARD*. Toli tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi pro uno manerio, et geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi sunt coscez, et 5 acræ prati, et una quarentena silvæ. Valuit, et valet, 20 solidos.

Ansfridus tenet de Willelmo *OPETONE*. Toli tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 2 carucata et dimidium. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata; et 2 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus reddens 5 solidos, et 4 acræ prati. Silva 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata, et 20 acræ pasturæ. Valuit 15 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

Pro dimidia hida non reddidit geldum postquam Willelmus Rex venit in Angliam; et Hernulfus de Hesding tenet injuste dimidiam hidam in ipsa villa.

cates, and 6 serfs; and there are 3 villans, and 5 bordars, with 3 carucates. It was worth £6; it is now worth £4.

The same William holds *TOLLARD*. Toli held it in the time of King Edward for 1 manor, and it paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate. There are coscets, and 5 acres of meadow, and 1 furlong of wood. It was, and is, worth 20 shillings.

Ansfrid holds *OPETONE* of William. Toli held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 2½ carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides, and there is 1 carucate; and there are 2 villans, and 5 bordars, with 1 carucate. There is a mill paying 5 shillings, and 4 acres of meadow. The wood is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad, and there are 20 acres of pasture. It was worth 15 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.

For a half hide he has not paid geld since King William came into England; and Ernulf de Hesding holds unjustly a half hide in the same vill.

### XXXIII. TERRA WILLELMI DE BRAIOSE.

WILLELMUS DE BRAIOSE<sup>1</sup> tenet de Rege *ESSAGE*. Alwinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et una virgata terræ et dimidio. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ. Ibi 1 villanus, et 2 bordarii, cum dimidia carucata. Ibi 40 acræ pasturæ, et silva 1 leuca longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit 10 solidos; modo 20 solidos. Robertus tenet de Willelmo.

### XXXIII. LAND OF WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE.

WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE holds *ESSAGE* of the King. Alwin held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides and 1 virgate and a half of land. The land is 1 carucate and a half. Of this there are 2 hides in demesne. There is 1 villan, and 2 bordars, with a half carucate. There are 40 acres of pasture, and the wood is 1 mile long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was worth 10 shillings; it is now worth 20 shillings. Robert holds it of William.

<sup>1</sup> WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE was a benefactor to the Abbey of St. Florent at Saumur, and the founder of Sele Priory in Sussex. He possessed, besides this small holding in Wilts,

estates in Sussex, Surrey, Hants, Berks, and Dorset. His family continued in the male line, till the latter end of the reign of Edward III. See *Dugd. Baron.*, i. 414.



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## XXXVI. TERRA WALSCINI DE DOWAI.

Fol. { XVI a  
72 a

WALSCINUS DE DOWAI tenet de Rege *CELDEWELLE*, et Godescal de eo. Alsi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et 3 virgatae terræ, et ibi 1 carucata, cum 1 seruo, et 1 villano, et 6 bordariis, cum dimidia carucata. Ibi 10 acrae prati, et 7 acrae pasturae, et 8 acrae silvæ. Valuit, et valet, 3 libras.

Radulfus tenet de Walscino *STORTONE*. Alwacre tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 8 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, cum 1 seruo; et 6 villani, et 13 coscez, et 8 cotarii, cum 4 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 20 denarios, et 60 acrae pasturae. Silva 1 leuca longa, et una lata. Valuit 4 libras; modo 7 libras.

XXXVI. LAND OF WALSCIN DE DOWAI  
[DOUAY].

WALSCIN DE DOWAI holds *CELDEWELLE* of the King, and Godescal holds it of him. Alsi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are 3 hides and 3 virgates of land in demesne, and there is 1 carucate, with one serf, and one villan, and 6 bordars, with a half carucate. There are 10 acres of meadow, and 7 acres of pasture, and 8 acres of wood. It was, and is, worth £3.

Radulf holds *STORTONE* of Walscin. Alwacre held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 8 hides. The land is 6 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 5 hides, and there are 2 carucates, with 1 serf; and there are 6 villans, and 13 coscets, and 8 cottars, with 4 carucates. There are 2 mills paying 20 pence, and 60 acres of pasture. The wood is 1 mile long, and one broad. It was worth £4; it is now worth £7.

## XXXVII. TERRA WALERANNI VENATORIS.

WALERANNUS<sup>1</sup> tenet de Rege *COTEFORD*. Erlebald tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 6 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. De ea sunt in diminio 3 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 3 servi; et 7 villani, et 6 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus

XXXVII. LAND OF WALERAN THE  
HUNTSMAN.

WALERAN holds *COTEFORD* of the King. Erlebald held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 6 hides. The land is 6 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 3 serfs; and there are 7 villans, and

<sup>1</sup> WALERAN was one of the Conqueror's principal huntsmen. He is entered in Hampshire as holding several manors in that county *in capite*, and had still larger possessions in Dorsetshire, and Wilts. He also held lands in Hampshire under the Abbey of St. Peter, Winchester. His descendants for many generations remained in possession of the manors enumerated above. They were held by Walter Waleran, Lord of Grimstead,

who was married to Isabel, grand-daughter of William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, and who died, A.D. 1200. Through his daughters and co-heiresses, the several estates were taken by marriage into the families of Ingham, and St. Martin, and held by them during great part of the fourteenth century. See Hoare's '*Branch and Dole*,' p. 10.



VI<sup>a</sup> reddens 10 solidos, et 10 acræ prati. Pastura dimidio  
2<sup>a</sup> leucæ longa, et 5 quarentenis lata. Valuit 10 libras;  
modo 12 libras.

Walterus tenet de Waleranno *ANESTIGE*.  
Aluric et Ulwardus tenebant tempore Regis  
Edwardi, et geldabant pro 7 hidis. Terra est 4  
carucatae. De ea sunt in dimidio 5 hidæ et una  
virgata terræ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 2 servi; et  
6 villani, et 4 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi  
molinus reddens 5 solidos, et 16 acræ prati, et 15  
acræ silvæ. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et 3  
quarentenis lata. Valuit, et valet, 100 solidos.

Azelinus tenet de Waleranno *BUTREMARE*.  
Octo Taini tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi, et  
geldabant pro 1 hida et una virgata terræ. Terra  
est 2 carucatae. Valet 20 solidos.

Ipse Walerannus tenet 1 hidam in *STANINGES*.  
Colo tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est  
dimidium carucatae. Ibi sunt 6 acræ prati. Valuit  
5 solidos; modo 10 solidos.

Ricardus tenet de Waleranno *CHENETE*.  
Leveclai tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat  
pro una hida et dimidio et una virgata terræ. Terra  
est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est, cum 1 servo, et 2 bor-  
dariis, et una acra prati, et 4 acris pasturæ. Valuit,  
et valet, 20 solidos.

Azelinus tenet de Waleranno *STANLEGE*.  
Selewinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat  
pro una hida et 3 virgatis terræ. Terra est 1 caru-  
cata. Ibi sunt 3 villani, et 3 bordarii, et 10 acræ  
prati. Valuit 15 solidos; modo 30 solidos.

Ipse Walerannus tenet *LANGEFORD*. Osulf  
tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10  
hidis. Terra est 5 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio  
5 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 5 servi; et 8 villani, et  
4 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddens

6 bordars, with 3 carucates. There is a mill paying  
10 shillings, and 10 acres of meadow. The pasture  
is half a mile long, and 5 furlongs broad. It was  
worth £10; it is now worth £12.

Walter holds *ANESTIGE* of Waleran. Aluric  
and Ulward held it in the time of King Edward, and  
paid geld for 7 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of  
this there are in demesne 5 hides and 1 virgate of  
land, and there are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs; and  
there are 6 villans, and 4 bordars, with 2 carucates.  
There is a mill paying 5 shillings, and 16 acres  
of meadow, and 15 acres of wood. The pasture is  
half a mile long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was, and  
is, worth 100 shillings.

Azelin holds *BUTREMARE* of Waleran.  
Eight Thaners held it in the time of King Edward,  
and paid geld for 1 hide and 1 virgate of land. The  
land is 2 carucates. It is worth 20 shillings.

Waleran himself holds 1 hide in *STANINGES*.  
Colo held in the time of King Edward. The land  
is half a carucate. There are 6 acres of meadow.  
It was worth 5 shillings; it is now worth 10  
shillings.

Richard holds *CHENETE* of Waleran. Leveclai  
held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld  
for 1 hide and a half and 1 virgate of land. The  
land is 1 carucate, which is there, with one 1 serf, and  
2 bordars, and 1 acre of meadow, and 4 acres of  
pasture. It was, and is, worth 20 shillings.

Azelin holds *STANLEGE* of Waleran. Selewin  
held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld  
for 1 hide and 3 virgates of land. The land is 1  
carucate. There are 3 villans, and 3 bordars, and 10  
acres of meadow. It was worth 15 shillings; it is  
now worth 30 shillings.

Waleran himself holds *LANGEFORD*. Osulf  
held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld  
for 10 hides. The land is 5 carucates. Of this there  
are 5 hides in demesne, and there are 2 carucates, and  
5 serfs; and there are 8 villans, and 4 bordars with



Fol. { XVI a  
72 a 15 solidos, et 30 acræ prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit, et valet, 10 libras.

Erenburgis tenet de Waleranno *LANGEFORD*. Norman tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata, cum 1 seruo, et 1 villano, et 5 bordariis, cum dimidio carucatæ. Ibi dimidium molini reddens 30 denarios, et 20 acræ prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit, et valet, 100 solidos.

Engenoldus tenet de Waleranno dimidium hidæ in *BEREFORD*, et pro tanto geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi. Bolle tenuit. Terra est dimidium carucatæ. Ibi sunt 2 bordarii, et 3 acræ prati. Valuit, et valet, 7 solidos.

Robertus tenet de Waleranno in *WITFORD*, 3 virgatas terræ, et pro tanto geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi. Bolle tenuit. Terra est dimidium carucatæ. Ibi sunt 2 bordarii, et 4 acræ prati. Valuit, et valet, 10 solidos.

Fol. { XVI b  
72 b Herbertus tenet de Waleranno *GREMESTEDE*. Agemundus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatæ. De ea est in dominio 1 hida et dimidium, et ibi 1 carucata, et 2 servi; et 5 villani, et 7 coscez, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 10 acræ prati. Silva 5 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit, et valet, 60 solidos.

Engenulfus tenet de Waleranno *WATEDENE*. Bolle tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. De ea in dominio est hida et dimidium, et ibi 1 carucata; et 4 coscez cum dimidia carucata. Ibi 7 acræ prati. Silvæ 2 quarentenæ longitudine, et dimidium quarentenæ latitudine. Valuit 15 solidos; modo 25 solidos.

3 carucates. There is a mill paying 15 shillings, and 30 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was, and is, worth £10.

Erenburgis holds *LANGEFORD* of Waleran. Norman held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 2 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides, and there is 1 carucate, with 1 serf, and 1 villan and 5 bordars, with half a carucate. There is half a mill paying 30 pence, and 20 acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was, and is, worth 100 shillings.

Engenold holds half a hide of Waleran in *BEREFORD*, and it paid geld for so much in the time of King Edward. Bolle held it. The land is half a carucate. There are two bordars and 3 acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth 7 shillings.

Robert holds of Waleran 3 virgates of land in *WITFORD*, and it paid geld for so much in the time of King Edward. Bolle held it. The land is half a carucate. There are 2 bordars, and 4 acres of meadow. It was, and is worth, 10 shillings.

Herbert holds *GREMESTEDE* of Waleran. Agemund held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there is one hide and a half in demesne, and there is 1 carucate, and 2 serfs; and there are 5 villans, and 7 coscets, with 3 carucates. There are 10 acres of meadow. The wood is 5 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was, and is, worth 60 shillings.

Engenulf holds *WATEDENE* of Waleran. Bolle held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 1 carucate and a half. Of this there is in desmesne one hide and a half and there is 1 carucate; and there are 4 coscets with a half carucate. There are 7 acres of meadow. Of wood there are 2 furlongs in length, and half a furlong in breadth. It was worth 15 shillings; it is now worth 25 shillings.



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## XXXIX. TERRA HENRICI DE FERIERES.

Fol. { XVI b  
72 b

HENRICUS DE FERIERES<sup>1</sup> tenet de Rege *STANDENE*. Godric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 5 carucatae. In dominio sunt 4, et 4 servi; et 8 acrae prati, et 10 acrae pasturae, et 6 acrae silvae. Valet 100 solidos.

Ibi est silva pertinens ad *BEDVINE* tempore Regis Edwardi.

Idem tenet *CLIVE*. Godric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis una virgata minus. Terra est 3 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidae et una virgata, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 6 servi, et 5 bordarii, et 30 acrae prati, et 12 acrae pasturae. Valuit, et valet, 4 libras.

## XXXIX. LAND OF HENRY DE FERIERES.

HENRY DE FERIERES holds *STANDENE* of the King. Godric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 5 carucates. There are in demesne 4, and 4 serfs; and there are 8 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture, and 6 acres of wood. It is worth 100 shillings.

There is a wood there which belonged to *BEDVINE* in the time of King Edward.

The same holds *CLIVE*. Godric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides all but 1 virgate. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides and 1 virgate, and there are 3 carucates, and 6 serfs, and 5 bordars, and 30 acres of meadow, and 12 acres of pasture. It was, and is, worth £4.

## XL. TERRA RICARDI FILII GISLEBERTI.

RICARDUS FILIUS GISLEBERTI<sup>2</sup> COMITIS tenet de Rege *SUDTONE*, et Berengerus de eo. Ulwardus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio

## XL. LAND OF RICHARD, SON OF EARL GILBERT [FITZ - GILBERT].

RICHARD SON OF EARL GILBERT holds *SUDTONE* of the King, and Berenger of him. Ulward held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 6 carucates. Of

<sup>1</sup> HENRY DE FERIERES was the ancestor of the family of Ferrers, Earls of Derby, and one of the Conqueror's commissioners for the formation of the Domesday survey. He had possessions in no less than fourteen counties. One of them was Tutbury, in Staffordshire. Towards the end of the eleventh century, he founded the Priory at Tutbury, which afterwards became a cell to the Abbey of St. Peter super Divam, in Normandy. *Ellis i.*, 418.

<sup>2</sup> RICHARD FITZ-GILBERT is also known by the name of RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE (*Kent*, p. 14). He was the ancestor of the noble family of CLARE. His father was Gislebert, (surnamed Crispin,) Earl of Brion, in Normandy, and son of Geoffrey, the natural son of Richard, Duke of Normandy. He was him-

self Justice of England, and was joined in that office with William de Warren. He assumed the name of De Tonebrige, from his seat at Tunbridge, in Kent, the town and castle of which he had obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in exchange for the castle of Brion in Normandy. In Suffolk he seems to have had the name of CLARE, from one of his lordships in that county, and his descendants are known as Earls Clare, or De Clare, till they obtained the English Earldoms of Gloucester and Hertford. His wife Rothais, daughter of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, is entered in the record as a holder of lands in Hertfordshire (*fol 142 b.*) and Huntingdonshire (*fol 207*). After the decease of her first husband she married Eudo Dapifer. *Ellis I.*, 477, 481.



<sup>a</sup> **Ib** 7 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatæ, et 5 servi; et 6 villani, et  
<sup>b</sup> 9 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddens 10  
 solidos, et 12 acræ prati, et 3 acræ silvæ. Pastura  
 6 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata; et 5  
 burgenses reddentes 50 denarios. Valuit, et valet, 6  
 libras.

this there are in demesne 7 hides, and there are 3  
 carucates, and 5 serfs; and there are 6 villans, and 9  
 bordars, with 3 carucates. There is a mill paying 10  
 shillings, and 12 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of  
 wood. The pasture is 6 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs  
 broad; and there are 5 burgesses paying 50 pence.  
 It was, and is, worth £6.

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**XLI. TERRA RADULFI DE MORTEMER.**

**RADULFUS DE MORTEMER**<sup>1</sup> tenet *HUNLAVIN-*  
*TONE*. Heraldus Comes tenuit, et geldabat pro 20  
 hidis. Terra est 14 carucatæ. De ea sunt in  
 dominio 14 hidæ, et ibi 4 carucatæ, et 8 servi; et  
 19 villani, et 8 coscez, cum 6 carucatis. Ibi 12 acræ  
 prati, et 10 acræ pasturæ, et 8 acræ silvæ. Valuit,  
 et valet, 12 libras.

In Malmesberie una domus reddit 12 denarios.

Oidelardus tenet de Radulfo *TOCHEHAM*.  
 Alwinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat  
 pro 2 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 3 carucatæ. De  
 ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatæ, cum 1  
 servo, et 1 villano, et 3 coscez cum dimidia carucata.  
 Ibi 12 acræ prati, et totidem pasturæ, et 2 acræ  
 silvæ. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 50 solidos.

Edwardus tenet de Radulfo *BRADFELDE*.  
 Bristwi et Elwi tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi,  
 et geldabant pro 2 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 2  
 carucatæ. De ea est in dominio 1 hida et dimidium,

**XLI. LAND OF RADULF DE MORTEMER.**

**RADULF DE MORTEMER** holds *HUNLAVIN-*  
*TONE* of the King. Earl Harold held it, and it  
 paid geld for 20 hides. The land is 14 carucates.  
 Of this there are in demesne 14 hides, and there are  
 4 carucates, and 8 serfs; and there are 19 villans,  
 and 8 coscets, with 6 carucates. There are 12 acres  
 of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture, and 8 acres of  
 wood. It was, and is, worth £12.

In Malmesbury 1 house pays 12 pence.

Oidelard holds *TOCHEHAM* of Radulf. Alwin  
 held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld  
 for 2½ hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there  
 are in demesne 2 hides, and there are 2 carucates,  
 with 1 serf, and 1 villan, and 3 coscets with a half  
 carucate. There are 12 acres of meadow, and as  
 many of pasture, and 2 acres of wood. It was  
 worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings.

Edward holds *BRADFELDE* of Radulf.  
 Bristwi and Elwi held it in the time of King Edward,  
 and they paid geld for 2½ hides. The land is 2  
 carucates. Of this there is in demesne 1 hide and a

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<sup>1</sup> **RALPH DE MORTEMER**, was the son of Roger de Mortemer, founder of the Abbey of St. Victor in Normandy. He was allied to the Conqueror, and received from him many grants in different counties. Wigmore Castle, in Shropshire, was given to him for his services in subduing and taking prisoner, Edric, Earl

of Shrewsbury. He founded Wigmore Abbey; and died some time towards the close of the reign of Henry I. His son, Hugh de Mortemer, married Matilda Longespée, and from their son Roger, who died in 1215, were descended the Earls of March. *Dugd. Baron. i., 138.*



Fol. { XVI b  
72 b et ibi 2 carucatae, et 3 villani, et 2 coscez, et 12 acrae prati. Valuit, et valet, 30 solidos.

In *HIWI* tenet Radulfus 1 hidam, et ibi habet 1 bordarium, et 4 acras prati. Valet 15 solidos. Toti emit eam tempore Regis Edwardi, de Ecclesia Malmesberiensis, ad aetatem trium hominum, et infra hunc terminum poterat ire cum ea ad quem vellet dominum.<sup>1</sup>

Ipse Radulfus tenet *CLATFORD*. Alwinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidae, et ibi 2 carucatae, cum 1 seruo, et 1 villano, et 7 bordariis, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 20 solidos, et 5 acrae prati. Pastura dimidio leucae longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Silva dimidio leucae longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit, et valet, 100 solidos.

Ipse Radulfus tenet *IMEMERIE*. Alwinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. In dominio est 1 carucata, et 2 servi; et 1 villanus, et 4 bordarii. Ibi pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 3 libras; modo 4 libras.

Fol. { XVII a  
72 c Ricardus tenet de Radulfo *SIRENDONE*. Alwi tenuit, tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidae et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 4 servi; et 12 villani, et 3 bordarii, cum 4 carucatis. Ibi 7 acrae prati. Valuit, et valet, 7 libras.

Rogerus tenet de Radulfo *CHINTONE*. Alwinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 1 hida et dimidio. Terra est 1 carucata, quae ibi est in dominio, cum 1 seruo, et 2 bordariis. Ibi molinus, reddens 2 solidos, et 4 acrae prati, et 6 acrae silvae. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 30 solidos.

half, and there are 2 carucates, and 3 villans, and 2 coscets, and 12 acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth 30 shillings.

In *HIWI* Radulf holds 1 hide, and has there 1 bordar, and 4 acres of meadow. It is worth 15 shillings. Toti purchased it, in the time of King Edward, of the Church of Malmesbury, for the lives of three men, and within that term could go with the land to what lord he pleased.

Radulf himself holds *CLATFORD*. Alwin held in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 2 carucates with 1 serf, and 1 villan, and 7 bordars, with 1 carucate. There is a mill, paying 20 shillings, and 5 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long and 3 furlongs broad. The wood is half a mile long and as much broad. It was, and is, worth 100 shillings.

Radulf himself holds *IMEMERIE*. Alwin held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 2 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate, and 2 serfs; and there is 1 villan, and 4 bordars. The pasture there is 3 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth £3; it is now worth £4.

Richard holds *SIRENDONE* of Radulf. Alwi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 6 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2½ hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 4 serfs; and there are 12 villans, and 3 bordars, with 4 carucates. There are 7 acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth £7.

Roger holds *CHINTONE* of Radulf. Alwin held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide and a half. The land is 1 carucate, which is there in demesne, with 1 serf, and 2 bordars. There is a mill, paying 2 shillings, and 4 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of wood. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 30 shillings.

<sup>1</sup> As to the meaning of this expression, see the note on p. 72.



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Fol. { XVII<sup>a</sup> 5 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Silva  
72<sup>c</sup> dimidio leucæ longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit,  
et valet, 100 solidos.

Rainerus tenet de Roberto *FOSTESBERGE*. Alwinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. Ibi sunt 3 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena et dimidio lata. Silva 2 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 15 solidos; modo 30 solidos.

Robertus tenet *BEDESDENE*. Coolle tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro una virgata terræ. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est, cum 1 villano, et 2 bordariis, et 4 servis; et pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et una lata. Reddit 30 solidos.

Robertus tenet de Roberto *BRISMARTONE*. Brismar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae, quæ ibi sunt in dominio, cum 11 bordariis. Ibi molinus, reddens 12 solidos, et 10 acræ prati. Pastura 12 quarentenis longa, et 4 quarentenis lata. Valuit 10 solidos; modo 4 libras.

Idem Robertus tenet Roberto *MILDESTONE*. Brismar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro hida et dimidio. Terra est 1 carucata quæ ibi [est] cum 2 servis, et 4 coscez. Ibi molinus, reddens 18 solidos, et 4 acræ prati. Pastura 12 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 30 solidos.

Hugo tenet de Roberto *WIFLESFORD*. Tovi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est, cum 1 villano, et 3 coscez. Ibi molinus, reddens 10 solidos, et 6 acræ prati. Pastura 9 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 30 solidos; valet 60 solidos.

bordars, with 1 carucate and a half. The pasture there is 5 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. The wood is half-a-mile long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was, and is, worth 100 shillings.

Rainer holds *FOSTESBERGE* of Robert. Alwin held it in the time King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 2 carucates. There are 3 bordars, with one carucate. The pasture is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong and a half broad. The wood is 2 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth 15 shillings; it is now worth 30 shillings.

Robert holds *BEDESDENE*. Coolle held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 virgate of land. The land is 1 carucate, which is there, with 1 villan, and 2 bordars, and 4 serfs; and the pasture is 2 furlongs long, and 1 broad. It pays 30 shillings.

Robert holds *BRISMARTONE* of Robert. Brismar held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 2 carucates, which are there in demesne, with 11 bordars. There is a mill, paying 12 shillings, and 10 acres of meadow. The pasture is 12 furlongs long, and 4 furlongs broad. It was worth 10 shillings; it is now worth £4.

The same Robert holds *MILDESTONE* of Robert. Brismar held it in the time King Edward, and it paid geld for a hide and a half. The land is 1 carucate which is there, with 2 serfs, and 4 coscets. There is a mill paying 18 shillings, and 4 acres of meadow. The pasture is 12 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 30 shillings.

Hugo holds *WIFLESFORD* of Robert. Tovi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate, which is there, with 1 villan, and 3 coscets. There is a mill, paying 10 shillings, and 6 acres of meadow. The pasture is 9 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.



VIIa Rainerus tenet de Roberto *VITELESTONE*.

<sup>2c</sup> Vitel tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 12 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ et una virgata terræ, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 6 servi; et 6 villani, et 12 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 22 solidos et 6 denarios, et 3 acrae prati. Pastura 1 leuca longa, et dimidio leucæ lata. Valuit, et valet, 12 libras.

Hugo tenet de Roberto *SCAGE*. Cudulf tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et una virgata et dimidio. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi est unus villanus, et 2 servi, et 30 acrae pasturæ. Silva 1 leuca longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

Robertus tenet de Roberto *EBLESBORNE*. Alwardus et Fitheus tenuerunt, tempore Regis Edwardi, pro 2 maneriis, et geldabant pro 14 hidis. Terra est 10 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 10 hidæ, et ibi 6 carucatae, et 4 servi; et 18 villani, et 7 bordarii, cum 4 carucatis. Ibi 14 acrae prati. Pastura 14 quarentenis longa, et 4 quarentenis lata. Silva 2 leucæ inter longitudinem et latitudinem. Valuit 12 libras; modo 14 libras.

Rainer holds *VITELESTONE* of Robert. Vitel held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 12 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 5 hides and 1 virgate of land, and there are 3 carucates, and 6 serfs; and there are 6 villans, and 12 bordars, with 3 carucates. There is a mill, paying 22 shillings and 6 pence, and 3 acres of meadow. The pasture is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad. It was, and is, worth £12.

Hugo holds *SCAGE* of Robert. Cudulf held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides and 1 virgate and a half. The land is 1 carucate. There is 1 villan, and 2 serfs, and 30 acres of pasture. The wood is 1 mile long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Robert holds *EBLESBORNE* of Robert. Alward and Fitheus held it, in the time of King Edward, for 2 manors, and paid geld for 14 hides. The land is 10 carucates. Of this there are 10 hides in demesne, and there are 6 carucates, and 4 serfs; and there are 18 villans, and 7 bordars, with 4 carucates. There are 14 acres of meadow. The pasture is 14 furlongs long, and 4 furlongs broad. The wood is 2 miles between length and breadth. It was worth £12; it is now worth £14.

#### XLIII. TERRA ROBERTI FILII ROLF.

ROBERTUS FILIUS ROLF tenet in *MORDONE* 1 hidam et unam virgatam terræ. Ulgar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 virgatis terræ. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est in dominio cum 1 servo, et 1 villano; et 10 acrae prati, et 40 acrae pasturæ. Valuit, et valet, 20 solidos.

Robertus Filius Rolf tenet *HANTONE*. Ulgar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 9 hidis una virgata minus. Terra est 5 carucatae. De

#### XLIII. LAND OF ROBERT SON OF ROLF.

[FITZ-ROLF.]

ROBERT FITZ-ROLF holds in *MORDONE* 1 hide and 1 virgate of land. Ulgar held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 virgates of land. The land is 1 carucate, which is there in demesne with 1 serf and 1 villan; and there are 10 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture. It was, and is, worth 20 shillings.

Robert Fitz-Rolf holds *HANTONE*. Ulgar held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 9 hides all but 1 virgate. The land is 5



Fol. { XVIIa  
72 c ea sunt in dominio 6 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, cum 1 servo; et 6 villani, et 6 bordarii. Ibi 12 acrae prati. Pastura 1 quarentena longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit, et valet, 6 libras.

carucates. Of this there are in demesne 6 hides, and there are 2 carucates, with 1 serf; and there are 6 villans, and 6 bordars. There are 12 acres of meadow. The pasture is 1 furlong long, and as much broad. It was, and is, worth £6.

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XLIV. [TERRA] ROGERII DE CORCELLE.

Fol. { XVIIa  
72 c ROGERIUS DE CORCELLE<sup>1</sup> tenet de Rege *FISERTONE*. Bondi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 10 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 3 carucatae; et 16 villani, et 12 bordarii, et 14 cotarii, cum 7 carucatis. Ibi molinus, 20 solidos reddens, et 12 acrae prati, et 10 acrae silvæ. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit, et valet, 25 libras.

XLIV. LAND OF ROGER DE CORCELLE.

ROGER DE CORCELLE holds *FISERTONE* of the King. Bondi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 10 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 5½ hides, and there are 3 carucates; and there are 16 villans, and 12 bordars, and 14 cottars, with 7 carucates. There is a mill, paying 20 shillings, and 12 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of wood. The pasture is half a mile long, and as much broad. It was, and is, worth £25.

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XLV. [TERRA] ROGERII DE BERCHELAI.

ROGERIUS DE BERCHELAI<sup>2</sup> tenet de Rege *FOXELEGE*. Aldret tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea est in dominio 1 hida, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 3 servi; et 4 villani, et 3 coscez, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus, [de] 7 solidis et 6 denariis, et 4 acrae prati, et 8 acrae pasturæ, et una domus<sup>3</sup> in Malmesberie. Valuit, et valet, 40 solidos.

XLV. LAND OF ROGER DE BERCHELAI.

ROGER DE BERCHELAI holds *FOXELEGE* of the King. Aldret held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there is 1 hide in demesne, and there are 2 carucates, and 3 serfs; and there are 4 villans, and 3 coscets, with 3 carucates. There is a mill, worth 7 shillings and 6 pence, and 4 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of pasture, and 1 house in Malmesbury. It was, and is, worth 40 shillings.

<sup>1</sup> Kelham, quoting Collins (Peerage, i. p. 191), says that this ROGER DE CORCELLE accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and, for his services, had several lands in Wilts, Dorset, and Somersct. He adds that he was the ancestor of the Churchills, Dukes of Marlborough. *Kelham*, p. 54.

<sup>2</sup> ROGER DE BERCHELAI was owner of the lordship of Berkeley, in Gloucester, but divested of it afterwards for taking

part with King Stephen. He became, in 1091, a monk of Gloucester. The estate at Berkeley was given subsequently by Henry II. to Robert Fitz-Harding, whose second son Maurice was ancestor to the Earls of Berkeley. *Ellis*, i. 381.

<sup>3</sup> This is described at p. 4, as "una masura in Malmesberie de firma Regis."



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Fol. { XVIIb  
72 d Idem tenet 1 hidam in *BEREFORD*. Heraldus Comes tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro tanto geldabat. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi sunt 6 bordarii, et 6 acrae prati. Valuit 60 (9?) solidos; modo 20 solidos.

The same holds 1 hide in *BEREFORD*. Earl Harold held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for so much. The land is 1 carucate. There are 6 bordars, and 6 acres of meadow. It was worth 60 (9?) shillings; it is now worth 20 shillings.

#### XLVIII. TERRA OSBERNI GIFARD.

OSBERNUS GIFARD<sup>1</sup> tenet de Rege *WINTREBURNE*. Domne tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 11 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 9 hidæ, et ibi 4 carucatae, et 5 servi; et 4 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 6 acrae prati, et pastura 9 quarentenis longa, et 6 quarentenis lata. Valuit 7 libras; modo 9 libras.

Idem Osbernus tenet 2 hidas in *WINTREBURNE*. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi 2 acrae prati, et 3 acrae pasturae. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

Idem Osbernus tenet 3 hidas et dimidium in *ORCESTONE*. Ulmarus et Alwinus tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 2 carucatae, quæ ibi sunt in dominio, et 3 servi. Pastura dimidio leucæ et 40 acris longa, et lata. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 50 solidos.

Ipsè Osbernus tenet *STANTONE*. Brictric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 18 hidis. Ibi habet 2 carucatas in dominio in 9 hidis, et ibi 7 servi; et 9 villani, et 3 coscez, cum 6 carucatis. Ibi 6 acrae prati. Pastura 1 leuca longa, et 1 lata. Silva 1 leuca longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit 9 libras; modo 8 libras.

#### XLVIII. LAND OF OSBERN GIFARD.

OSBERN GIFARD holds *WINTREBURNE* of the King. Domne held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 11 hides. The land is 6 carucates. Of this there are 9 hides in demesne, and there are 4 carucates, and 5 serfs; and there are 4 villans, and 5 bordars, with 2 carucates. There are 6 acres of meadow, and the pasture is 9 furlongs long, and 6 furlongs broad. It was worth £7; it is now worth £9.

The same Osbern holds 2 hides in *WINTREBURNE*. The land is 1 carucate. There are 2 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of pasture. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

The same Osbern holds 3½ hides in *ORCESTONE*. Ulmar and Alwin held them in the time of King Edward. The land is 2 carucates which are there in demesne, and 3 serfs. The pasture is in length and breadth half a mile and 40 acres. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings.

Osbern himself holds *STANTONE*. Brictric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 18 hides. He has there 2 carucates in demesne in 9 hides, and there are 7 serfs; and there are 9 villans, and 3 coscets, with 6 carucates. There are 6 acres of meadow. The pasture is 1 mile long, and 1 broad. The wood is 1 mile long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was worth £9; it is now worth £8.

<sup>1</sup> OSBERN GIFARD was the first of the family of the Giffards, of Brimsfield, the chief seat of their barony, in Gloucestershire.

Their chief seat in Wiltshire was at Sherrington.



VIIb d Ecclesia S. STEFANI DE FONTENED<sup>1</sup> tenet de Osberno 2 hidas et unam virgatam terræ in *MIDEL-TONE*. Domno tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro tanto geldabat. Terra est 2 carucatae, quæ ibi sunt in dominio cum 1 seruo, et 2 bordariis. Ibi 5 acrae prati, et 20 acrae pasturae, et una acra silvæ. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 50 solidos.

Ipse Osbernus tenet *COTEFORD*. Aluric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro una hida et dimidio. Terra est 2 carucatae. De ea est in dominio 1 hida, et ibi 1 carucata et dimidium, et 2 servi; et 6 coscez, et 1 cotarius, cum dimidia carucata. Ibi quarta pars molini, reddens 3 solidos et 3 obolos, et 10 acrae prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valebat 50 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

Ipse Osbernus tenet *ORCHESTONE*. Trase-mundus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 3 servi; et 4 villani, et 3 coscez, et 5 cotarii, cum 1 carucata et dimidio. Ibi pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 4 libras; modo 100 solidos.

Ipse Osbernus tenet *DEVREL*. Smail tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis et dimidia virgata terræ. Terra est 3 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, cum 1 seruo, et 9 coscez, et 3 bordariis. Ibi molinus, reddens 30 denarios, et 2 acrae prati, et pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Silva dimidio leucæ longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

The Church of S. STEPHEN of FONTENED holds of Osbern 2 hides and 1 virgate of land in *MIDEL-TONE*. Domno held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for so much. The land is 2 carucates, which are there in demesne with one serf, and 2 bordars. There are 5 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture, and 1 acre of wood. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings.

Osbern himself holds *COTEFORD*. Aluric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide and a half. The land is 2 carucates. Of this there is in demesne 1 hide, and there is there 1 carucate and a half, and 2 serfs; and there are 6 coscets, and 1 cottar, with a half carucate. There is the fourth part of a mill, paying 3 shillings and 3 half-pence, and 10 acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 50 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.

Osbern himself holds *ORCHESTONE*. Trase-mund held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are 4 hides in demesne, and there are 2 carucates, and 3 serfs; and there are 4 villans, and 3 coscets, and 5 cottars, with 1 carucate and a half. The pasture there is 3 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth £4; it is now worth 100 shillings.

Osbern himself holds *DEVREL*. Smail held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides and half a virgate of land. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are 2 hides in demesne, and there are 2 carucates, with 1 serf, and 9 coscets, and 3 bordars. There is a mill, paying 30 pence, and 2 acres of meadow, and the pasture is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. The wood is half a mile long, and as much broad. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.

<sup>1</sup> It is so spelt in the original. In other records we have it written 'Funtenay.' Test. de Nev. 156. This was an Abbey of the Benedictine Order at Fontenay in Normandy, founded by St. Evremond, about A.D. 568 or 570. Having been destroyed by the Normans, it was re-founded by Ralph

Taisson, whose Charter of Foundation, in the time of the Conqueror, is given in the New Monast. vi. 1084. Dugdale also gives a charter of Robert Marmion. Brimsfield, in Gloucestershire, was an alien cell to this Abbey. See note on p. 116.



Fol. { XVIIb  
72 d

Ipse Osbernus tenet *TERINTONE*. Domno tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 9 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 4 servi; et 2 villani, et 4 coscez, et 3 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 10 acrae prati. Valuit 4 libras; modo 100 solidos.

Ipse Osbernus tenet *SCARENTONE*. Algar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae et dimidium. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 5 servi; et 2 villani, cum dimidia carucata. Ibi dimidium molini reddens 7 solidos et 6 denarios, et 6 acrae prati, et 60 acrae pasturæ, et 40 acrae silvæ. Valuit 4 libras; modo 100 solidos.

Ipse Osbernus tenet *SCARENTONE*. Smalo tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae et dimidium. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 5 servi; et 2 villani, cum dimidia carucata. Ibi dimidium molini reddens 7 solidos et 6 denarios, et 6 acrae prati, et 60 acrae pasturæ, et 40 acrae silvæ, et in Wiltune 1 burgensis reddens 3 solidos. Valuit 4 libras; modo 100 solidos.

Gunduinus tenet de Osberno *OGEFORD*. Ednodus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est cum 1 seruo, et 1 bordario. Ibi molinus, reddens 4 solidos, et 4 acrae prati, et 10 acrae pasturæ. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

Hanc terram abstulit Godvinus Comes [ecclesia] S. Mariæ Wiltunensis, et tunc eam recuperavit Ednodus.

Osbern himself holds *TERINTONE*. Domno held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 6 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 9 hides, and there are 3 carucates, and 4 serfs; and there are 2 villans, and 4 coscets, and 3 bordars, with 3 carucates. There are 10 acres of meadow. It was worth £4; it is now worth 100 shillings.

Osbern himself holds *SCARENTONE*. Algar held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 2½ carucates. Of this there are in demesne 4½ hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 5 serfs; and there are 2 villans, with a half carucate. There is half a mill paying 7 shillings and 6 pence, and 6 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of wood. It was worth £4; it is now worth 100 shillings.

Osbern himself holds *SCARENTONE*. Smalo held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 2½ carucates. Of this there are 4½ hides in demesne, and there are 2 carucates, and 5 serfs; and there are 2 villans, with a half carucate. There is half a mill paying 7 shillings and 6 pence, and 6 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of wood, and 1 burgess in Wilton paying 3 shillings. It was worth £4; it is now worth 100 shillings.

Gunduin holds *OGEFORD* of Osbern. Ednod held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2½ hides. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 1 serf, and 1 bordar. There is a mill, paying 4 shillings, and 4 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Earl Godwin took away this estate from the church of S. Mary at Wilton, and then Ednod recovered it.



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## L. TERRA HUGONIS LASNE.

Fol. { XVIII a  
73 a HUGO LASNE<sup>1</sup> tenet 1 hidam terræ et 3 virgatas de Rege in *SCALDEBURNE*, et Willelmus tenet de eo. Unus Tainus tenuit de Rege Edwardo, et pro tanto geldabat. Terra est 2 carucata. Ibi est unus villanus, et 4 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 1 arpenna<sup>2</sup> prati, et 2 acræ silvæ. Valet 30 solidos.

Heraldus tenet de Hugone *WICHELESTOTE*. Leuric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 2 carucata. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata et dimidium, cum 1 servo; et 3 villani, et 6 bordarii, cum dimidia carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 5 solidos, et 25 acræ prati, et 30 acræ pasturæ. Valuit, et valet, 40 solidos.

Ipsè Hugo tenet in *CLIVE* 2 hidas. Godeva tenuit pro uno manerio. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi est unus coscet, et 12 acræ prati. Valet 12 solidos.

Willelmus tenet de Hugone *CORTITONE*. Dene tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 6 hidis. Terra est 4 carucata. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata et dimidium, et 2 servi; et 4 bordarii, cum dimidia carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 20 solidos, et 6 acræ prati. Pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata, et tantundem silvæ. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 6 libras.

## L. LAND OF HUGO LASNE.

HUGO LASNE holds 1 hide and 3 virgates of land of the King in *SCALDEBURNE*, and William holds them of him. A Thane held the estate of King Edward, and it paid geld for so much. The land is 2 carucates. There is 1 villan, and 4 coscets, with 1 carucate. There is 1 arpen of meadow, and 2 acres of wood. It is worth 30 shillings.

Harold holds *WICHELESTOTE*. Leuric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 2 carucates. Of this there are 4 hides in demesne, and there is 1 carucate and a half, with 1 serf; and there are 3 villans, and 6 bordars with a half carucate. There is a mill, paying 5 shillings, and 25 acres of meadow, and 30 acres of pasture. It was, and is, worth 40 shillings.

Hugo himself holds 2 hides in *CLIVE*. Godeve held them for 1 manor. The land is 1 carucate. There is 1 coscet, and 12 acres of meadow. It is worth 12 shillings.

William holds *CORTITONE* of Hugo. Dene held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 6 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides, and there is 1 carucate and a half, and 2 serfs; and there are 4 bordars with a half carucate. There is a mill, paying 20 shillings, and 6 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad, and there is as much wood. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £6.

<sup>1</sup> In the body of the entry of the lands belonging to HUGO LASNE in Worcestershire, he is called "Hugo *Asinus*" (as though the name were originally 'L'asne,' the older form of what is now contracted into 'L'âne'), whether in reference to his personal or mental peculiarities we are not informed. This sort of name was not uncommon in the Norman times. The first of the Bohun family was called "*Barbatus*," or "*Hunfridus cum barba*." The Earl Hugo was surnamed "*Lupus*"; see above, p. 60. Ellis (I. 436) gives an amusing instance out of the *Consuetudinarium*

of the Abbey of St. Edmondsbury (MS. Harl., 3977, fol. 19,) of the practice of bestowing these appellations:—"Erat quidam vir strenuus Reynaldus Stanceberd DENASEZ, sic vocatus quia *nasum in bello cum rege Wilhelmo seniore amiserat*," &c. The names given to some of our early Norman kings, such as *Rufus*, *Beauclerc*, and *Cœur de Lion*, are illustrations of this custom.

<sup>2</sup> See, on the "Arpenna" as a measure of land, the note on p. 44.



III<sup>a</sup> Ecclesia S. MARLÆ WINTONIENSIS tenet de Hugone  
<sup>a</sup> CHENETE pro filia<sup>1</sup> ejus. Honewinus tenuit tem-  
 pore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis una  
 virgata minus. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est  
 in dominio cum 2 bordariis, et una acra prati, et 6  
 acris pasturæ. Valuit 10 solidos; modo 20 solidos.

The Church of S. MARY AT WINTON holds *CHE-  
 NETE* of Hugo for his daughter. Honewin held it  
 in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2  
 hides all but 1 virgate. The land is 1 carucate,  
 which is there in demesne with 2 bordars, and 1 acre  
 of meadow, and 6 acres of pasture. It was worth 10  
 shillings; it is now worth 20 shillings.

---

LI. TERRA HUGONIS FILII BALDRICI.

HUGO FILIUS BALDRICI<sup>2</sup> tenet *MERESDENE*,  
 et Walterus, gener ejus, de eo. Wenesi tenuit tem-  
 pore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra  
 est 8 carucatæ. In dominio sunt 2 carucatæ, et 3  
 servi; et 9 villani, et 14 coscez, et 2 bordarii, cum  
 5 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 7 solidos et dimi-  
 dium, et 24 acræ prati. Pastura 3 quarentenis  
 longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. In Wiltune 1 domus  
 reddit 10 denarios. Valuit 7 libras; modo 10 libras.

LI. LAND OF HUGO, SON OF BALDRIC.  
 [FITZ-BALDRIC.]

HUGO FITZ-BALDRIC holds *MERESDENE*, and  
 Walter, his son-in-law, holds it of him. Wenesi  
 held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld  
 for 10 hides. The land is 8 carucates. In demesne  
 are 2 carucates, and 3 serfs; and there are 9 villans,  
 and 14 coscets, and 2 bordars, with 5 carucates.  
 There is a mill, paying 7 shillings and 6 pence, and  
 24 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long,  
 and 2 furlongs broad. A house in Wilton pays 10  
 pence. It was worth £7; it is now worth £10.

---

LII. [TERRA] HUNFRIDI CAMERARII.

HUNFRIDUS, CAMERARIUS,<sup>3</sup> tenet de Rege  
*SCHERNECOTE*. Alwardus tenuit tempore Re-  
 gis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 4  
 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ et di-  
 midium, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 3 servi; et 8 villani,  
 cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 50 acræ prati, et pastura 2  
 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit  
 40 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

LII. LAND OF HUMFREY THE CHAMBER-  
 LAIN.

HUMFREY, THE CHAMBERLAIN, holds *SCHERNE-  
 COTE* of the King. Alward held it in the time  
 of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The  
 land is 4 carucates. Of this 2½ hides are in demesne  
 and there are 2 carucates, and 3 serfs; and there are  
 8 villans, with 2 carucates. There are 50 acres of  
 meadow, and the pasture is 2 furlongs long, and 1  
 furlong broad. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now  
 worth 60 shillings.

<sup>1</sup> His daughter, it is implied, was a Nun at Winchester, and  
 this estate was her "portion." See note on p. 50.

<sup>2</sup> HUGO FITZ-BALDRIC occurs in the Domesday for Notting-  
 ham (*fol.* 280) with the word "Vice-Comes" written above.  
 Kelham (*p.* 43) says that he was Sheriff of Northumberland.  
 From the Exon Domesday, in the account of the Hundred of

Swanborough, we may infer, that the tenant's name was 'Walter  
 de Rivera,' and that this estate was the dowry of the daughter of  
 Hugo Fitz-Baldric, to whom he was married.

<sup>3</sup> The office of the "Camerarius," says Kelham, p. 171, was to  
 take charge of the King's "camera," or treasury. He considers  
 that it answered to the present Treasurer of the Household.



## LIII. TERRA GUNFRIDI MALDOITH.

Fol. { XVIIIa  
73 a

GUNFRIDUS MALDUIT<sup>1</sup> tenet de Rege *CALESTONE*. Algarus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et una virgata terræ. Terra est 2 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 5 virgatae terræ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 3 servi; et 6 bordarii cum dimidia carucata. Ibi molinus, reddens 15 solidos, et 8 acræ prati. Pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 50 solidos.

Idem Gunfridus tenet *WITELIE*. Appe tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 2 carucatae, quæ ibi sunt in dominio cum 1 servo, et 6 bordariis. Ibi 8 acræ prati. Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 50 solidos.

## LIII. LAND OF GUNFRID MALDOITH.

GUNFRID MALDUIT holds *CALESTONE* of the King. Algar held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides and 1 virgate of land. The land is 2 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 5 virgates of land, and there are 2 carucates, and 3 serfs; and there are 6 bordars with half a carucate. There is a mill, paying 15 shillings, and 8 acres of meadow. The pasture is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings.

The same Gunfrid holds *WITELIE*. Appe held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 2 carucates, which are there in demesne with 1 serf, and 6 bordars. There are 8 acres of meadow. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings.

## LIV. TERRA ALJREDI ISPANIENSIS.

ALUREDUS DE ISPANIA<sup>2</sup> tenet de Rege *ETESBERIE*. Alwi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 2 servi; et 7 bordarii, et unus miles, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 20 acræ pasturæ. Valuit 3 libras; modo 4 libras.

## LIV. LAND OF ALURED OF SPAIN.

ALURED OF SPAIN holds *ETESBERIE* of the King. Alwi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are 3½ hides in demesne, and there are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs; and there 7 bordars, and one 'miles,' with 1 carucate. There are 20 acres of pasture. It was worth £3; it is now worth £4.

<sup>1</sup>In the Exon Domesday this name is written "Gunfridus *Maledoctus*," another instance of the Norman custom of giving names from some personal or mental peculiarities, to which allusion has been made. (p. 120 note.) In after times this surname assumed the form of "Mauduit." See *Hoare's Warminster Hundr.* p. 2.

<sup>2</sup>KELHAM (p. 55) says that this ALURED was originally of Spain, and that hence came his distinctive designation. ELLIS (I. 370) says that the family of 'Hispaine,' in Essex, were descended from him, and refers to Morant's Essex, II., pp. 301, 363, 380.



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Fol. { XVIII b 5 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatæ et dimidium, et 2 servi; et 8 villani, et 12 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus, reddens 7 solidos et dimidium, et 20 acræ prati, et pastura 1 leuca longa, et 5 quarentenis lata. Valuit, et valet, 13 libras.

Idem Nigellus tenet 1 hidam in *NIGRAVRE*, et Durandus de eo. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi sunt 3 bordarii cum dimidia carucata, et 6 acræ prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit, et valet, 3 libras.

Hæc 3 maneria pertinent ad Ecclesiam de *NIGRAVRE*.

Idem Nigellus tenet 4 hidas in *SUDTONE*, et pro tanto geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 3 carucatæ. S. Maria de Monteburg<sup>1</sup> tenet de Nigello. De hac terra sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata, et 3 servi; et 5 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi tertia pars molini, reddens 6 solidos et 8 denarios, et 3 acræ prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et 1 quarentena lata. Silva 1 leuca longa, et 1 quarentena lata. Valuit 4 libras; modo 100 solidos.

Hæc 4 maneria tenuit Spirtes presbyter tempore Regis Edwardi.

Nigellus tenet dimidiam hidam in *BEVRESBROC*, et pro tanto geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi. Ibi habet 1 villanum, et 1 bordarium; et silva 1 quarentena longa, et dimidio quarentenæ lata. Valet 7 solidos.

Idem Nigellus tenet *HASEBERIE*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro una virgata terræ.

land is 5 carucates. Of this there are 4½ hides in demesne, and there are 2½ carucates, and 2 serfs; and there are 8 villans, and 12 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a mill, paying 7 shillings and sixpence, and 20 acres of meadow, and the pasture is 1 mile long and 5 furlongs broad. It was, and is, worth £13.

The same Nigel holds 1 hide in *NIGRAVRE*, and Durand holds it of him. The land is 1 carucate. There are 3 bordars with a half carucate, and 6 acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was, and is, worth £3.

These 3 manors belong to the Church of *NIGRAVRE*.

The same Nigel holds 4 hides in *SUDTONE*, and it paid geld for so much in the time of King Edward. The land is 3 carucates. The abbey of S. Mary de Monteburg holds it of Nigel. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides, and there is 1 carucate, and 3 serfs; and there are 5 villans, and 5 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is the third part of a mill, paying 6 shillings and 8 pence, and 3 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and 1 furlong broad. The wood is 1 mile long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth £4; it is now worth 100 shillings.

Spirtes, a priest, held these 4 manors in the time of King Edward.

Nigel holds half a hide in *BEVRESBROC*, and it paid geld for so much in the time of King Edward. He has there 1 villan, and 1 bordar; and the wood is one furlong long, and half a furlong broad. It is worth 7 shillings.

The same Nigel holds *HASEBERIE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 1 virgate of

<sup>1</sup> The Abbey of S. MARY DE MONTEBURG was in the diocese of Coutance in Normandy. It was founded, according to Dugdale, in 1090, by Baldwin de Redvers. This entry in Domesday, however, shews, that it must have been founded at least as early

as 1086. The Abbey held a manor in Somersetshire, the name of which is not expressly mentioned, also by the gift of Nigel, the Conqueror's physician. That manor had been held by SPIRTEs, a priest, in the time of King Edward. *Somerset, fol. 91.*



IIIb Terra est 6 bovatae. Ibi sunt 3 bordarii, et 3 acrae prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valet 10 solidos.

Has 2 terras tenuit Alsi presbyter tempore Regis Edwardi.

land. The land is 6 bovates. There are three bordars, and 3 acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It is worth 10 shillings.

Alsi, a priest, held these 2 estates in the time of King Edward.

## LVII. TERRA OSBERNI PRESBYTERI.

OSBERNUS PRESBYTER<sup>1</sup> tenet *HUMITONE*. Alsi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi sunt 2 coscez, et 3 acrae prati, et 6 acrae pasturae. Valet 30 solidos.

## LVII. LAND OF OSBERN THE PRIEST.

OSBERN THE PRIEST holds *HUMITONE*. Alsi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 1 carucate. There are 2 coscets, and 3 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of pasture. It is worth 30 shillings.

## LVIII. TERRA RICARDI PUINGIANT.

RICARDUS PUINGIANT tenet de Rege *CALESTONE*. Gunnar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 4 hidis una virgata minus. Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ et una virgata, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 2 servi; et 16 coscez, et 3 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 33 solidos et 6 denarios, et 15 acrae prati, et totidem pasturae. Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Et in Calne 2 burgenses reddunt 20 denarios. Valuit 4 libras; modo 100 solidos.

Idem Ricardus tenet *TROI*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 7 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 4 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 3

## LVIII. LAND OF RICHARD PUINGIANT.

RICHARD PUINGIANT holds *CALESTONE* of the King. Gunnar held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 4 hides all but one virgate. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 carucates and 1 virgate, and there are 3 carucates, and 2 serfs; and there are 16 coscets, and 3 bordars, with 1 carucate. There are 2 mills paying 33 shillings and 6 pence, and 15 acres of meadow, and as much pasture. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. And in Calne 2 burgesses pay 20 pence. It was worth £4; it is now worth 100 shillings.

The same Richard holds *TROI*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 7 hides and a half. The land is 4 carucates. Of this there are in demesne

<sup>1</sup> This is probably the same OSBERN, the priest, who held the Church at BRETTFORD, p. 10, and possessed a small estate under the Church of ALWARESBERIE, p. 57, both these places being in

the neighbourhood of HUMITONE (Humington), the manor described above.



Fol. { XVIIIb 5 carucatae. Ibi sunt 3 villani, cum 1 carucata, et 2  
73b acrae prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Silva 6 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 7 libras.

Hanc terram tenebat S. Maria de Wiltune tempore Regis Edwardi, et non poterat ab ecclesia separari.

hides, and there are 3 carucates. There are 3 villans with 1 carucate, and 2 acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. The wood is 6 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £7.

The Church of S. Mary at Wilton held this estate in the time of King Edward, and it could not be alienated from the church.

### LIX. TERRA ROBERTI MARESCAL.

ROBERTUS MARESCAL tenet de Rege *LAVENTONE*. Eddid Regina tenuit, et geldabat pro 15 hidis. Terra est 10 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 7 hidæ, et ibi 4 carucatae, et 7 servi; et 14 villani, et 17 bordarii, cum 5 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini, reddentes 16 solidos et 4 denarios, et 20 acrae prati, et 12 acrae silvæ. Pastura 1 leuca longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit, et valet, 20 libras.

Idem Robertus tenet *GARE*. Oswaldus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 6 servi; et 3 villani, et 1 bordarius, cum 1 carucata; et 40 acrae pasturæ. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 50 solidos.

### LIX. LAND OF ROBERT MARESCAL.

ROBERT MARESCAL holds *LAVENTONE* of the King. Queen Eddid held it, and it paid geld for 15 hides. The land is 10 carucates. Of this there are 7 hides in demesne, and there are 4 carucates, and 7 serfs; and there are 14 villans, and 17 bordars, with 5 carucates. There are 2 mills, paying 16 shillings and 4 pence, and 20 acres of meadow, and 12 acres of wood. The pasture is 1 mile long, and as much broad. It was, and is, worth £20.

The same Robert holds *GARE*. Oswald held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 6 serfs; and there are 3 villans, and 1 bordar, with 1 carucate; and there are 40 acres of pasture. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings.

### LX. [TERRA ROBERTI FLAVI.]

ROBERTUS FLAVUS<sup>1</sup> tenet de Rege *LAVENTONE*. Achi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et

### LAND OF ROBERT BLOND.

ROBERT BLOND holds *LAVENTONE* of the King. Achi held it in the time of King Edward,

<sup>1</sup> That is literally, Robert "the fair," or "le blond." Hence the family name of "Blount." In the Testa de Nevil we have, at pp. 141, 153, the name of one knight's fee, held by Roger Gernon "apud Laventon de Willelmo *Blundo*." The fee

was still, as at the time of Domesday, held by William Blount of the king, as chief lord. Moreover, in the Inquis. Nonar. (1340) we have 'Galfridus le *Blount*' among the jurors in the account of the prebends of Poterne and Lavington Episcopi.



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## LXIII. TERRA MACI DE MORETANIA.

Fol. { XVII<sup>b</sup>  
73<sup>b</sup> MACI DE MORETANIA tenet de Rege *WINTRE-*  
*BURNE*. Ulwardus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi,  
et geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. De  
ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata, cum 1  
servo; et 2 villani, et 4 bordarii, cum 1 carucata.  
Ibi pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et tantundem lata.  
Valuit 40 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

## LXIII. LAND OF MACI OF MORETANIA.

MACI OF MORETANIA holds *WINTREBURNE*  
of the King. Ulward held it in the time of King  
Edward, and it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 2  
carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides,  
and there is 1 carucate, with 1 serf; and there are  
2 villans, and 4 bordars, with 1 carucate. The  
pasture there is 4 furlongs long, and as much broad.  
It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 60  
shillings.

## LXIV. TERRA GOZELINI RIVEIRE.

GOZELINUS RIVEIRE tenet de Rege *SELE*.  
Almarus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat  
pro 2 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 3 carucatae. In  
dominio est 1 carucata, et 2 servi; et 5 villani, et 3  
coscez, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus 40 denarios  
reddens, et 3 acrae prati. Pastura 3 quarentenis  
longa, et 3 lata. Silva dimidio leuca longa, et tan-  
tundem lata. Valuit, et valet, 30 solidos.

## LXIV. LAND OF GOZELIN RIVEIRE.

GOZELIN RIVEIRE holds *SELE* of the King.  
Almar held it in the time of King Edward, and it  
paid geld for 2½ hides. The land is 3 carucates. In  
demesne is 1 carucate, and 2 serfs; and there are 5  
villans, and 3 coscets, with 2 carucates. There is a  
mill paying 40 pence, and 3 acres of meadow. The  
pasture is 3 furlongs long, and 3 broad. The wood  
is half a mile long, and as much broad. It was,  
and is, worth £30 shillings.

## LXV. [TERRA] GODESCALLI.

GODESCAL tenet de Rege *WINTREBURNE*.  
Alwi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2  
hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. In dominio est 1 caru-  
cata, et 3 servi; et 4 bordarii, et 5 coscez. Ibi  
dimidium molini, reddens 3 solidos et 9 denarios, et  
dimidium acrae prati. Silva 2 quarentenis longa, et  
tantundem lata. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

## LXV. LAND OF GODESCAL.

GODESCAL holds *WINTREBURNE* of the  
King. Alwi held it in the time of King Edward,  
and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 2 carucates.  
In demesne is 1 carucate, and 3 serfs; and there are  
4 bordars, and 5 coscets. There is half a mill paying  
3 shillings and 9 pence, and half an acre of meadow.  
The wood is 2 furlongs long, and as much broad. It  
was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.



IIIb IDEM GODESCAL tenet dimidiam hidam quam Gudmund tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro tanto geldabat. Ibi est 1 coscet. Valet 12 solidos.

THE SAME GODESCAL holds a half hide which Gudmund held in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for so much. There is 1 coscet. It is worth 12 shillings.

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LXVI. [TERRA] SERVIENTIUM REGIS.<sup>1</sup>

HERMAN DE DREWES tenet de Rege *ETONE*. Edric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. In dominio est 1 carucata; et 2 bordarii, et 2 coscez, et 1 villanus, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 2 acrae prati. Silva 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit, et valet, 30 solidos.

IXa AMELRICUS DE DREWES tenet de Rege *MANIFORD*. Godric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. Ibi sunt 4 bordarii, et tercia pars molini reddens 50 denarios, et 12 acrae prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena et dimidio lata. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

ANSGERUS, COQUS, tenet *HELPRINTONE*. Tres Taini tenuerunt pariter<sup>2</sup> tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 4 hidis, et una virgata, et 6 acris. Terra est 3 carucatae, quae ibi sunt in dominio, cum 1 seruo, et 9 coscez. Ibi 12 acrae prati, et 20 acrae pasturae. Valuit 4 libras; modo 10 solidos minus.

WILLELMUS CORNIOLE tenet de Rege *HELPRINTONE*. Quatuor Taini tenuerunt pariter<sup>2</sup> tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis et una virgata terrae. Terra est 5 carucatae. In do-

LXVI. LAND OF THE KING'S SERVANTS.

HERMAN DE DREWES holds *ETONE* of the King. Edric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 2 carucates. There is 1 carucate in demesne; and there are 2 bordars, and 2 coscets, and 1 villan, with 1 carucate. There are 2 acres of meadow. The wood is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was, and is, worth 30 shillings.

AMELRIC DE DREWES holds *MANIFORD* of the King. Godric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3½ hides. The land is 1 carucate and a half. There are 4 bordars, and the third part of a mill paying 50 pence, and 12 acres of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and one furlong and a half broad. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.

ANSGER, THE COOK, holds *HELPRINTONE*. Three Thanes held it in parage in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 4 hides and 1 virgate, and 6 acres. The land is 3 carucates, which are there in demesne, with 1 serf, and 9 coscets. There are 12 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture. It was worth £4; it is now worth 10 shillings less.

WILLIAM CORNIOLE holds *HELPRINTONE* of the King. Four Thanes held it in parage in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides and 1 virgate of land. The land is 5 carucates. In

<sup>1</sup> In the Introduction to this Volume will be found accounts of the various classes of persons mentioned in Domesday, and amongst them of the *SERVIENTES*,—*TAINI*,—and *MINISTRI*

*REGIS*. In the General Index, references are given to the pages in which these several terms are explained.

<sup>2</sup> See note on p. 85.



Fol. { <sup>XIX</sup><sub>73</sub><sup>a</sup> minio sunt 2 carucatae; et unus villanus cum 1 carucata, et 12 acrae prati, et 20 acrae pasturae. Reddit 40 solidos.

FULCHEREDUS tenet 3 virgatas terrae in *GE-LINGEHAM*. Algar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 2 carucatae, quae ibi sunt cum 1 bordario. Valuit, et valet, 15 solidos.

STEFANUS, CARPENTARIUS, tenet 1 hidam et unam virgatam terrae in *ARDESCOTE*. Odo tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 2 carucatae, quae ibi sunt cum 1 seruo, et 3 villanis, et 2 bordariis. Ibi 30 acrae prati, et 8 acrae pasturae. Et in Crichelade unus ortus reddit 2 denarios. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

IDEM STEFANUS tenet 3 hidas. Achil tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 1 carucata, quae ibi est cum 1 villano, et 4 bordariis. Ibi pastura dimidio leucae longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

OSMUNDUS tenet 1 hidam in *PONBERIE*. Alnod tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 1 carucata, quae ibi est in dominio. Valuit 5 solidos; modo 10 solidos.

demesne are 2 carucates; and there is 1 villan with 1 carucate, and 12 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture. It pays 40 shillings.

FULCHERED holds 3 virgates of land in *GE-LINGEHAM*. Algar held them in the time of King Edward. The land is 2 carucates, which are there with 1 bordar. It was, and is, worth 15 shillings.

STEPHEN, THE CARPENTER, holds 1 hide and 1 virgate of land in *ARDESCOTE*. Odo held it in the time of King Edward. The land is 2 carucates, which are there with 1 serf, and 3 villans, and 2 bordars. There are 30 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of pasture. And in Crichelade a garden pays 2 pence. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.

THE SAME STEPHEN holds 3 hides. Achil held them in the time of King Edward. The land is 1 carucate which is there with 1 villan, and 4 bordars. The pasture there is half a mile long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

OSMUND holds 1 hide in *PONBERIE*. Alnod held it in the time of King Edward. The land is 1 carucate, which is there in demesne. It was worth 5 shillings; it is now worth 10 shillings.

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LXVII. TERRA ODONIS ET ALIORUM  
TAINORUM<sup>1</sup> REGIS.

ODO DE WINCESTRE tenet de Rege *COLECOTE*. Ibi sunt 5 hidæ. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro dimidia hida. Terra est 3 carucatae. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ et dimidium. Ibi 1 villanus, et 4 bordarii, cum 1 seruo, habentes 1 carucatam; et 60 acrae prati. In Crichelade 3 burgenses reddunt 21 denarios. Valet 4 libras.

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LXVII. LAND OF ODO AND OTHER OF  
THE KING'S THANES.

ODO OF WINCHESTER holds *COLECOTE* of the King. There are 5 hides. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for half a hide. The land is 3 carucates. Of this there are in demesne  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hides. There is 1 villan, and 4 bordars, with 1 serf, having 1 carucate; and there are 60 acres of meadow. In Crichelade 3 burgesses pay 21 pence. It is worth £4.

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<sup>1</sup> See note on p. 129.



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Fol. { XIX a  
7<sup>3</sup> c

Terra est 9 carucatæ. In dominio sunt 2 carucatæ, et 7 servi; et 11 villani, et 6 coscez, cum 7 carucatis. Ibi molinus 10 solidos reddens, et 10 acræ prati, et 12 acræ pasturæ. Silva 5 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valuit 4 libras; modo 8 libras.

BRICTRIC tenet *STAVRETONE*. Pater ejus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatæ. In dominio sunt 2 carucatæ, et 7 servi; et 3 villani, et 2 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus reddens 20 solidos, et 20 acræ prati, et 20 acræ pasturæ. Valet 70 solidos.

BRICTRIC tenet *ODESTOCHE*. Pater ejus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 12 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatæ. In dominio est 1 carucata, et 3 servi; et 9 villani, et 16 coscez, cum 2 carucatis et dimidio. Ibi molinus reddens 7 solidos et 6 denarios, et 40 acræ prati. Pastura 1 leuca longa, et 3 quarentenis lata, et in alia parte 5 acræ pasturæ. Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. In Wiltune 1 burgensis reddit 12 denarios. Valet 10 libras.

BRICTRIC et ALWI frater ejus tenent *COLESFELD*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 1 hida et dimidio. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est cum 3 coscez. Ibi 2 quarentenæ silvæ minutæ. Valet 10 solidos.

ALWARDUS tenet 3 hidas in *POTERNE*.<sup>1</sup> Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat cum manerio Episcopi. Terra est 3 carucatæ. In dominio est una; et 3 villani, et 4 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 4 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata. Valet 70 solidos. Episcopus Osmundus calumniatur.

hides. The land is 9 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates, and 7 serfs; and there are 11 villans, and 6 coscets, with 7 carucates. There is a mill paying 10 shillings, and 10 acres of meadow, and 12 acres of pasture. The wood is 5 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. It was worth £4; it is now worth £8.

BRICTRIC holds *STAVRETONE*. His father held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates, and 7 serfs; and there are 3 villans, and 2 coscets, with 1 carucate. There is a mill paying 20 shillings, and 20 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture. It is worth 70 shillings.

BRICTRIC holds *ODESTOCHE*. His father held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 12 hides. The land is 6 carucates. One carucate is in demesne, and 3 serfs; and there are 9 villans, and 16 coscets, with 2½ carucates. There is a mill paying 7 shillings and 6 pence, and 40 acres of meadow. The pasture is 1 mile long, and 3 furlongs broad, and in another part are 5 acres of pasture. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. One burgess in Wilton pays 12 pence. The estate is worth £10.

BRICTRIC and his brother ALWI hold *COLESFELD*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 1 hide and a half. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 3 coscets. There are 2 furlongs of coppice wood. It is worth 10 shillings.

ALWARD holds 3 hides in *POTERNE*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld with the manor of the Bishop. The land is 3 carucates. One is in demesne; and there are 3 villans, and 4 bordars, with 2 carucates. The there is 4 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad. It is worth 70 shillings. Bishop Osmund claims it.

<sup>1</sup> This holding is referred to at p. 22.



**Xa** ALWARDUS tenet 1 hidam in *TIDULFHIDE*.  
**7c** Terra est 1 carucata quæ ibi est, et 1 quarentena  
 pasturæ. Valet 20 solidos.

ALWARDUS tenet *SVALOCLIVE*. Tempore  
 Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 3 hidis, dimidio virgatæ  
 minus. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. Villani  
 tenent. Valet 30 solidos.

ALWARDUS COLLINC tenet *CUNUCHE*. Tem-  
 pore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est  
 3 carucatæ. In dominio est una carucata, et 3 servi;  
 et 4 villani, et 3 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi mo-  
 linus reddens 15 solidos, et 5 acræ prati. Pastura  
 dimidio leucæ longa, et una quarentena lata. Valet  
 4 libras.

**Xb** ALURIC DE MELCHESAM tenet de Rege *WIVLES-*  
**d** *FORD*. Brismar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et  
 geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatæ et  
 dimidium, quæ ibi sunt cum 10 bordariis. Ibi 8  
 acræ prati. Pastura 5 quarentenis longa, et una  
 quarentena lata. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 8  
 solidos.<sup>1</sup> Edwardus tenet in vadimonio.

ALURIC tenet *FARLEGE*. Brismar tenuit tem-  
 pore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra  
 est 4 carucatæ. In dominio est 1 carucata, et 4 servi;  
 et 5 villani, et 3 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 20  
 acræ pasturæ, et 3 acræ silvæ. Valet 70 solidos.

ALURIC tenet *WADONE*. Ipse tenuit tempore  
 Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 2  
 carucatæ. In dominio est una, et 3 servi, et 3 coscez.  
 Ibi molinus reddens 5 solidos, et 8 acræ prati. Una  
 quarentena pasturæ in longitudine et latitudine.  
 Valet 20 solidos.

ALURIC<sup>2</sup> 'Parvus' tenet 2 virgatas terræ et di-  
 midium in *TIDULFHIDE*. Terra est dimidia  
 carucata. Valet 7 solidos et 6 denarios.

ALWARD holds 1 hide in *TIDULFHIDE*. The  
 land which is there is 1 carucate, and there is 1  
 furlong of pasture. It is worth 20 shillings.

ALWARD holds *SVALOCLIVE*. In the time of  
 King Edward it paid geld for 3 hides all but half a  
 virgate. The land is 1 carucate and a half. Villans  
 held it. It is worth 30 shillings.

ALWARD COLLINC holds *CUNUCHE*. In the  
 time of King Edward it paid geld for 4 hides. The  
 land is 3 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate, and  
 3 serfs; and there are 4 villans, and 3 bordars, with  
 2 carucates. There is a mill, paying 15 shillings,  
 and 5 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile  
 long, and 1 furlong broad. It is worth £4.

ALURIC OF MELKSHAM holds *WIVLESFORD*  
 of the King. Brismar held it in the time of King  
 Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is  
 2½ carucates which are there with 10 bordars. There  
 are 8 acres of meadow. The pasture is 5 furlongs  
 long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 100  
 shillings; it is now worth 8 shillings [pounds?].  
 Edward holds it in mortgage.

ALURIC holds *FARLEGE*. Brismar held it in  
 the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5  
 hides. The land is 4 carucates. In demesne is 1  
 carucate, and 4 serfs; and there are 5 villans, and 3  
 bordars, with 3 carucates. There are 20 acres of  
 pasture, and 3 acres of wood. It is worth 70  
 shillings.

ALURIC holds *WADONE*. He held it in the  
 time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides.  
 The land is 2 carucates. One of them is in demesne,  
 and 3 serfs, and 3 coscets. There is a mill paying  
 5 shillings, and 8 acres of meadow. There is 1  
 furlong of pasture in length and breadth. It is worth  
 20 shillings.

ALURIC 'Parvus' holds 2½ virgates of land in *TI-*  
*DULFHIDE*. The land is a half carucate. It is  
 worth 7 shillings and 6 pence.

<sup>1</sup> It is so written in the original, but it would seem most  
 probably to be a mistake for 'libras.'

<sup>2</sup> In the Hants Domesday (*fol.* 50 b.) we have "Aluric *Petit*"  
 described as holding a small estate near the New Forest.



fol. { XIX b  
73 d

IDEM tenet 1 hidam in *HELMERTUNE*. Terra est 1 carucata, et ibi habet unum servum. Valet 15 solidos.

IDEM tenet 1 hidam in *TOCHEHAM*, et pro tanto geldabat. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi 6 acrae prati, et 6 acrae pasturae. Valet 13 solidos.

IDEM tenet 2 hidas una virgata minus quas 2 Taini tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 6 bovatae. Valet 15 solidos.

ALWINUS, presbyter, tenet *SUMREFORD*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 2 virgatis terrae et dimidio. Terra est dimidia carucata. Ibi sunt 2 coscez, et 1 cotarius, et pars molini reddens 15 denarios, et 4 acrae prati, et 4 acrae pasturae. Valet 11 solidos.

In eadem villa tenet ALWIUS 2 virgatas terrae et dimidium, et pro tanto geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est dimidia carucata. Ibi sunt 2 coscez, et pars molini [reddens] 15 denarios, et 4 acrae prati, et 4 acrae pasturae. Valuit, et valet, 8 solidos.

In eadem villa tenet EDWARDUS dimidiam hidam. Terra est dimidia carucata. Valet 40 denarios.

In eadem villa tenet SAIEVA 2 virgatas terrae et dimidium. Terra est dimidia carucata. Ibi est unus coscet, et 1 cotarius; pars molini reddens 15 denarios, et 4 acrae prati, et 4 acrae pasturae. Valet 11 solidos.

ALWI, FILIUS TURBER, tenet dimidiam hidam in *STANINGES*. Terra est dimidia carucata. Ibi 4 acrae prati. Valet 5 solidos.

ALRIC tenet dimidiam hidam [geldantem] in *TOCHEHAM*. Terra est dimidia carucata. Ibi 3 acrae prati, et 3 acrae pasturae. Valet 7 solidos.

AZOR tenet 2 hidas in *BERRELEGE*. Done tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 4 carucatae.

THE SAME holds 1 hide in *HELMERTUNE*. The land is 1 carucate, and he has there 1 serf. It is worth 13 shillings.

THE SAME holds 1 hide in *TOCHEHAM*, and it paid geld for so much. The land is 1 carucate. There are 6 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of pasture. It is worth 13 shillings.

THE SAME holds 2 hides all but 1 virgate which 2 Thanes held in the time of King Edward. The land is 6 bovates. It is worth 15 shillings.

ALWIN, a priest, holds *SUMREFORD*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 2½ virgates of land. The land is a half carucate. There are 2 coscets, and 1 cottar, and part of a mill paying 15 pence, and 4 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture. It is worth 11 shillings.

In the same vill ALWI holds 2½ virgates of land, and it paid geld for so much in the time of King Edward. The land is a half carucate. There are 2 coscets, and part of a mill [paying] 15 pence, and 4 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture. It was, and is, worth 8 shillings.

In the same vill EDWARD holds a half hide. The land is a half carucate. It is worth 40 pence.

In the same vill SAIEVA holds 2½ virgates of land. The land is a half carucate. There is 1 coscet, and 1 cottar; there is part of a mill paying 15 pence, and 4 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture. It is worth 11 shillings.

ALWI, the son of Turber, holds half a hide in *STANINGES*. The land is a half carucate. There are 4 acres of meadow. It is worth 5 shillings.

ALRIC holds a half hide [that pays geld] in *TOCHEHAM*. The land is a half carucate. There are 3 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of pasture. It is worth 7 shillings.

AZOR holds 2 hides in *BERRELEGE*. Done held them in the time of King Edward. The land



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Fol. { XIX<sup>b</sup>  
73<sup>d</sup> dia carucata cum 1 villano, et 1 bordario; et pars molini reddens 22 denarios et obolum. Pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et tantundem lata. Valet 30 solidos.

ALDRED tenet in *ANESTIGE* 3 hidas. Terra est 2 carucatae, quae ibi sunt cum 1 servo, et 1 villano, et 3 bordariis. Ibi molinus reddens 25 denarios, et 5 acrae silvae, et 5 acrae prati, et 2 quarentenae pasturae. Valet 30 solidos.

ALDRED tenet in *WERVETONE* 10 hidas. Terra est 4 carucatae, quae ibi sunt cum 5 servis, et 3 villanis, et 3 bordariis. Valuit, et valet, 100 solidos.

Has 2 terras tenuerunt Bricnod et Alwin tempore Regis Edwardi.

CUDULFUS tenet *WINTREBURNE*. Ipse tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Ibi habet 6 hidas. Terra est 3 carucatae. In dominio sunt 2 carucatae, et 5 servi; cum 1 villano, et 2 bordariis, habentibus 1 carucatam. Ibi 4 acrae prati, et dimidia leuca pasturae. Valet 3 libras.

CHETEL tenet 1 hidam in *MALMESBERIE*. Godvinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 1 carucata, quae ibi est cum 2 bordariis. Ibi 6 acrae prati. Pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et dimidio quarentenae lata. Valet 20 solidos.

CHEPING tenet *HASEBERIE*. Ipse tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro una virgata terrae. Terra est 1 carucata quae ibi est; et silva 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valet 7 solidos.

COLA tenet *GRAMESTEDE*. Pater ejus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 1 hida et dimidio. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi sunt 4 villani. Valet 15 solidos.

GRIMBALDUS, aurifaber, tenet *MANIFORD*. Edwardus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 6 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 4 carucatae. In

is a half carucate, with 1 villan, and 1 bordar; and part of a mill paying 22 pence and 1 half-penny. The pasture is 2 furlongs long, and as much broad. It is worth 30 shillings.

ALDRED holds 3 hides in *ANESTIGE*. The land is 2 carucates, which are there with 1 serf, and 1 villan, and 3 bordars. There is a mill paying 25 pence, and 5 acres of wood, and 5 acres of meadow, and 2 furlongs of pasture. It is worth 30 shillings.

ALDRED holds 10 hides in *WERVETONE*. The land is 4 carucates, which are there with 5 serfs, and 3 villans, and 3 bordars. It was, and is, worth 100 shillings.

Bricnod and Alwin held these two manors in the time of King Edward.

CUDULF holds *WINTREBURNE*. He held it in the time of King Edward. He has there 6 hides. The land is 3 carucates. There are 2 carucates in demesne, and 5 serfs; with 1 villan, and 2 bordars, having 1 carucate. There are 4 acres of meadow, and half a mile of pasture. It is worth £3.

CHETEL holds 1 hide in *MALMESBERIE*. Godwin held it in the time of King Edward. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 2 bordars. There are 6 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long, and half a furlong broad. It is worth 20 shillings.

CHEPING holds *HASEBERIE*. He held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 virgate of land. The land which is there is 1 carucate; and the wood is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It is worth 7 shillings.

COLA holds *GRAMESTEDE*. His father held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide and a half. The land is 1 carucate. There are 4 villans. It is worth 15 shillings.

GRIMBALD, the goldsmith, holds *MANIFORD*. Edward held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 6½ hides. The land is 4 carucates. In



<sup>a</sup> dominio sunt 2 carucatae; et unus villanus, et 10 coscez, et 2 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 2 partes molini reddentes 12 solidos et 6 denarios, et 20 acrae prati. Pastura 12 quarentenae in longitudine et latitudine. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 6 libras.

IDEM GRIMBALDUS tenet *STANTONE*. Lange tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. In dominio sunt 2 carucatae, et 2 servi; et 4 villani, et 10 coscez, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 3 acrae prati. Pastura 6 quarentenis longa, et 4 lata. Valet 12 libras.

GODRIC, venator, tenet unam virgatam terrae [geldantem] in *MERA*. Terra est dimidia carucata. Ibi habet 1 coscet, et dimidiam acram prati. Valet 5 solidos.

GODRIC tenet *HERTHAM*. Pater ejus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 virgatis et dimidio. Terra est dimidia carucata. Ibi 2 acrae prati, et 3 acrae pasturae. Valet 10 solidos.

GODVINUS CLEC tenet unam virgatam terrae in *HELPERITUNE*. Valet 2 solidos.

GODE tenet 1 hidam in *STOTECOME*. Ipsa tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 3 carucatae. In dominio est 1 carucata; et 2 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus de 15 solidis, et 50 acrae silvae. Valet 50 solidos.

ERLECHING tenet unam virgatam terrae et dimidium in *ECHESATINGETONE*. Terra est 2 bovatae. Valet 7 solidos et 6 denarios.

EDRIC tenet 1 hidam in *PEVESIE*. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. Valet 20 solidos.

EDVINUS tenet *CHIGELEI*. Ipse tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro una virgata

demesne are 2 carucates; and there is 1 villan, and 10 coscets, and 2 bordars, with 1 carucate. There are 2 parts of a mill paying 12 shillings and 6 pence, and 20 acres of meadow. The pasture is 12 furlongs in length and breadth. It was worth 100 shillings; it is now worth £6.

THE SAME GRIMBALD holds *STANTONE*. Lange held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 10 hides. The land is 6 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs; and there are 4 villans, and 10 coscets, with 3 carucates. There are 3 acres of meadow. The pasture is 6 furlongs long, and 4 broad. It is worth £12.

GODRIC, the huntsman, holds 1 virgate of land [which pays geld] in *MERA*. The land is a half carucate. He has there 1 coscet, and a half acre of meadow. It is worth 5 shillings.

GODRIC holds *HERTHAM*. His father held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3½ virgates. The land is a half carucate. There are 2 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of pasture. It is worth 10 shillings.

GODWIN CLEC holds 1 virgate of land in *HELPERITUNE*. It is worth 2 shillings.

GODE holds 1 hide in *STOTECOME*. She held it in the time of King Edward. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate; and there are 2 villans, and 5 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a mill worth 15 shillings, and 50 acres of wood. It is worth 50 shillings.

ERLECHING holds 1 virgate and a half of land in *ECHESATINGETONE*. The land is 2 bovates. It is worth 7 shillings and 6 pence.

EDRIC holds 1 hide in *PEVESIE*. The land is 1 carucate and a half. It is worth 20 shillings.

EDWIN holds *CHIGELEI*. He held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 virgate



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74 a } terræ et dimidio. Terra est dimidia carucata quæ ibi est. Valet 3 solidos.

EDGAR, presbyter, tenet dimidiam hidam in *DEVREL*. Algar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro tanto geldabat. Terra est dimidia carucata. Ibi habet 2 coscez. Pastura 3 quarentenis longa, et una lata. Valet 12 solidos.

EDRIC, cecus, tenet *HERTHAM*. Ipse tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro una virgata terræ. Terra est 2 boum qui ibi sunt. Valet 30 denarios.

EDWARDUS tenet *WIDETONE*. Pater ejus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatæ. In dominio est 1 carucata; et 4 villani, et 5 coscez, et 3 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinus reddens 10 solidos, et 20 acræ prati, et 3 quarentenæ silvæ. Valuit 3 libras; modo 4 libras.

EDMUNDUS tenet dimidiam virgatam terræ in *BRAMESSAGE*. Valet 30 denarios.

EDMUNDUS tenet *PLEITEFORD*. Algar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro una virgata terræ. Terra est dimidia carucata, quæ ibi est cum 2 bordariis, et 2 coscez. Ibi molinus reddens 10 denarios. Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata.

IDEM EDMUNDUS tenet unam virgatam terræ, in qua habet dimidiam carucatam, et 4 bordarios, et 2 cotarios.

Hæ duæ terræ simul valent 40 solidos.

EDMUNDUS, FILIUS AIULF, tenet 1 hidam in *BREDFORD*. Reddit 12 solidos et 6 denarios.

FILIUS AIULF tenet *GRAMESTEDE*. Pater ejus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro una hida et dimidio. Terra est 2 carucatæ. In dominio est 1 carucata, cum 1 villano, et 2 coscez, et 2

and a half of land. The land which is there is a half carucate. It is worth 3 shillings.

EDGAR, the priest, holds a half hide in *DEVREL*. Algar held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for so much. The land is a half carucate. He has there 2 coscets. The pasture is 3 furlongs long, and 1 broad. It is worth 12 shillings.

EDRIC, the blind, holds *HERTHAM*. He held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 virgate of land. There is land sufficient for 2 oxen which are there. It is worth 30 pence.

EDWARD holds *WIDETONE*. His father held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate; and there are 4 villans, and 5 coscets, and 3 bordars, with 1 carucate. There is a mill, paying 10 shillings, and 20 acres of meadow, and 3 furlongs of wood. It was worth £3; it is now worth £4.

EDMUND holds a half virgate of land in *BRAMESSAGE*. It is worth 30 pence.

EDMUND holds *PLEITEFORD*. Algar held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 virgate of land. The land is a half carucate, which is there with 2 bordars, and 2 coscets. There is a mill paying 10 pence. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad.

THE SAME EDMUND holds 1 virgate of land, in which he has a half carucate, and 4 bordars, and 2 cottars.

These two estates together are worth 40 shillings.

EDMUND, SON OF AIULF, holds 1 hide in *BREDFORD*. It pays 12 shillings and 6 pence.

THE SON OF AIULF holds *GRAMESTEDE*. His father held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for one hide and a half. The land is 2 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate, with 1



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Fol. { XX a  
74 a

ULURIC tenet 1 hidam et 1 virgatam terræ in *SCALDEBURNE*. Ordwoldus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro tanto geldabat. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium, et ibi sunt 3 bordarii. Valet 20 solidos.

ULURIC tenet 3 virgatas terræ in *WINTRESLEI*, et 1 virgatam terræ in *TUDERLEGE*. Pater ejus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro una hida geldabat. Terra est 1 carucata. Hanc habent ibi 4 rustici. Silva 4 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valet 20 solidos.

ULURIC tenet 3 hidas et dimidium in *ULFECOTE*. Pater ejus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. Valet 30 solidos.

ULURIC tenet *MERA*. Allic tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 1 virgata terræ et dimidio. Terra est dimidia carucata, quæ ibi est cum 4 bordariis, et dimidia acra prati, et una acra pasturæ. Valet 7 solidos et 6 denarios.

Fol. { XX b  
74 b

ULURIC tenet 1 hidam et 1 virgatam terræ in *SVINDONE*. Terra est dimidia carucata. Valet 7 solidos.

ULURIC tenet 1 hidam in *BREDFORD*. Terra est dimidia carucata. Valet 12 solidos et 6 denarios.

ULURIC tenet 1 hidam in *FRISTESFELD*, et ibi habet 6 bordarios. Valet 20 solidos.

ULURIC tenet *PORTONE*. Pater ejus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatæ. In dominio est 1 carucata, cum 1 seruo; et 2 villani, et 3 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 6 acræ prati, et 3 quarentenæ pasturæ. Valet 40 solidos.

ULWARD tenet 4 hidas in *WINTRESLEI*. Terra est 3 carucatæ. In dominio est 1 carucata, et

ULURIC holds 1 hide and 1 virgate of land in *SCALDEBURNE*. Ordwold held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for so much. The land is 1 carucate and a half, and there are 3 bordars. It is worth 20 shillings.

ULURIC holds 3 virgates of land in *WINTRESLEI*, and 1 virgate of land in *TUDERLEGE*. His father held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate. This land 4 countrymen hold. The wood is 4 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It is worth 20 shillings.

ULURIC holds  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides in *ULFECOTE*. His father held it in the time of King Edward. The land is 1 carucate and a half. It is worth 30 shillings.

ULURIC holds *MERA*. Allic held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 virgate and a half of land. The land is a half carucate, which is there with 4 bordars, and half an acre of meadow, and 1 acre of pasture. It is worth 7 shillings and 6 pence.

ULURIC holds 1 hide and 1 virgate of land in *SVINDONE*. The land is a half carucate. It is worth 7 shillings.

ULURIC holds 1 hide in *BREDFORD*. The land is a half carucate. It is worth 12 shillings and 6 pence.

ULURIC holds 1 hide in *FRISTESFELD*, and has there 6 bordars. It is worth 20 shillings.

ULURIC holds *PORTONE*. His father held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 2 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate, with 1 serf; and there are 2 villans, and 3 coscets, with 1 carucate. There are 6 acres of meadow, and 3 furlongs of pasture. It is worth 40 shillings.

ULWARD holds 4 hides in *WINTRESLEI*. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate, and



2 servi; et 1 villanus, et 3 bordarii. Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et 1 quarentena lata. Valet 40 solidos.

ULWARD, prebendarius Regis, tenet 2 hidas in *SVINDONE*. Terra est 6 bovatae. Valet 15 solidos.

ULURIO WAULA tenet dimidiam hidam in *CLIVE*. Terra est dimidia carucata. Valet 4 solidos.

ULNOD tenet 1 hidam in *MERE*, et pro tanto geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est cum 6 cotariis, et 4 acris prati, et 1 acra pasturæ. Valet 20 solidos.

ULVIET, venator, tenet *LANGEFORD*. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. In dominio est 1 carucata, cum 1 servo; et 2 villani, et 6 bordarii, et 3 cotarii. Ibi molinus reddens 5 solidos, et 20 acræ prati. Pastura 5 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valet 60 solidos.

ULNOD tenet dimidiam hidam [geldantem] in *BRAMESSAGE*. Pater ejus tenuit. Terra est dimidia carucata. Valet 10 solidos.

ULVIET tenet dimidiam hidam in *MELEFORD*. Terra est 2 bovatae. Valet 2 solidos. Dimidia hæc terra est in foresta.

WENESII UXOR tenet *TITICOME*. Vir ejus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. In dominio est 1 carucata, cum 1 servo; et 2 villani, et 6 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddens 15 solidos, et 4 acræ silvæ. Pastura 5 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valet 70 solidos.

WADO tenet 1 hidam in *BEREFORD*. Ipse tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est cum 1 bordario; et 6 acræ prati. Valet 15 solidos.

2 serfs; and there is 1 villan, and 3 bordars. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It is worth 40 shillings.

ULWARD, the King's purveyor, holds 2 hides in *SVINDONE*. The land is 6 bovates. It is worth 15 shillings.

ULURIC WAULA holds a half hide in *CLIVE*. The land is a half carucate. It is worth 4 shillings.

ULNOD holds 1 hide in *MERE*, and it paid geld for so much in the time of King Edward. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 6 cottars, and 4 acres of meadow, and 1 acre of pasture. It is worth 20 shillings.

ULVIET, the huntsman, holds *LANGEFORD*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 2 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate, with 1 serf; and there are 2 villans, and 6 bordars, and 3 cottars. There is a mill paying 5 shillings, and 20 acres of meadow. The pasture is 5 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It is worth 60 shillings.

ULNOD holds half a hide [that pays geld] in *BRAMESSAGE*. His father held it. The land is a half carucate. It is worth 10 shillings.

ULVIET holds a half hide in *MELEFORD*. The land is 2 bovates. It is worth 2 shillings. Half this land is in the forest.

The WIFE OF WENESIUS holds *TITICOME*. Her husband held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate, with 1 serf; and there are 2 villans, and 6 bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a mill paying 15 shillings, and 4 acres of wood. The pasture is 5 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It is worth 70 shillings.

WADO holds 1 hide in *BEREFORD*. He held it in the time of King Edward. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 1 bordar; and there are 6 acres of meadow. It is worth 15 shillings.



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74 b

OSGOT tenet dimidiam hidam in *SCALDEBURNE*. Terra est dimidia carucata. Valet 5 solidos.

ODOLINA tenet dimidiam hidam in *MARTONE*. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. Ibi 30 acræ inter pratum et pasturam. Valet 40 solidos.

SAULF tenet 1 hidam [geldantem] in *GATEGRAM*. Pater ejus tenuit. Terra est dimidia carucata. Valet 10 solidos.

TURCHIL tenet 2 hidas in *OCHEBURNE*. Pater ejus tenuit. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi 30 acræ pasturæ. Valet 10 solidos.

LEVIET tenet *CUNUCHE*. Vir ejus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 2 carucatæ et dimidium, quæ ibi sunt cum 1 seruo; et 4 villani, et 4 bordarii. Ibi molinus reddens 15 solidos, et 5 acræ prati. Pastura dimidio leucæ longa, et una quarentena lata. Valet 3 libras.

Hæc LEVIEDE fecit, et facit, aurifrisium Regis et Reginae.

ALFILDIS tenet *HEORTHAM*. Vir ejus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 1 virgata. Terra est dimidia carucata quæ ibi est; et 1 acra prati. Valet 3 solidos.

SAIEVA tenet unam virgatam terræ [geldantem]. Alwi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 2 bobus. Ibi 1 acra prati. Valet 3 solidos.

LISEMAN tenet 3 hidas in *MELCHESHAM*. Ipse tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro tanto geldabat. Terra est 2 carucatæ et dimidium. In dominio est 1 carucata; et 4 villani, et 3 bordarii, et 3 cotarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 10 acræ prati, et 5 acræ pasturæ, et 5 acræ silvæ. Valet 30 solidos.

OSGOT holds a half hide in *SCALDEBURNE*. The land is a half carucate. It is worth 5 shillings.

ODOLINA holds a half hide in *MARTONE*. The land is one carucate and a half. There are 30 acres between meadow and pasture. It is worth 40 shillings.

SAULF holds 1 hide [that pays geld] in *GATEGRAM*. His father held it. The land is a half carucate. It is worth 10 shillings.

TURCHIL holds 2 hides in *OCHEBURNE*. His father held it. The land is 1 carucate. There are 30 acres of pasture. It is worth 10 shillings.

LEVIET holds *CUNUCHE*. Her husband held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3½ hides. The land is 2½ carucates which are there with 1 serf; and there are 4 villans, and 3 bordars. There is a mill paying 15 shillings, and 5 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and 1 furlong broad. It is worth £3.

This LEVIEDE used to make, and still makes, the embroidery of the King and the Queen.

ALFILDIS holds *HEORTHAM*. Her husband held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 virgate. The land is a half carucate which is there; and there is 1 acre of meadow. It is worth 3 shillings.

SAIEVA holds 1 virgate of land [that pays geld]. Alwi held it in the time of King Edward. The land is sufficient for two oxen. There is 1 acre of meadow. It is worth 3 shillings.

LISEMAN holds 3 hides in *MELCHESHAM*. He held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for so much. The land is 2½ carucates. There is 1 carucate in demesne; and there are 4 villans, and 3 bordars, and 3 cottars, with 1 carucate. There are 10 acres of meadow, and 5 acres of pasture, and 5 acres of wood. It is worth 30 shillings.



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74 b

RAINBURGIS tenet unum manerium quod Godric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatæ quæ ibi sunt; et 5 servi, et 6 villani, et 1 bordarius, et 4 acræ prati. Pastura 5 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 4 libras; modo 100 solidos.

FORESTARIJ REGIS tenent 1 hidam et dimidium in foresta de *GRAVELINGES*. Valet 30 solidos.

LANCH tenuit de Rege Edwardo *BLONTESDONE*, et defendebat se pro 2 hidis. Modo tenet Edwardus, Vicecomes, in manu Regis, et ibi sunt 3 bordarii. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 7 solidos.

RAINBURGIS holds a manor which Godric held in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 3 carucates which are there; and there are 5 serfs, and 6 villans, and 1 bordar, and 4 acres of meadow. The pasture is 5 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It was worth £4; it is now worth 100 shillings.

THE KING'S FORESTERS hold 1 hide and a half in the forest of *GRAVELINGES*. It is worth 30 shillings.

LANCH held *BLONTESDONE* of King Edward, and it was assessed at 2 hides. Edward the sheriff now holds it, as in the hands of the King, and there are 3 bordars. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 7 shillings.

LXVIII. TERRA MINISTRORUM<sup>1</sup> REGIS.Fol. { XXI a  
74 c

HERVEUS DE WILTUNE tenet de Rege 1 hidam in *EDENDONE*. Oswaldus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi sunt 3 bordarii, et tantum prati et pasturæ quantum convenit 1 hidæ. Valet 30 solidos.

HERVEUS tenet 1 hidam et dimidium. Hanc tenuit Edwinus tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi sunt 4 acræ pasturæ. Valuit, et valet, 30 solidos.

Hæc est in *NIGRAVRA*.

RICARDUS STURMID tenet 1 hidam et unam virgatum terræ et dimidium in *IWIS*. Terra est 3 carucatæ. In dominio est 1 carucata, et 4 servi; et 3 villani, et 4 coscez, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 4 acræ prati, et silva 1 leuca longa, et 4 quarentenis lata. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 60 solidos.

IDEM RICARDUS tenet *BUBERGE*, et Willelmus

## LXVIII. LAND OF THE KING'S OFFICERS.

HERVEY OF WILTON, holds 1 hide in *EDENDONE* of the King. Oswald held it in the time of King Edward. The land is 1 carucate. There are 3 bordars, and as much meadow and pasture as is sufficient for 1 hide. It is worth 30 shillings.

HERVEY holds 1 hide and a half. Edwin held this in the time of King Edward. The land is 1 carucate. There are 4 acres of pasture. It was, and is, worth 30 shillings.

This land is in *NIGRAVRA*.

RICHARD STURMID holds 1 hide and a virgate and a half of land in *IWIS*. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate, and 4 serfs; and there are 3 villans, and 4 coscets, with 2 carucates. There are 4 acres of meadow, and the wood is 1 mile long, and 4 furlongs broad. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 60 shillings.

THE SAME RICHARD holds *BUBERGE*, and Wil-

<sup>1</sup> See the note on p. 129.



**XI** de eo. Aluric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 2 carucatae, quæ ibi sunt cum 1 seruo, et 1 villano, et 4 coscez. Ibi 2 arpenz prati; et silva 4 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valet 30 solidos.

IDEM tenet in *GRASTONE* 1 hidam. Valet 20 solidos.

IDEM tenet in *HAREDONE* 1 hidam et dimidium, et Robertus de eo. Aluric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est in dominio. Valet 10 solidos.

IDEM tenet in *SALDEBORNE* 1 hidam et 3 virgatas terræ. Ordwoldus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro tanto geldabat. Terra est 3 carucatae. In dominio sunt 2 carucatae, et 4 servi; et 3 villani, et 3 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 3 arpenz prati, et silva 4 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valet 40 solidos.

ROBERTUS FILIUS RADULFI tenet in *GRASTONE* 1 hidam et 2 virgatas terræ et dimidium. Ulmar tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 2 carucatae, quæ ibi sunt in dominio, cum 1 seruo, et 5 coscez; et 2 arpenz silvæ. Valet 30 solidos.

RADULFUS DE HALVILE tenet in *GRASTONE* 3 hidas et unam virgatam terræ et dimidium. Alwinus et Alwold, et Lewinus, et Celestan, tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi de eo. Terra est 4 carucatae et dimidium. In dominio sunt 3 carucatae, et 3 servi; et 4 coscez cum 1 carucata et dimidio. Ibi pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et dimidio quarentenæ lata. Valet 7 libras.

IDEM RADULFUS tenet in *MERTONE* 1 hidam. Duo Taini tenebant tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est in dominio cum 2 servis, et 2 coscez. Ibi 2 arpenz prati, et 2 acræ pasturæ. Valet 40 solidos.

liam holds it of him. Aluric held it in time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2½ hides. The land is 2 carucates, which are there with 1 serf, and 1 villan, and 4 coscets. There are 2 arpens of meadow; and the wood is 4 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It is worth 30 shillings.

THE SAME holds 1 hide in *GRASTONE*. It is worth 20 shillings.

THE SAME holds 1 hide and a half in *HAREDONE*, and Robert holds it of him. Aluric held it in the time of King Edward. The land is 1 carucate which is there in demesne. It is worth 10 shillings.

THE SAME holds 1 hide and 3 virgates of land in *SALDEBORNE*. Ordwold held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for so much. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates, and 4 serfs; and there are 3 villans, and 3 coscets, with 1 carucate. There are 3 arpens of meadow, and the wood is 4 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It is worth 40 shillings.

ROBERT, SON OF RADULF, [FITZ-ROLF] holds 1 hide and 2½ virgates of land in *GRASTONE*. Ulmar held it in the time of King Edward. The land is 2 carucates, which are there in demesne, with 1 serf, and 5 coscets; and there are 2 arpens of wood. It is worth 30 shillings.

RADULF DE HALVILE holds 3 hides and 1 virgate and a half of land in *GRASTONE*. Alwin, and Alwold, and Lewin, and Celestan, held the lands of him in the time of King Edward. The land is 4½ carucates. In demesne are 3 carucates, and 3 serfs; and there are 4 coscets, with 1 carucate and a half. The pasture there is 2 furlongs long, and half a furlong broad. It is worth £7.

THE SAME RADULF holds 1 hide in *MERTONE*. Two Thaners held it in the time of King Edward. The land is 1 carucate, which is there in demesne, with 2 serfs, and 2 coscets. There are 2 arpens of meadow, and 2 acres of pasture. It is worth 40 shillings.



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74 c

IDEM RADULFUS tenet in *BURBED* 2 hidas et unam virgatam terræ. Alric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Terra est 2 carucatae, quæ ibi sunt cum 1 seruo; et 2 villani, et 1 bordarius. Silva 3 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Valet 30 solidos.

In *ULFELA* habet [Radulfus] 4 hidas. Tuoldus et Alwinus tenebant tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro tanto geldabant. Terra est 3 carucatae, et nil pecuniæ. Ibi molinus reddens 16 solidos, et 4 villani, et 4 coscez. Silva 2 quarentenis longa, et tantundem lata. Valet 30 solidos.

TURBERTUS tenet in *MERTONE* 1 hidam. Lewinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et pro tanto geldabat. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi sunt 2 coscez, et 6 acræ prati, et 10 acræ pasturæ. Valuit, et valet, 40 solidos.

CROC tenet *TODEWRDE*. Tres Taini tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. De ea tenet Croc 3 virgatas terræ, et unus miles ejus 2 hidas. Ibi est 1 carucata, et 2 bordarii, et 1 villanus; et pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 50 solidos.

Edwardus, Vicecomes, tenet unam virgatam terræ quæ pertinet his 3 hidis.

HERVEUS tenet *ROTEFELDE*. Heraldus Comes tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est in dominio; et 5 bordarii. Ibi 8 acræ prati, et pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

TETBALDUS et HUNFRIDUS tenent *WIDEHILLE*. Robertus filius Wimarc tenuit, et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 5 carucatae. In dominio sunt 2 carucatae, et 2 servi, et 6 bordarii. Ibi 50 acræ prati, et 60 acræ pasturæ. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

THE SAME RADULF holds in *BURBED* 2 hides and 1 virgate of land. Alric held it in the time of King Edward. The land is 2 carucates, which are there with 1 serf; and there are 2 villans, and 1 bordar. The wood is 3 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. It is worth 30 shillings.

In *ULFELA* [Radulf] has 4 hides. Tuold and Alwin held them in the time of King Edward, and paid geld for so much. The land is 3 carucates, and there is no stock of cattle. There is a mill paying 16 shillings, and 4 villans, and 4 coscets. The wood is 2 furlongs long, and as much broad. It is worth 30 shillings.

TURBERT holds 1 hide in *MERTONE*. Lewin held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for so much. The land is 1 carucate. There are 2 coscets, and 6 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture. It was, and is, worth 40 shillings.

CROC holds *TODEWRDE*. Three Thanes held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 3 hides. The land is 1 carucate and a half. Of this Croc holds 3 virgates of land, and a military retainer of his hold 2 hides. There is 1 carucate, and 2 bordars, and 1 villan; and the pasture is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings.

Edward, the sheriff, holds 1 virgate of land which belongs to these 3 hides.

HERVEY holds *ROTEFELDE*. Earl Harold held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 1 carucate, which is there in demesne; and there are 5 bordars. There are 8 acres of meadow, and the pasture is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

TETBALD and HUMFREY hold *WIDEHILLE*. Robert the son of Wimarc [Fitz-Wimarc] held it, and it used to pay geld for 5 hides. The land is 5 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs, and 6 bordars. There are 50 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of pasture. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.



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74 d geldabat pro 7 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 5 carucatae. In dominio sunt 2 carucatae; et 5 villani, et 5 bordarii, et 5 coscez, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddens 5 solidos, et 11 acræ prati, et 10 acræ silvæ, et pastura 2 quarentenis longa, et 2 lata. Valuit, et valet, 100 solidos.

WILLELMUS tenet 2 hidas prope istas 7 hidas supradictas. Una pertinet ad Bradenestoch, manerium Edwardi Vicecomitis, et altera ad Clive, manerium Gisleberti de Breteville, secundum testimonium Tainorum. Valent 20 solidos.

WIBERTUS tenet *CLIVE*. Hæc fuit de terra Ulvevæ Beteslau, et geldabat tempore Regis Edwardi pro 5 hidis et una virgata terræ. Terra est 3 carucatae. In dominio sunt 2 carucatae; et 3 villani, et 1 bordarius, et 1 coscez, cum 1 carucata. In Crichelade una domus reddit 3 denarios. Ibi 42 acræ prati et dimidium, et 84 acræ pasturæ, et 24 acræ silvæ. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 3 libras et 10 solidos.

ODINUS, camerarius,<sup>1</sup> tenet *SVINDONE*. Torbertus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 12 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatae. In dominio sunt 2 carucatae, et 2 servi; et 6 villani, et 8 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddens 4 solidos, et 30 acræ prati, et 20 acræ pasturæ. Valuit 60 solidos; modo 100 solidos.

De hac terra tenet Milo Crispin 2 hidas, et ibi habet 1 carucatam. Odinus eas calumniatur.

TURSTINUS, camerarius, tenet *CLIVE*. Alwinus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 1 carucata et dimidium. In dominio est 1 carucata, cum 1 servo, et 4 coscez. Ibi molinus, reddens 5 solidos, et 12 acræ prati, et 8 acræ pasturæ. Valet 50 solidos.

ward, and it paid geld for 7½ hides. The land is 5 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates; and there are 5 villans, and 5 bordars, and 5 coscets, with 3 carucates. There is a mill paying 5 shillings, and 11 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of wood, and the pasture is 2 furlongs long, and 2 broad. It was, and is, worth 100 shillings.

WILLIAM holds 2 hides near the above mentioned 7 hides. One of them belongs to Bradenestoch, the manor of Edward the sheriff, and the other to Clive, the manor of Gilbert de Breteville, according to the testimony of the Thaners. They are worth 20 shillings.

WIBERT holds *CLIVE*. This was of the land of Ulveve Beteslau, and paid geld in the time of King Edward for 5 hides and 1 virgate of land. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates; and there are 3 villans, and 1 bordar, and 1 coscet, with 1 carucate. A house in Cricklade pays 3 pence. There are 42½ acres of meadow, and 84 acres of pasture, and 24 acres of wood. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth £3 10s.

ODIN, the chamberlain, holds *SVINDONE*. Torbert held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 12 hides. The land is 6 carucates. In demesne are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs; and there are 6 villans, and 8 bordars, with 3 carucates. There is a mill paying 4 shillings, and 30 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture. It was worth 60 shillings; it is now worth 100 shillings.

Of this land Milo Crispin holds 2 hides, and has there 1 carucate. Odinus claims them.

TURSTIN, the chamberlain, holds *CLIVE*. Alwin held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 4 hides. The land is 1 carucate and a half. In demesne is 1 carucate, with 1 serf, and 4 coscets. There is a mill paying 5 shillings, and 12 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of pasture. It is worth 50 shillings.

<sup>1</sup> The office of the 'Camerarius' was to take charge of the kings 'camera', or treasury, and answered to the Treasurer of the household at present. Kelham, p. 171.



**ALBERICUS**, camerarius, tenet *SMALEBROC*. Mainard tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. In dominio est 1 carucata; et 1 villanus, et 12 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 6 acrae prati, et 9 acrae silvae. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 40 solidos.

**ALBERICUS**, camerarius, tenet *DEVREL*. Duo Taini tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabant pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 carucata. Ibi sunt 8 coscez cum 1 carucata, et molinus reddens 4 solidos, et 1 acra prati. Pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et 2 quarentenis lata. Silva 5 quarentenis longa, et 1 quarentena lata. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 29 solidos.

**GUNDEVINUS**, granetarius, tenet *WITECLIVE*. Alwi tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 1 carucata quae ibi est in dominio, cum 1 servo, et 1 coscet. Ibi 2 acrae prati, et pastura 4 quarentenis longa, et una quarentena lata. Silva 1 quarentena longa, et altera lata. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 35 solidos.

**WARINUS**, arbalistarius,<sup>1</sup> tenet *CELEWRDE*. Edric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. In dominio est 1 carucata, cum 4 bordariis. Ibi 8 acrae prati, et 10 acrae silvae. Valuit, et valet, 40 solidos.

**CROC** tenet dimidiam hidam in *STOCHE*. Terra est dimidia carucata. Valet 10 solidos.

**WILLELMUS CORNIOLE** tenet *WICHEFORD*. Avitius tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatae. Ibi sunt 3 villani, et 3 bordarii, cum 1 carucata, et molinus reddens 15 solidos. Ibi 8 acrae prati. Valuit, et valet, 40 solidos.

**EDWARDUS** tenet unam virgatam terrae in *ALWARBERIE*. Bode tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi. Valet 40 denarios.

**ALBERIC**, the chamberlain, holds *SMALEBROC*. Mainard held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate; and there is 1 villan, and 12 bordars, with 2 carucates. There are 6 acres of meadow, and 9 acres of wood. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

**ALBERIC**, the chamberlain, holds *DEVREL*. Two Thanes held it in the time of King Edward, and paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate. There are 8 coscets with 1 carucate, and a mill paying 4 shillings, and 1 acre of meadow. The pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. The wood is 5 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth 29 shillings.

**GUNDEVIN**, the keeper of the granaries, holds *WITECLIVE*. Alwi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 1 carucate which is there in demesne, with 1 serf, and 1 coscet. There are 2 acres of meadow, and the pasture is 4 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. The wood is 1 furlong long, and another broad. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 35 shillings.

**WARIN**, the bow-man, holds *CELEWRDE*. Edric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 2 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate, with 4 bordars. There are 8 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of wood. It was, and is, worth 40 shillings.

**CROC** holds a half hide in *STOCHE*. The land is a half carucate. It is worth 10 shillings.

**WILLIAM CORNIOLE** holds *WICHEFORD*. Avitius held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 2 hides. The land is 2 carucates. There are 3 villans, and 3 bordars, with 1 carucate, and a mill paying 15 shillings. There are 8 acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth 40 shillings.

**EDWARD** holds 1 virgate of land in *ALWARBERIE*. Bode held it in the time of King Edward. It is worth 40 pence.

<sup>1</sup> "Our Kings," says *KELHAM*, p. 157, "had an officer styled Arbalistarius' or 'Balistarius Regis', and lands were held in capite of the King, by the service of presenting annually a

cross-bow, and of finding thread to make a cross-bow string, as often as he passed through a certain district."







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# INTRODUCTION.

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THE EXON DOMESDAY is so designated because the original manuscript is preserved among the muniments and charters belonging to the Cathedral at Exeter. This record contains a description of the western parts of the kingdom, comprising the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. The same returns, made by the Conqueror's Commissioners at the time of the general survey, which furnished the materials for the Great Domesday, would seem to have been made use of for the compilation of the Exon Domesday.

In one respect the portion of this record relating to Wilts, differs materially from those which refer to Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. In the accounts of each of the last named counties we have uniformly supplied to us the enumeration of live stock on every estate, a statement of the number not only of the hides, carucates, and various classes of owners or occupiers, but also of the number of oxen, sheep, goats, horses, pigs, &c. ; just as it is given, in fact, in the second volume of the Great Survey. But all that this Record supplies us with in its Wiltshire portion is a list of the various hundreds and of those who were owners of some of the principal estates contained in them. The only land accounted for by name is the manor of SUTONA (Sutton) belonging to William de Moione, *fol.* 47. [See above, p. 103.] There is also contained in a summary at *folios* 527 *b*, 528, and 530, the number of manors in Wiltshire, belonging to Glastonbury Abbey, Ralph de Mortemer, Milo Crispin, Robert Fitz-Girold, and the Earl Morton. These fragments would seem to imply either that some portion of the Record was lost, or that the Exon Domesday was never complete in its contents.

But fragmentary and meagre as is the Wiltshire portion of this Record, it is invaluable to us as a means of interpreting the contents of the Exchequer Domesday. Indeed without its help it would be impossible, save by the merest conjecture, to suggest in the case of many manors what particular estate is alluded to. The omission of the Hundreds in the Great Domesday for Wiltshire, makes its interpretation more than usually difficult, and a glance at the numerous entries in the subjoined lists under the generic names of CLIVE,—CONTONE,—DEVEREL,—LANGFORD,—SUDTONE,—WINTREBURN,—will show how impossible it is, without some clue to the Hundred in which they are situated, to attempt to identify the several estates. In the Exchequer Domesday only *three* Hundreds are mentioned at all, and these but incidentally, namely, CICEMERTONE (*p.* 6), SUTELESBERG (*p.* 6), and WRDERUSTESELLE (*p.* 66), and singularly enough the two last are not found under those designations in the Exon Domesday.



An illustration of the utility of the information supplied by this Record occurs in connexion with the estate held at SUTONE by William de Moione to which reference has just been made. The tenant, who in the Exchequer Domesday is designated simply WALTER, is called in the Exon Domesday WALTER *Hosatus*. This is the same name which in later times occurs as HUSEY and HUSSEY. In the Hundred Rolls [ii. 277] under the Hundred of Warminster, we have the "Heirs of Hubert *Husee*" holding one Knight's fee at "Sutton Parva" in the time of Edward I. Moreover in the Test. de Nev. 150, we have the following entry:—"Walter de Limesye holds in Parva Sutton one Knight's fee of Henry *Husee*, and he of Reginald de *Mohun* and he of the King as of the honor of Dunster."—A comparison of these entries makes it certain that the manor alluded to is "Little Sutton" now a tithing in the parish of Sutton Veney in the Hundred of Warminster. The almost incidental entry in the Exon Domesday of the tenant's surname supplies the link without which our conclusions must have been, after all, but conjectural.

It must be borne in mind that the manors referred to, under the different Hundreds, in the Exon Domesday, though in many instances by far the greater number, are not the whole of them. The object of the Record was to a great extent fiscal, to determine, that is, the "geld" or tax due to the Crown from the various estates. Certain claims of exemption from this payment were allowed. The demesne lands of religious houses, and also of the great Lords and Barons who held by military service, were all exempted; much also of what was Thane-land was free; and some exemptions were claimed under especial grants from the Crown. In the Exon Domesday, we have a summary of the whole number of Hides in each Hundred, and then follows a *special* notice of such portions of the several estates as were exempt from payment of "geld." Hence we have but few notices of such manors as were held subordinately by some tenant under a Chief-Lord. Those referred to, however, together with a few incidental notices of others scattered here and there throughout the Record, are sufficiently numerous to enable us, with their help, to identify, with tolerable certainty, by far the greater number of those described in the Exchequer Domesday.

There are no less than *three* copies of the Exon Domesday for Wiltshire. It is alluded to as the "INQUISITIO GELDI" or the "Taxation of the Hundreds" for this county. These copies vary slightly from one another in substance, as well as in mode of expression, and also in the names and order of the Hundreds. Internal evidence seems to show them to have been made at different times, and by different persons. The *first* of the three copies appears to be the least complete of the three; the *second* contains nearly all the matter of the first with some corrections and additions in the margin; the *third* incorporates these additions with the text, and seems a corrected edition of the other two. The text of this third copy has been adopted for the present work;—the portions included within brackets are from one or other of the first named copies, and consist of such additions or modifications as seemed calculated to throw light on the entries in the Exchequer Domesday.

The Inquisition for each Hundred states; I.—The total number of Hides; II.—The number held by the King and his Barons in demesne, or which for other reasons were exempt from 'geld'; III.—The number of Hides for which the tax was paid, and the amount received; IV.—The tax in arrear, or withheld, with the reason for its so remaining; V.—The money retained by the Collectors (in one instance they are called 'Congregatores geldi') for their own use, where such was the case, though the principle on which their remuneration was apportioned, does not clearly appear.

It may be observed that the tax in the Exon Domesday is computed at the rate of *Six shillings* for every hide. In the hundred of Mere, for example, *fifty-one* hides paid £15 6s. ( $51 \times 6 = 306$  shillings). In the hundred of Ramsbury *sixty* hides paid £18 ( $60 \times 6 = 360$  shillings). In the hundred of Dunelawe *twenty-four* hides paid £7 4s. ( $24 \times 6 = 144$



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*Ancient Hundreds.**Modern Hundreds.*

18. WERVESDONE ...  
 19. CANENGE ...  
 20. RUGEBERGE ...  
 21. STODFALD ...  
 22. SWANEBERG ...

}

## WHERWELSDOWN.

The present parish of BISHOP'S CANNINGS, including South Broom, &c.

These Hundreds,—with the exception of West Lavington, Pottern, and Rowde, which, together with Bishop's Cannings and Bromham, are now in a separate Hundred, called that of POTTERN and CANNINGS,—are all now included in that of SWANBOROUGH.

## SOUTH WILTS.

23. WESTBERIE ...  
 24. WARMINSTRE ...  
 25. HESTREDEBERIE ...  
 26. EILESTEBBE ...  
 27. CHENEWARESTAN ...  
 28. MERE ...  
 29. DONWORTH ...  
 30. DOLESFELD ...  
 31. BRENCHESBERGE ...  
 32. AMBRESBERIE ...  
 33. STANFORD ...  
 34. CAUDUNE ...  
 35. CADEWORDE ...  
 36. DOMERHAM ...  
 37. WINDREDIC ...  
 38. FERSTESFELD ...  
 39. ALWARBERIE ...  
 40. DUNTONE ...

}

}

}

## WESTBURY.

## WARMINSTER.

## HEYTESBURY.

Such portions of the present Hundred of ELSTUB AND EVERLEIGH, as are comprised in Netheravon, Enford, Fittleton, and that immediate neighbourhood.

## KINWARDSTONE.

MERE, including East Knoyle, now transferred to the Hundred of DOWNTON.

DUNWORTH, including Fonthill Episcopi, now transferred to the Hundred of DOWNTON.

The united Hundred of BRANCH AND DOLE.

## AMBRESBURY.

## CHALK.

The united Hundred of CAWDON AND CADWORTH.

SOUTH DAMERHAM. (See above under 'Chippenham' for North Damerham).

## UNDERDITCH.

## FRUSTFIELD.

## ALDERBURY.

DOWNTON, but not including, as now, Fonthill Episcopi and East Knoyle.



A close comparison of the EXCHEQUER with the EXON Domesday, as far as the abbreviated form of the Wiltshire portion of the latter permits it to be carried out, shews that, though for the most part they agree as to their general contents, a few variations nevertheless may be observed. Some changes in occupation or ownership would appear to have taken place during the interval that elapsed between the completion of the two records, and the EXON Domesday is probably corrected to a slightly later date than the Exchequer Domesday. These trifling variations are noticed in the succeeding pages under the Hundreds in which they occur.

It will be observed that in the spelling of the names both of places and persons there is a considerable difference between the two records. Indeed the caprice with which the Norman Scribes wrote the various names seems unaccountable. Instances are so numerous, that it is needless to particularise. One example may be seen at *p.* 142, where in the same entry we have the name of the tenant written first as LEVIET, and in the next clause as LEVIEDE.

In the EXON Domesday we have frequently supplied to us the 'surnames' of persons, which are commonly omitted in the other record. Thus we have Rainald *Canut* in the Hundred of Scipe,—Walter *Hosatus* in that of Warminster,—Alward *Culling* in that of Heytesbury,—Osmund *Latimarus* in that of Bradford. In some instances the two records help to interpret the names found in each other; thus the 'Gunfrid *Maldoith*' (*p.* 122) in the one, is the 'Gunfridus *Maledoctus*' of the other; and 'Robertus *Flavus*' of the Exchequer Domesday (*p.* 126), is the 'Robert *Blond*' of the other record.

A difference also may be marked in one or two cases as to diction. Examples are given by Ellis, in his Introduction to the EXON Domesday, taken from various parts of that record. This difference, however, is not so marked in the Wiltshire portion which is given in an abbreviated form, as in other cases where the record goes more into detail, and appears to be not so much a summary, as an abstract, of the original Rolls.



# EXON DOMESDAY.

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## 1. CICEMETHORN HUNDRED.

IN hundreto de CICEMETHORN sunt 169 hid. et dimid. De his habent Barones in dominio 76 hid. et dimid. et dimid. virg. Inde habet Abbas Malmesberiensis 66 hid. et dimid.; Brictricus 7 hid.; Durandus\* de Glowecestra 3 hid. dimid. virg. minus; et pro 93 hid. dimid. virg. minus redditæ sunt Regi [in constitutis terminis] 27 libr. et 3 sol. et 3 denar. Quatuor collectores geldi retinuerunt 14 sol.

\* Robertus nepos Durandi. A.†

In the hundred of CICEMETHORN are 169½ hides. Of these the Barons have in demesne 76½ hides and half a virgate. Of them, the Abbot of Malmesbury has 66½ hides; Brictric 7 hides; Durand of Gloucester 3 hides all but half a virgate; and for 93 hides all but half a virgate are paid to the King at the appointed terms, £27 3s. 3d. The four collectors of the geld retained 14 shillings.

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The Hundred of CICEMETHORN, or, as it is written in the Exchequer Domesday, *p.* 6, CICEMERTONE, is situated in the North-West portion of the County. It was, no long time afterwards, called CHEGGELAW, for it is so designated in the list of Wiltshire Hundreds given in the Abbrev. Placit (*p.* 15) of the date of Rich. I. This last name is still retained in CHEDGELOW, a small hamlet in the parish of Crudwell. This ancient Hundred is now merged in that of Malmesbury. It is named as a distinct Hundred as late as A.D. 1340. Non. Inq., *p.* 66. See on this and the adjoining Hundreds some remarks in Jackson's Aubrey, *p.* 207.

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† The letters A. and B., added to the various readings given in notes to the original of the Exon Domesday, denote respectively those derived from the *first* or *second* copy of that record; the *third* copy, as has been already intimated, being apparently the most complete, has been chosen as the text for this work. In the subjoined list of manors under the various Hundreds, the number following each name denotes the page at which an account of it may be found. Where no modern name is given, the reader, by referring to the alphabetical analysis in a subsequent part of this volume, will find the best conjecture that can be formed as to the estate alluded to.



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FOXLEGE	<i>p.</i>	114	...	<i>Foxley</i>	...	ROGER DE BERCHELAÏ.
CRISTEMELEFORDE*	„	30	...	<i>Christian Malford</i>	...	ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY.
DRAICOTE	„	147	...	<i>Draycote Cerne</i>	...	GEOFFREY MARESCAL.
CHEIUSLAVE	„	77	...	<i>Chedglow</i>	...	ERNULF DE HESDING.

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\* Abbrev. Plac. 13.

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### 3. THORNGRAVE HUNDRED.

In hundreto de THORNGRAVA sunt 113 hid. Inde habent Barones in dominio 47 hid. dimid. virg. minus. Abbas de Glastingeberia habet inde 32 hid.; Willelmus de Ow 5 hid.; Ernulfus de Hesding 5 hid. dimid. virg. minus; Hunfridus de Insula 5 hid.; et pro 66 hid. et dimid. virg. redditæ sunt Regi 9 libr. et 16 sol. et 9 denar.

In the hundred of THORNGRAVE are 113 hides. Of these the Barons have in demesne 47 hides, all but half a virgate. The Abbot of Glastonbury has of them 32 hides; William de Ow 5 hides; Ernulf de Hesding 5 hides all but half a virgate; Humphrey de L'Isle 5 hides; and for 66 hides and half a virgate are paid to the King £9 16s. 9d.

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It is by no means easy to state the exact limits of this ancient Hundred. There is a passing allusion to it in the Abbrev. Plac., *p.* 13 (*temp.* Rich. I.), in its account of the Hundred of 'Dunilewe,' but no particulars are furnished concerning it. It is not mentioned under the name of *Thorngrove*, either in the Hundred Rolls, or in the Nomina Villarum.

By a close comparison of the entries in the Exchequer and Exon Domesday, with lists given in subsequent documents, we may infer that the whole of this once extensive Hundred, containing no less than 113 hides (probably some 18,000 acres), was merged, in the first instance in the Hundred of CHIPPENHAM. At the commencement of the 14th century, those estates comprised within it belonging to the Abbot of Glastonbury were transferred to NORTH DAMERHAM. See Jackson's *Aubrey*, *p.* 124.

The following would seem in all probability to be the manors, and their respective owners, alluded to above:—

NITELESTONE	<i>p.</i>	31	...	<i>Nettleton</i>	}	ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY.
GRETELINTONE	„	32	...	<i>Grittleton</i>		
LANGHELEI	„	32	...	<i>Kington Langley</i>		
SEVAMENTONE	„	101	...	<i>Sevington</i>	...	WILLIAM DE OW.
ESTONE	„	79	...	<i>Easton Piers</i>	...	ERNULF DE HESDING.
COME	„	89	...	<i>Castle Combe</i>	...	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE.



## 4. DUNELAWE HUNDRED.

In hundreto de DUNELAWE sunt 28 hid. Inde habent Barones in dominio 4 hid. Inde habet Hermannus 2 hid.; Rogerus 2 hid.; et pro 24 hid. redditæ sunt Regi 7 libr. et 4 sol.

In the hundred of DUNLEY are 28 hides. Of these the Barons have in demesne 4 hides. Herman has of them 2 hides; Roger 2 hides; and for 24 hides are paid to the King £7 4s.

This small Hundred was in the north-west portion of the county. The Foss Road, running from Bath to Cirencester, would seem, for a little distance, to have been its boundary on the East. Besides the places mentioned below, the following are conjectured to have been included in it:—ALDRITONE, pp. 111, 119 (Alderton); LITELTONE, p. 27 (Littleton Drew); and SIRENDONE, p. 110 (Surrendall). See Abbrev. Plac. 13, and Jackson's Aubrey, 104. DUNLEY is still the name of a farm, the lands belonging to which are on either side of the Foss and situated partly in Littleton Drew, partly in Hullavington. This Hundred was afterwards merged in that of CHIPPENHAM.

The MANORS above alluded to are most probably the following:—

LOCHINTONE	p. 97	...	Luckington	...	HERMAN [UNDER DURAND OF GLOUCESTER.]
ESTONE	„ 115	...	Easton Grey	...	ROGER [DE BERCHELAI.]

## 5. CHIPPENHAM HUNDRED.

In hundreto de CEPEHAM sunt 142 hid. De his habent Barones in dominio 44 hid. et 1 virg. et dimid. Inde habet Rex de terra Tostig 10 hid. in dominio; Edwardus Vice-comes 3 hid. et dimid.; Ecclesia de Cossam 2 hid. et dimid.; Hunfridus de Insula 4 hid. et dimid.; Abbas Malmesberiensis 14 hid. et dimid. et dimid. virg.; Ulwi 1 hid. quam Edwardus Vice-comes dedit sibi precepto Regis; Saieva vidua 1 virg.; Osbernus Gifard 9 hid.; et pro 80 hid. redditæ sunt Regi 24 libr. 21 denar. minus. Hos 21 denar. et 9 sol. retinuerunt 4 collectores geldi.

Warnerus retinuit geldum 1 hid. scilicet 6 sol. [qui modo redditæ sunt]; Ulwi retinuit geldum 1 hid.; Turstin, homo Gisleberti Maminot, retinuit geldum 3 virg. scilicet 4 sol. et 6

In the hundred of CHIPPENHAM are 142 hides. Of these the Barons have in demesne 44 hides and 1 virgate and a half. Of these the King has of the land of Tostig 10 hides in demesne; Edward the Sheriff has 3½ hides; the Church of Corsham 2½ hides; Humfrey de L'Isle 4½ hides; the Abbot of Malmesbury 14½ hides and ½ virgate; Ulwi 1 hide, which Edward the Sheriff gave at the command of the King; Saieva, a widow, 1 virgate; Osbern Gifard 9 hides; and for 80 hides have been paid to the King £24 all but 21 pence. These 21 pence and 9 shillings the 4 collectors of the geld retained.

Warner retained the geld of 1 hide, to wit, 6 shillings (which are now paid); Ulwi retained the geld of 1 hide; Turstin, the tenant of Gislebert Maminot, retained the geld of 3 virgates,



denar., [qui modo\* redditi sunt]; et de 14 hid. et dimid. de terra Tostig quas tenent villani Regis non habet Rex geldum.

\* Qui modo *non* redditi sunt (A); shewing that the various manuscripts were not of precisely the same date.

to wit, 4 shillings and 6 pence (which are now paid); and from 14½ hides from the land of Tostig which the King's villans hold, the King has no geld.

The Hundred of CHIPPENHAM was formerly of much less extent than now. The two ancient hundreds which have been just described, *viz.*, THORNGRAVE and DUNELAWE, were subsequently merged in it. The estates belonging to the Abbot of Glastonbury, which were originally comprised within it, were afterwards transferred to a separate and scattered hundred, called that of NORTH DAMERHAM. See above, p. 160, under "Thorngrove Hundred."

The manors alluded to in the above summary, and their respective owners, appear to be the following:—

COSSEHAM	p.	11	...	Corsham	...	THE KING, OF THE LAND OF EARL TOSTIG.
LACOCK	„	71	...	Lacock	...	EDWARD OF SALISBURY.
COSSEHAM*	„	11	...	Corsham	...	CHURCH OF CORSHAM.
COLERNE	„	88	...	Colerne	...	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE.
A small holding not named	,	142			...	SAIEVA, a Widow.
BREME	„	38	...	Bremhill	...	ABBOT OF MALMESBURY.
LANGFEL	„	71	...	Langley Burrel		WLWI.
TERINTONE	„	118	...	Tytherton	...	OSBERN GIFARD.
<hr/>						
DIGERIC.	„	101	...	Ditteridge	...	WARNER, under WILLIAM DE OW.
ETONE	„	28	...	Yatton Keynes	...	TURSTIN, under GISLE- BERT MAMINOT, Bishop of Lisieux.

\* This refers to the manor which belonged to the Church at CORSHAM. According to the Exchequer Domesday, this manor was in the hands of the Abbey of St. STEPHEN, at CAEN.

## 6. CRICKLADE HUNDRED.

In hundreto de CRECHELADE\* sunt 49 hid. Ex his habent Barones 20 hid. in dominio. Inde habet Abbas de Craneburna 10 hid. in dominio; Rainbold 5 hid.; Hunfridus [de Insula] 2 hid. et dimid.; Comes Rogerius 2 hid. et dimid.; et pro 29 hid. redditæ sunt Regi 8 libr. et 14 sol. et 6† denar.

\* Crichalade A. Crichelada B.

† Et 1 denar A.

In the hundred of CRICKLADE are 49 hides. Of these the Barons have 20 hides in demesne. Of them the Abbot of Cranbourn has 10 hides in demesne; Rainbold 5 hides; Humfrey de L'Isle 2½ hides; the Earl Roger 2½ hides; and for 29 hides have been paid to the King £8 14s. 6d.



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## 8. WORTH [HIGHWORTH] HUNDRED.

In hundreto de WORDE\* sunt 60 hid. De his habent Barones 22 hid. et dimid. in dominio. Inde habet Rex 4 hid. in dominio. Tuoldus 6 hid. et dimid.; Robertus filius Roulf 7 hid.; Grimbaldus 5 hid.; et pro 30 hid. et dimid. et tercia parte dimid. hid. redditæ sunt Regi 9 libr. et 4 sol.

De 5 hid. quas tenent villani de terra Haroldi non habet Rex geldum. De 2 hidis [quas Tuoldus dedit nepti suæ] Gunterus retinuit geldum præter 12 denar.

\* Worda. C.

In the hundred of WORTH are 60 hides. Of these the Barons have  $22\frac{1}{2}$  hides in demesne. Of them the King has 4 hides in demesne. Tuold 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hides; Robert Fitz-Rolf 7 hides; Grimbald 5 hides; and for  $30\frac{1}{2}$  hides and the third part of half a hide are paid to the King £9 4s.

From 5 hides which the King's villans hold of the land of Harold, the King has no geld. From 2 hides, which Tuold gave to his granddaughter, Gunter retained the geld except 12 pence.

This Hundred contained originally a few estates lying in the north-east portion of the county, and was of much smaller extent than now. In the Hundred Rolls it is called "ALTEL-BURGH," and sometimes "WORTH." Some information will be found in Jackson's Aubrey, p. 150, relating to this Hundred.

As far as they can be identified, the manors above alluded to, and their respective owners, are conjectured to be the following :—

ETTONE	p. 59	...	<i>Eaton</i>	...	TUOLD.
RUSTESELLE	„ 86	...	<i>Lushill</i>	...	GUNTER, under HUMFREY DE L'ISLE.
HANTONE	„ 113	...	<i>Hinton</i>	...	ROBERT FITZ-ROLF.
STANTONE	„ 137	...	<i>Stanton Fitz-Waryn</i>	...	GRIMBALD.

## 9. STAPLE HUNDRED.

In hundreto de STAPLA sunt 52 hid. De his habent Barones in dominio 32 hid. et 3 virg. et dimid. Inde habet Rex 5 hid. in dominio de terra Haroldi;\* Abbas de Malmesberia 21 hid. et dimid.; Odo de Wincestra 4 hid. et dimid.; Warinus 2 hid. dimid. virg. minus; et pro 14 hid. et dimid. virg. redditæ sunt Regi 4 libr. et 4 sol. et 9 denar. De 5 hid. de terra Haroldi quas tenent villani Regis non habet Rex geldum.

\* Terra Comitum Haroldi. B.

In the hundred of STAPLE are 52 hides. Of these the Barons have 32 hides and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  virgates in demesne. Of these the King has 5 hides in demesne of the land of Harold; the Abbot of Malmesbury  $21\frac{1}{2}$  hides; Odo of Winchester  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hides; Warin 2 hides all but half a virgate; and for 14 hides and half a virgate, are paid to the King £4 4s. 9d. From the five hides of the land of Harold which the King's villans hold the King has no geld.



The Hundred of STAPLE is now united with those of HIGHWORTH and CRICKLADE. Some particulars respecting it will be found in Jackson's Aubrey, p. 150.

The manors above alluded to are, it is conceived, the following:—

LIDIARDE	p.	15	...	<i>Lydiard Millicent</i>	...	THE KING.
PIRITONE	„	39	...	<i>Pirton</i>	...	ABBOT OF MALMESBURY.
COLECOT	„	130	...	<i>Colecot</i>	...	ODO OF WINCHESTER.
CELEWRDE	„	149	...	<i>Chelworth</i>	...	WARIN, THE BOWMAN.

## 10. KINGSBRIDGE HUNDRED.

In hundreto de CHINGBRIGGE sunt 110 hid. et dimid. De his habent Barones 40 hid. et dimid. in dominio. Inde habet Edwardus Vicecomes 8 hid.; Walchelinus Episcopus 5 hid.; Henricus de Ferieres 4 hid. et dimid.; Wilbertus 3 hid. et dimid.; Rogerius 1 virg.; Abbas Malmesberiensis 8 hid.; Gislebertus de Bretevilla\* 4 hid. et 1 virg.; Turstin, camerarius, 2 hid. et dimid.; Hunfridus 4 hid. et dimid.; et pro 64 hid. et dimid. redditæ sunt Regi 19 lib. et 6 sol. et 10 denar. Turchitillus et Hugolinus retinuerunt geldum dimid. hid. [de qua debet reddi geldum]. Odo, homo Baiocensis Episcopi, retinuit geldum 5 hid.

\* Gislebertus de Cliva. A.

In the hundred of KINGSBRIDGE are 110½ hides. Of these the Barons have 40½ hides in demesne. Of them, Edward the Sheriff has 8 hides; Bishop Walchelin 5 hides; Henry de Ferieres 4½ hides; Wilbert 3½ hides; Roger 1 virgate; the Abbot of Malmesbury 8 hides; Gilbert de Breteville 4 hides and 1 virgate; Turstin, the chamberlain, 2½ hides; Humfrey 4½ hides; and for 64½ hides are paid to the King £19 6s. 10d. Turchitil and Hugolin retained the geld of half a hide from which geld ought to have been paid. Odo, tenant of the Bishop of Baieux, retained the geld of 5 hides.

The Hundred of KINGSBRIDGE was formerly of much smaller extent than at the present time. It now includes the old Hundreds of BLACHEGRAVE and THORNHILL. See Jackson's Aubrey, p. 162.

Many of the manors alluded to above are described in the Exchequer Domesday under the generic term—CLIVE. For such as are left without the modern names being added, the reader is referred to the alphabetical analysis in a subsequent part of this volume, where, in most cases, some conjecture is given as to what manor is intended.

STOCHE	p.	68	...	<i>Braden-Stoke</i>	...	EDWARD [OF SALISBURY], THE SHERIFF.
CLIVE	„	19	...	<i>Bush-ton [= Bishops-ton]</i>	...	BISHOP WALCHELIN [OF WINCHESTER].
WADHULLE	„	25	...	<i>Woodhill (in Cliff Pipard)</i>	...	BISHOP OF BAIEUX.
CLIVE	„	108	...		...	HENRY DE FERIERES.
CLIVE	„	148	...		...	WILBERT.
CLIVE	„	83	...	<i>Clevancy</i>	...	ROGER.
HIWEI	„	34	...	<i>Highway</i>	...	ABBOT OF MALMESBURY.
CLIVE	„	95	...	<i>Cliff Pipard</i>	...	GILBERT DE BRETEVILLE.



CLIVE	p. 148	...	...	TURSTIN, THE CHAMBER- LAIN.
CLIVE?	„ 87	...	<i>Cliff Pipard</i>	HUMFREY [DE L'ISLE].
<hr/>				
LITTLECOTE	„ 92	...	<i>Littlecote</i>	{ TURCHITIL and HUGOLIN.

### 11. BLACHEGRAVE HUNDRED.

In hundreto de BLACHEGRAVE sunt 165 hid. et dimid. virg. De his habent Rex et Barones in dominio 71 hid. et dimid. virg. Inde Rex habet de terra Alberici Comitis 24 hid.; Episcopus Walchelinus 15 hid.; Aldredus frater Odonis 8 hid.; Gislebertus de Bretevilla 8 hid.; Milo Crispinus 6 hid.; Aluredus de Merleberge 3 hid.; Odinus camerarius 6 hid.; Aluric parvus dimid. hid.; Uluricus 1 virg.; Alnotus dimid. virg.

Raginaldus Canutus de terra Milonis retinuit geldum dimid. hid.; Alduinus et frater ejus retinuerunt geldum dimid. hid. et dimid. virg. quas tenent de Aluredo; Uluricus 1 virg. quam tenet de Rege; Wadardus retinuit geldum 1 hid.; et pro 91 hid. et 3 virg. et dimid. sunt redditæ Regi 27 lib. et 10 sol. et 6 denar.

In the hundred of BLACHEGRAVE are 165 hides and half a virgate. Of these the King and Barons have in demesne 71 hides and half a virgate. Of these the King has of the land of Earl Alberic 24 hides; Bishop Walchelin 15 hides; Aldred, the brother of Odo, 8 hides; Gilbert de Breteville, 8 hides; Milo Crispin 6 hides; Alured of Marlborough 3 hides; Odin, the chamberlain, 6 hides; Aluric 'parvus' a half hide; Uluric 1 virgate; Alnot half a virgate.

Reginald Canut retained the geld of half a hide of the land of Milo; Alduin and his brother retained the geld of half a hide and half a virgate which they hold of Alured; Uluric, of one virgate which he holds of the King; Wadard retained the geld of 1 hide; and for 91 hides and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  virgates are paid to the King £27 10s. 6d.

This is now part of the Hundred of KINGSBRIDGE. It is mentioned as a distinct hundred in the Nomina Villarum (A.D. 1316), where it occurs as 'BLAKINGROVE,' though several manors originally belonging to it seem by that time to have been transferred to that of KINGSBRIDGE. The name 'BLAGROVE' still remains as the designation of two farms in the neighbourhood of LYDIARD TREGOZ.

The manors and owners referred to are conjectured to be the following:—

ELECOME	p. 63	...	<i>Elcomb</i>	...	THE KING [of the land of EARL ALBERIC].
ELENDUNE	„ 19	...	<i>Elingdon</i>	...	BISHOP WALCHELIN [WINCHESTER].
WERVETONE	„ 136	...	<i>Wroughton</i>	...	ALDRED.
BECHENHALLE	„ 94	...	<i>Binknoll</i>	...	GILBERT DE BRETE- VILLE.
WODETONE	„ 91	...	<i>Wootton Basset</i>	...	MILO CRISPIN.



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ARDESCOTE	p. 130	...	<i>Erdescote (now Earls court)</i>	...	STEPHEN [THE CAR- PENTER].
LEDENTONE	„ 44	...	<i>Liddington</i>	...	ABBESS OF SHAFTESBURY.

## 13. SELKLEY HUNDRED.

In hundreto de SELCHELAI sunt 197 hid. dimid. virg. minus. De his habent Barones in dominio 94 hid. et 3 virg. et dimid. Rex habet de terra Wigodi 18 hid.; Milo Crispin 6 hid.; Harding 3 hid.; Stephanus carpentarius 3 hid. et dimid.; Hunfridus 8 hid.; Alueredus 6 hid. et 3 virg.; Radulfus 3 hid.; Durandus vicecomes 1 hid. et dimid.; Robertus [de Braiosa] 2 hid.\* [quas tenet de Willelmo de Braiosa]; Walchelinus Episcopus 8 hid. et dimid. virg.; Abbatissa de Wiltonia 7 hid.; Abbatissa de Wincestra 1 hid. et dimid.; Abbas de Glastingeberia 9 hid.; Gislebertus Gifard 2 hid. et dimid. et dimid. virg.\* [quas tenet de Abbate Glastingeberiensis]; Abbatissa Ambresberiensis 3 hid.; Hunfridus de Insula 4 hid. et 1 virg.; Robertus filius Roulf 5 hid.; Gislebertus de Bretevilla 7 hid. et 1 virg.; Edwardus† vicecomes dimid. hid. [quam tenet predecessor ejus ad gablam]; et pro 97 hid. dimid. virg. minus redditæ sunt Regi 29 lib. et 16 denar.

\* To each of these entries *MS. C.* adds 'retinuit geldum.'

† In *MS. C.* we have it, 'Tainus quidam Edwardi vicecomitis retinuit geldum dimid. hid.'

In the hundred of SELKLEY are 197 hides, all but half a virgate. Of these the Barons have in demesne 94 hides and 3½ virgates. The King has of the land of Wigod 18 hides; Milo Crispin 6 hides; Harding 3 hides; Stephen the carpenter 3½ hides; Humfrey 8 hides; Alured 6 hides and 3 virgates; Radulf 3 hides; Durand the Sheriff 1 hide and a half; Robert de Braiose 2 hides, which he holds of William de Braiose; Bishop Walchelin 8 hides and half a virgate; the Abbess of Wilton 7 hides; the Abbess of Winchester 1 hide and a half; the Abbot of Glastonbury 9 hides; Gilbert Gifard 2½ hides and half a virgate, which he holds of the Abbot of Glastonbury; the Abbess of Ambresbury 3 hides; Humfrey de L'Isle 4 hides and 1 virgate; Robert Fitz-Rolf 5 hides; Gilbert de Breteville 7 hides and 1 virgate; Edward the Sheriff half a hide, which his predecessor holds at a rent; and for 97 hides all but half a virgate there are paid to the King £29 1s. 4d.

The Hundred of SELKLEY would seem to be of the same extent now as in ancient times. In the Hundred Rolls II., 256, 263, a number of details are given concerning the estates and their owners, in the time both of Henry III., and of Edward I.

It is not quite easy to identify all the manors above alluded to. In the case of two or three they have been supplied from conjecture.

ALDEBORNE	p. 11	...	<i>Aldbourn</i>	...	} THE KING.
OCHEBORNE	„ 15	...	<i>Ogbourn</i>	...	
OCHEBURNE	„ 93	...	<i>Ogbourn</i>	...	MILO CRISPIN.
OCHEBURNE	„ 139	...	<i>Ogbourn</i>	...	HARDING.
[Manor not named]	„ 130	...	...	...	STEPHEN, THE CAR- PENTER.



POLTONE	<i>p</i>	89	...	<i>Polton</i>	...	HUMFREY [DE L'ISLE].
ROCHELIE	„	82	...	<i>Rockley</i>	...	ALURED [OF MARLBOROUGH].
CLATFORD	„	110	...	<i>Clatford</i>	...	RADULPH [DE MORTEMER].
LOCHERIGE	„	97	...	<i>Lockeridge</i>	...	DURAND, THE SHERIFF [OF GLOUCESTER].
ESSAGE	„	102	...	<i>Shaw</i>	...	ROBERT DE BRAIOSE [OF WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE].
OVRETONE	„	20	...	<i>Overton</i>	...	BISHOP WALCHELIN [WINCHESTER].
OVRETONE	„	47	...	<i>Overton</i>	...	ABBESS OF WILTON.
CHENETE	„	121	...	<i>Kennet</i>	...	ABBESS OF WINCHESTER.
WINTREBORNE	„	31	...	<i>Winterbourn Monkton</i>	...	ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY.
WINTREBORNE	„	31	...	<i>Winterbourn Monkton</i>	...	GILBERT GIFARD, under the ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY.
WINTREBURNE	„	54	...	<i>Robson (in Winterbourn Basset)</i>	...	ABBESS OF AMBRESBURY.
WINTREBURNE	„	89	...	<i>Winterbourn Basset</i>	...	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE.
MORDONE?	„	113	...	<i>Moredon</i>	...	ROBERT FITZ-ROLF.
HENTONE	„	95	...	<i>Broad Hinton</i>	...	GILBERT DE BRETEVILLE.
ROCHELIE?	„	71	...	<i>Rockley</i>	...	EDWARD THE SHERIFF [OF SALISBURY].

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#### 14. RAMSBURY HUNDRED.

In hundreto de RAMESBERIA sunt 90 hid. De his habet Osmundus Episcopus 30 hid. in dominio, et pro 60 hid. redditæ sunt Regi 18 libr.

In the hundred of RAMSBURY are 90 hides. Of these, Bishop Osmund has 30 hides in demesne, and for 60 hides are paid to the King £18.

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This is described in the Hundred Rolls II., 231, as a "free Hundred belonging to the church at Sarum, in virtue of an ancient grant by King Offa." The seat of the first Bishopric established for Wiltshire was at RAMSBURY. The name was originally "*hræfenes-byrig*," *i.e.* Ravens-bury,—hence its Bishops styled themselves "Episcopi *Corvinensis* Ecclesie."

The manor of RAMSBURY, which was co-extensive with the Hundred, included BISHOPSTON,—BAYDON,—and AXFORD.

RAMESBERIE	<i>p.</i>	23	...	<i>Ramsbury</i>	...	BISHOP OSMUND [OF SARUM].
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## 15. BRADFORD HUNDRED.

In hundreto de BRADEFORD sunt 99 hid. Ex his habent Barones 24 hid. et dimid. virg. in dominio. Inde habet Abbatisa Sancti Edwardi 14 hid.; Hunfridus 4 hid. et dimid.; Sawardus 2 hid. et dimid. et dimid. virg.; Ulf dimid. hid.; Osmundus Latimarus 3 virg. et dimid.; Ascerus 1 hid. et dimid. virg. Rex habet dimid. hid. vastatæ terræ, et pro 73 hid. et 3 virg. et dimid. redditæ sunt Regi 22 libr. et 9 sol. et 1 denar.

In the hundred of BRADFORD are 99 hides. Of these the Barons have 24 hides and half a virgate in demesne. Of these the Abbess of St. Edward has 14 hides; Humphrey  $14\frac{1}{2}$  hides; Saward  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides and half a virgate; Ulf half a hide; Osmund Latimar  $3\frac{1}{2}$  virgates; Ascer 1 hide and half a virgate. The King has half a hide of waste land, and for 73 hides and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  virgates are paid to the King £22 9s. 1d.

It would appear probable that CHALDFIELD, now in this Hundred, was originally in that of MELKSHAM, see below, p. 171. Moreover, WESTWOOD,—now, as part of the possessions of the monastery of St. Swithin, Winchester, transferred to the ragged Hundred of ELSTUB—was originally part of that of BRADFORD. With these exceptions, the Hundred of BRADFORD would seem anciently to have been of the same extent as now. The Manor and Hundred were granted to the Abbess of Shaftesbury by King Ethelred, A.D. 1001, and they continued to be held by that religious house till the dissolution of monasteries in the time of Henry VIII.

The manors and owners alluded to in the above summary are the following:—

BRADEFORD	p.	43	...	<i>Bradford</i>	...	ABBESS OF ST. EDWARD [SHAFTESBURY].
BROCTONE	,,	85	...	<i>Broughton Gifford</i>	...	HUMFREY [DE L'ISLE].
BROCTUNE	,,	143	...	<i>Broughton Parva (Monkton)</i>	...	SAWARD.
BODEBERIE	,,	139	...	<i>Budbury</i>	...	ULF.
PONBERIE	,,	130	...	<i>Pomeroy</i>	...	OSMUND [LATIMAR].
BERRELEGE	,,	134	...	<i>Berlegh</i>	...	AS CER [AZOR].

## 16. MELKSHAM HUNDRED.

In hundreto de MELCHESAM sunt 86 hid. et 13 carucatæ nunquam geldantes de terra Haroldi. Has habet Rex in dominio. De predictis hidis habent Barones in dominio 32 hid. et dimid. virg. Inde habet Rex de terra Haroldi 9 hid. in dominio; Brictricus 8 hid. et dimid.; Aluricus 2 hid.; Liesman 2 hid.; Ernulfus de Hesding 1 hid. et 3 virg.; Willelmus Corniola

In the hundred of MELKSHAM are 86 hides and 13 carucates paying no geld of the land of Harold. These the King has in demesne. Of the aforesaid hides the Barons have in demesne 32 hides and half a virgate. Of these the King has of the land of Harold 9 hides in demesne; Brictric 8 hides and a half; Aluric 2 hides; Liesman 2 hides; Ernulf de Hesding 1 hide and



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2 hid. et\* 2 partes 1 virg. ; Nigellus presbyter 1 hid. ; et pro 50 hid. et 3 virg. et† tertia parte 1 virg. redditæ sunt Regi 15 libr. et 5 sol. De 10 hid. quas tenent villani Regi de terra Haroldi non habet Rex geldum. Collectores geldi de Cepeham receperunt [21 sol.] in hoc hundreto geldum de 3 hid. et dimid. [quæ adjacent hundreto de Calna] et hoc retinuerunt.

\* 7 acras. A.B.

† 3 acris. A.B.

Maldoith 2 hides and 2 parts of 1 virgate ; Nigel a priest 1 hide ; and for 50 hides and 3 virgates and the third part of 1 virgate are paid to the King £15 5s. From 10 hides, which the King's villans hold of the land of Harold, the King has no geld. The collectors of the geld for Chippenham received 21 shillings in this hundred as geld for 3½ hides which are adjacent to the hundred of Calne, and this they retained.

The Hundred of CALNE would seem to be of the same extent as formerly with the exception of BROMHAM, which is now in the hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS.

What is the manor alluded to in the above entry, as possessed by the Abbess of Wilton, has not been ascertained. None of those so held, according to the Great Domesday (see pp. 45, 51), appear to have been in this Hundred. The rest, together with their respective owners, would appear to be the following :—

BROMHAM	p.	13	...	<i>Bromham</i>	...	THE KING, of the land of QUEEN EDITHA.*
EDINTONE	„	65	...	<i>Heddington</i>	...	EDWARD, THE SHERIFF [OF SALISBURY].
CALESTONE	„	125	...	<i>Calston</i>	...	RICHARD PUIGNANT.
ETESBERIE	„	122	...	<i>Yatesbury</i>	...	ALURED OF SPAIN.
CALESTONE	„	75	...	<i>Calston</i>	...	THE WIFE OF EDRIC [under ERNULF DE HESDING].
CALESTONE	„	121	...	<i>Calston</i>	...	GUNFRID MALDOITH.
CAUNA, CHURCH OF	„	7	...	<i>Lands belonging to the Church of Calne</i>		NIGEL, A PRIEST.

\* In the Exchequer Domesday it is spoken of as the land of 'Earl Harold,' p. 13.

## 18. WHERWELSDOWN HUNDRED.

In hundreto de WERVESDONE sunt 78 hid. De his habent Barones in dominio 21 hid. et dimid. et dimid. virg. Inde habet Abbatisa de Rumeseio 11 hid. ; Ernulfus de Hesding 6 hid. et 1 virg. ; Brictricus 3 hid. et dimid. et dimid. virg. ; Herveius de Wiltona 3 virg. et 1 acram ; et pro 56 hid. et 1 virg. et dimid. redditæ sunt Regi 16 libr. et 18 sol. et 3 denar.

In the hundred of WHERWELSDOWN are 78 hides. Of these the Barons have 21½ hides and half a virgate in demesne. Of these, the Abbess of Romsey has 11 hides ; Ernulf de Hesding 6 hides and 1 virgate ; Brictric 3½ hides and half a virgate ; Hervey of Wilton 3 virgates and 1 acre ; and for 56 hides and 1 virgate and a half are paid to the King £16 18s. 3d.



This corresponds with the present hundred of WHERWELSDOWN. As far as we can judge, its limits have remained unaltered from very early times. The Lordship of the Hundred was bestowed on the Abbess of Romsey by King Edgar. The manors and owners alluded to are the following :—

EDENDONE	p.	52	...	<i>Edington</i>	}	...	ABBESS OF ROMSEY.
AISTONE	,,	53	...	<i>Steeple Ashton</i>			
CHIVELE	,,	74	...	<i>Keevil</i>		...	ERNULF DE HESDING.
COVELESTONE	,,	131	...	<i>East Coulston</i>			BRICTRIC.
EDENDONE	,,	144	...	<i>Edington</i>		...	HERVEY OF WILTON.

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### 19. CANNINGS HUNDRED.

In hundreto de CANINGA\* sunt 70 hid. Inde habet Osmundus Episcopus 10 hid. in dominio, et pro 60 hid. redditæ sunt Regi 18 libr.

\* Canenge. A.

In the hundred of CANNINGS are 70 hides. Of these, Bishop Osmund has 10 hides in demesne, and for 60 hides there are paid to the King £18.

The Hundred of CANNINGS belonged to the Bishops of Sarum. In the Hundred Rolls (II. 231) it is described as a "free hundred of the Bishop of Sarum, appertaining to the Church of Sarum from an ancient grant." It comprised the present parish of Bishop's CANNINGS, including SOUTH BROOM,—RYNDWEY (Roundway),—and COTES. HYWEY (Highway) was afterwards included in this hundred (Nom. Vill.), that manor having been ceded to the Bishops of Sarum by the Abbots of Malmesbury. See Jackson's Aubrey, p. 60.

CAININGHAM	p.	22	...	<i>Bishop's Cannings</i>	...	BISHOP OSMUND [OF SARUM].
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### 20. RUGEBERG HUNDRED.

In hundreto de RUGEBERGA sunt 96 hid. et 3 virg. et dimid. De his habent Barones 22 hid. in dominio. Inde habet Rex 5 hid. in dominio; Osmundus Episcopus 10 hid. in dominio; Robertus Blondus 1 hid.; Robertus Marescal 7 hid.; et pro 60 hid. et 3 virg. et dimid. redditæ sunt Regi 18 libr. et 5 sol. et 4 denar.

Willelmus de Aldeleia retinuit geldum 1 hid. et dimid. quas Robertus Blondus dedit sibi de dominio suo cum filia. Robertus de Albamarla retinuit geldum 2 hid. et dimid. quas Robertus Blondus dedit sibi de dominio suo cum filia. Et villani Regis retinuerunt geldum 5 hid. de terra Tostig.\*

\* De terra Haroldi. B.

In the hundred of RUGEBERG are 96 hides and 3½ virgates. Of these the Barons have 22 hides in demesne. Of these the King has 5 hides in demesne; Bishop Osmund 10 hides in demesne; Robert Blond 1 hide; Robert Marescal 7 hides; and for 60 hides and 3½ virgates are paid to the King £18 5s. 4d.

William de Aldeleia retained the geld of 1 hide and a half which Robert Blond gave him from his demesne with his daughter. Robert de Albemarle retained the geld of 2 hides and a half which Robert Blond gave him from his demesne with his daughter. And the King's villans retained the geld of 5 hides from the land of Tostig.



This ancient Hundred, the name of which, RUGE-BERG, means the "rough," or hoar, "barrow," is now divided between those of POTTERNE, CANNINGS, and SWANBOROUGH. At the commencement of the 14th century there were two hundreds of this name, one called "RUGEBERG REGIS," and the other "RUGEBERG EPISCOPI." See Hund. R. II., 231, and Jackson's Aubrey, p. 308.

The manors alluded to, with their respective owners, appear to be the following:—

THEODULVESIDE	p.	10	...	Tilshead	...	THE KING.
POTERNE	,,	21	...	Pottern	...	BISHOP OSMUND [OF SARUM.]
LAVENTONE	,,	126	...	West Lavington	...	ROBERT BLOND.
LAVENTONE	,,	126	...	East Lavington	...	ROBERT MARESCAL.

## 21. STODFALD HUNDRED.

In hundreto de STODFALDA sunt 93 hid. et 1 virg. De his habent Barones in dominio 41 hid. et 3 virg. et dimid. Inde habet Abbatisa Wintoniæ\* 10 hid. et dimid. ; Hunfridus 4 hid. ; Edwardus vicecomes 2 hid. et 3 virg. et dimid. ; Estrit 1 hid. et dimid. ; Aluredus de Merlberg 8 hid. et dimid. ; Durandus de Glowecestra 7 hid. et dimid. ; Comes Moritonii 7 hid. ; et pro 51 hid. et 1 virg. redditæ sunt Regi 15 libr. et 7 sol. et 7 denar.

Tres Taini Edwardi vice-comitis [qui tenent ad gablam 1 hid. et dimid. et qui prius tenuerunt] retinuerunt geldum.

\* Wiltoniæ, C., but this must evidently be a mistake of the scribe.  
† Estrild. C.

In the hundred of STODFALD are 93 hides and 1 virgate. Of these the Barons have in demesne 41 hides and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  virgates. Of these, the Abbess of Winchester has  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hides ; Humfrey 4 hides ; Edward, the Sheriff, 2 hides and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  virgates ; Estrit 1 hide and a half ; Alured of Marlborough  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hides ; Durand of Gloucester  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hides ; the Earl Morton 7 hides ; and for 51 hides and 1 virgate are paid to the King £15 7s. 7d.

Three Thanes of Edward the Sheriff, who hold at a rent 1 hide and a half, and who formerly held the land, retained the geld of the same.

The Hundred of STODFALD is now included in that of SWANBOROUGH. The name is from the Anglo-Saxon *Stód-fald*, and means simply the "fold," or place, for horses. The estates alluded to, and their respective owners, would seem to be the following:—

JERCHESFONTE	p.	51	...	Erchfont	...	ABBESS OF ST. MARY, WINCHESTER.
CANINGE	,,	52	...	All-Cannings	...	
STERTE	,,	85	...	Stert	...	HUMFREY [DE L'ISLE].
ECESATINGETONE	,,	65	...	Etchilhampton (spelt sometimes Ashlington, or Ashelton)	...	EDWARD THE SHERIFF [OF SALISBURY].
ECESATINGETONE	,,	75	...	Etchilhampton	...	ESTRIT [? THE WIFE OF EDRIC].
ADELINGTONE	,,	79	...	Allington	...	ALURED OF MARL- BOROUGH.
CERITONE	,,	96	...	Chirton	...	DURAND OF GLOUCESTER.
COWIC	,,	57	...	Conock	...	EARL MORTON.



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## 23. WESTBURY HUNDRED.

In hundreto de WESTBERIA sunt 40 hid. et 7 carucatae nunquam geldantes; has habet Rex in doninio; et Willelmus Scuet\* [de his habet] 2 hid. et dimid. in dominio; et pro 2 hid. redditus sunt Regi 12 sol.; et pro 35 hid. et dimid. quas tenent villani Regis de terra Reginæ Edithæ non habet Rex geldum.

\* Escuet. A.

In the hundred of WESTBURY are 40 hides, and 7 carucates paying no geld; these the King has in demesne; and William Scuet has of these, 2½ hides in demesne and for 2 hides are paid to the King 12 shillings; and for 35½ hides which the King's villans hold of the land of Queen Editha the King has no geld.

The Hundred of WESTBURY would seem to be the same extent now as formerly, and to be co-extensive with the Manor which included BRATTON, DILTON, and LEIGH. The manors alluded to, and their owners, are the following:—

WESTBERIE	p.	13	...	Westbury	...	THE KING, OF THE LAND OF QUEEN EDITHA.
WESTBERIE	,,	147	...	Westbury	...	WILLIAM SCUET [SCUDET].

## 24. WARMINSTER HUNDRED.

In hundreto de WARMINSTER sunt 89 hid. et dimid. De his habent Barones in dominio 30 hid. et 1 virg. Inde habet Abbatissa de Sancto Edwardo 7 hid. et 3 virg.; Rogerus de Curcello 5 hid. et dimid.; Aluredus de Merleberg 6 hid.; Edwardus vice-comes 4 hid.; Nigellus medicus 2 hid.; Willelmus filius Widonis 4 hid.; Albericus 1 hid.; Sanctus Stephanus de Fonteneio 2 hid. quas tenet adhuc Alricus\* predecessor ejus; et pro 56 hid. redditæ sunt Regi 16 libr. et 16 sol.

[Hic est inventa 1 hida quæ non reddidit geldum postquam Willelmus Rex habuit regnum; eam tenent Ansfridus et Rainboldus. A.]

\* In MS. C. this entry is thus given,—“Alricus prepositus S. Stephani de Fonteneio retinuit geldum de 2 hidis.”

In the hundred of WARMINSTER are 89½ hides. Of these the Barons have in demesne 30 hides and 1 virgate. Of these the Abbess of St. Edward has 7 hides and 3 virgates; Roger de Curcelle 5½ hides; Alured of Marlborough 6 hides; Edward the sheriff 4 hides; Nigel the physician 2 hides; William Fitz-Widon 4 hides; Alberic 1 hide; The Abbey of St. Stephen of Fontenay 2 hides which Alric the previous tenant still holds; and for 56 hides are paid to the King £16 16s.

Here was found 1 hide which has not paid geld since King William had the kingdom; Ansfrid and Rainbold hold it.

The Hundred of WARMINSTER would appear to be of the same extent now as in olden times, even to the including of certain manors. such as DINTON, and FISHERTON DELAMERE, which are locally situated in other hundreds.



The manors alluded to, and their respective owners, are the following :—

DOMNITONE	p. 44	...	<i>Dinton</i>	...	ABBESS OF ST. EDWARD [SHAFTESBURY.]
FISERTONE	„ 114	...	<i>Fisherton Delamere</i>	...	ROGER DE CORCELLE.
NORTONE	„ 82	...	<i>Norton Bavent</i>	...	ALURED OF MARLBOROUGH.
BISCOPESTREU	„ 70	...	<i>Bishopstrow</i>	...	EDWARD THE SHERIFF [OF SALISBRUY].
SUDTONE	„ 124	...	<i>Sutton</i>	...	NIGEL, THE PHYSICIAN.
SUTONE	„ 107	...	<i>Sutton</i>	...	WILLIAM FITZ-WIDON.
SMALEBROC	„ 149	...	<i>Smallbrook</i>	...	ALBERIC [THE CHAMBERLAIN.]
MIDELTONE	„ 117	...	<i>Middleton</i>	...	ABBAY OF ST. STEPHEN OF FONTENAY.
OPETONE	„ 78	...	} <i>Upton Scudamore</i>	...	RAINBOLD AND ANSFRID.
OPETONE	„ 102	...			

## 25. HEYTESBURY HUNDRED.

In hundreto de HESTREDEBERIA\* sunt 137 hid. et dimid. De his habent Barones Regis 52 hid. in dominio. Edwardus vice-comes habet 17 hid. et dimid. et dimid. virg.; Osbernus Gifard 5 hid. [et de dimid. hid. Ailsi prefectus ejus retenuit geldum, et pro hac dimid. hid. vadiavit Regi 3 sol.]; Rainburgis 3 hid. et dimid.; Hunfridus 3 hid. et dimid.; Walerannus 3 hid. et dimid.; Giraldus 6 hid. et 1 virg. et dimid.; Alwardus Culling 2 hid.; Levit 2 hid.; Abbas de Glastingeberia 5 hid.; Ecclesia Beccensis [per monachum qui custodit villam] retinuit geldum de 10 hid. quæ datæ fuerunt pro anima Reginæ; Abbatissa de Romeseia 1 hid. et dimid.; Gunduinus 2 hid. 4 acris minus, et de his 4 acris debet geldum [et vadiavit Waltero 5 denar.]; et pro 74 hid. redditæ sunt Regi 21 libr. et 13 sol. et 8 denar. Quatuor collectores geldi retinuerunt 10 sol. et 4 denar. quos recuperaverunt Walterus et socii ejus; et super 1

\* Extredeberie. A.

In the hundred of HEYTESBURY are 137½ hides. Of these the King's Barons have 52 hides in demesne. Edward the sheriff has 17½ hides and half a virgate; Osbern Gifard 5 hides, and of half a hide Ailsi his bailiff retained the geld, and for this half hide gave security to the King for 3 shillings; Rainburgis 3½ hides; Humfrey 3½ hides; Waleran 3½ hides; Girald 6 hides and 1 virgate and a half; Alward Culling 2 hides; Levit 2 hides; the Abbot of Glastonbury 5 hides; the church of Bec by the monk who has custody of the manor, retained the geld of 10 hides which were given for the soul of the Queen; the Abbess of Romsey 1 hide and a half; Gunduin 2 hides all but 4 acres, and for these 4 acres he owes geld, and gave security to Walter for 5 pence: and for 74 hides are paid to the King £21 13s. 8d. The four collectors of the geld retained 10 shillings and 4 pence which Walter and his colleagues recovered; and for one



hid. quam invenerunt homines hundreti, de qua tenent Vrso dimid. virg., Ricardus, homo Osmundi, dimid. virg., Durandus dimid. virg., Albericus dimid. virg., Edgarus dimid. hid., debent habere predicti 6 sol.†

† In *MS. C.* the names of the five holders are given with the simple addition, "retinuerunt geldum 1 hid." The details of the last clause are given from *MS. A.*

hide which the men of the hundred discovered, of which Urso holds half a virgate, Richard, the tenant of Osmund, half a virgate, Durand half a virgate, Alberic half a virgate, Edgar half a hide, the aforesaid collectors ought to have 6 shillings.

With the exception of the transfer of the manor of **LONGBRIDGE DEVEREL** to the Hundred of **SOUTH DAMERHAM**, as part of the possessions of the Abbot of Glastonbury (*p.* 28, note), the Hundred of **HEYTESBURY** would appear to be of the same extent now as formerly. Of the manors alluded to above, two, of small extent, cannot be satisfactorily accounted for by any entry in the Exchequer Domesday. The others are probably as follows:—

CETRE	<i>p.</i> 69	...	<i>Chittern.</i>	}	...	EDWARD THE SHERIFF	
CETRE	" 69	...	<i>Chittern</i>				[OF SALISBURY.]
BOIENTONE	" 69	...	<i>Boyton</i>				
ORCESTONE	" 116	...	<i>Orcheston St. George</i>	}	...	OSBERN GIFFARD.	
COTEFORD	" 117	...	<i>Ashton Giffard, in</i>				
			<i>Codford St. Peter</i>				
DEVREL	" 117	...	<i>Hill Deverel</i>				
[ESTATE NOT NAMED]	" 144	...			...	RAINBURGIS.	
WILI	" 88	}	<i>Great &amp; Little Bath-</i>	}	...	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE.	
WILRENONE	" 89					<i>ampton on Wyly.</i>	
COTEFORD	" 104	...	<i>Codford St. Mary</i>		...	WALERAN, THE HUNTS-	
						MAN.	
UPTONE	" 55	...	<i>Upton Lovel</i>		...	GIRALD [OF WILTON].	
CUNUCHE	" 133	...	<i>Knook</i>		...	ALWARD CULLING.	
CUNUCHE	" 142	...	<i>Knook</i>		...	LEVIT [LEVIET].	
DEVREL	" 30	...	<i>Longbridge Deverel</i>		...	ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY.	
DEVREL	" 55	...	<i>Brixton Deverel</i>		...	CHURCH OF S. MARY	
						AT BEC.	
WITECLIVE	" 149	...	<i>White-Cleeve</i>			GUNDUIN.	
DEVREL	" 78	...	<i>Hill Deverel</i>			URSO.	
HORNINGHAM	" 84	...	<i>Horningsham</i>		...	RICHARD [HOMO OS-	
						MUNDI].	
DEVREL	" 149	...	<i>Hill Deverel</i>		...	ALBERIC [THE CHAM-	
						BERLAIN].	
DEVREL	" 138	...	<i>Hill Deverel</i>			EDGAR.	



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## 27. KINWARDSTONE HUNDRED.

In hundreto de CHENEWARESTAN\* sunt 196 hid. et 1 virg. De his habent Rex et Barones 48 hid. et 3 virg. in dominio. Inde habet Rex in dominio de terra Reginae Edithæ 13 hid. et 1 virg.; Walchelinus Episcopus 5 hid. et dimid.; Abbas Wintoniensis 16 hid. et 1 virg.; Goda 1 hid. et dimid.; Edricus dimid. hid.; Tuoldus 2 hid. et 1 virg.; Turbertus 1 hid.; Radulfus de Halvilla 3 hid. et dimid.; Henricus de Ferrariis 1 hid.; Robertus filius Radulfi 1 hid. et 1 virg.; Uluricus venator 1 hid.; Ricardus Estormit 1 hid. et 3 virg.

Radulfus de Halvilla retinuit geldum de 1 hid. quam tenet quidam Anglus de eo; Hugo grandis retinuit geldum de 1 hid. et dimid. virg.; Willelmus filius Hugonis retinuit geldum dimid. hid. vastatæ terræ; et de 16 hid. et dimid. de terræ Regina Edithæ, quas tenet villani, Rex non habet geldum; et pro 128 hid. et dimid. redditæ sunt Regi 37 libr. et 12 sol. et 6 denar.

\* MS. A. has no account of this Hundred.

In the hundred of KINWARDSTONE are 196 hides and 1 virgate. Of these the King and the Barons have 48 hides and 3 virgates in demesne. Of these the King has in demesne of the land of Queen Editha 13 hides and 1 virgate; Bishop Walchelin 5½ hides; the Abbot of Winchester 16 hides and 1 virgate; Goda 1 hide and a half; Edric half a hide; Tuold 2 hides and 1 virgate; Turbert 1 hide; Radulf de Halville 3½ hides; Henry de Ferieres 1 hide; Robert Fitz-Rolf 1 hide and 1 virgate; Uluric the huntsman 1 hide; Richard Sturmid 1 hide and 3 virgates.

Radulf de Halville retained the geld of 1 hide which a certain Englishman holds of him; Hugo 'grandis' retained the geld of 1 hide and half a virgate; William, son of Hugo, retained the geld of half a hide of waste land; and from 16½ hides of the land of Queen Editha, which the villans hold, the King has no geld; and for 128½ hides are paid to the King £37 12s. 6d.

The Hundred of KINWARDSTONE, with the exception of one or two manors transferred to that of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, would appear to be of the same extent now as formerly. It was the largest of all the Wiltshire Hundreds. Many of the manors were of small extent. It is not easy to say precisely what manors are alluded to in every case in the above summary. The subjoined list is conjectured to be correct, as far as it goes, of the various holders, and the manors possessed by them, in this Hundred:—

OTONE	p.	13	...	Wootton	...	THE KING, of the Land of QUEEN EDITHA.
HAME	„	18	...	Ham	...	BISHOP WALCHELIN [OF WINCHESTER].
COLEBURNE	„	40	...	Collingbourn Kingston	}	ABBOT OF ST. PETER'S WINCHESTER.
PEVESIE	„	40	...	Pewsey		
STOTECOME	„	137	...	Stitchcomb	...	GODA.
PEVESIE	„	137	...	Pewsey	...	EDRIC.
ULFELA	„	146	...	Wolfhall	...	TUOLD.*
MERTONE	„	146	...	Marten	...	TURBERT.

\* In the Exchequer Domesday, TUOLD is entered only as one of the tenants in the time of the Confessor. This manor nevertheless seems clearly to be the one referred to in the Exon Domesday.



GRASTONE	p. 145	...	Grafton	}	...	RADULF DE HALVILLE.
MERTONE	„ 145	...	Marten			
BURBED	„ 146	...	Burbage			
ULFELA	„ 146	...	Wolfhall			
STANDENE	„ 108	...	Standen Chaworth	...	...	HENRY DE FERIERES.
GRASTONE	„ 145	...	Grafton	...	...	ROBERT FITZ-ROLF.
SCALDEBURNE	„ 140	...	Shalbourn	...	...	ULURIC, THE HUNTS- MAN.
BUBERGE	„ 144	...	Burbage	}	...	RICHARD ESTURMY [STURMID].
GRASTONE	„ 145	...	Grafton			
HAREDONE	„ 145	...	Harding			
SALDEBORNE	„ 145	...	Shalbourn			
GRAFTONE	„ 100	...	Grafton	...	...	HUGO [GRANDIS?] under WILLIAM DE OW.
SCALDEBURNE	„ 120	...	Shalbourn	...	...	WILLIAM [FITZ-HUGH.]

## 28. MERE HUNDRED.

In hundredo de MERA sunt 86 hid. et dimid. et 1 virg. Inde habent Barones in dominio 34 hid. et dimid. et dimid. virg. De his habet Rex in Chenuel 17 hid. et dimid. in dominio. Abbas de Glastingeberia 5 hid. Abbatisa de Wiltona 4 hid. et 1 virg. Walterus Gifard 4 hid. Gislebertus Maminot\* 3 hid. et dimid. et dimid. virg. Godricus venator 1 virg. Et pro 51 hid. redditæ sunt Regi 15 libr. et 6 solid. Sed de his denariis non fuerunt redditæ 74 solid. de Chenuel Regis [de terra Comitæ Willelmi] in nullo terminorum sed pro eo 4 collectores geldi retinuerunt 12 denar. Saulfus autem retinuit geldum de 1 hid. et 1 virg. quas tenet de Godselino de Riveria, scilicet 9 solid. et 6 denar.

\* Episcopus Luxoniensis. A. [Bishop of Lisieux.]

In the hundred of MERE are 86 hides and a half and 1 virgate. Of these the Barons have in demesne 34 hides and a half, and half a virgate. Of them, the king has, in Knoyle, 17 hides and a half in demesne. The Abbot of Glastonbury 5 hides. The Abbess of Wilton 4 hides and 1 virgate. Walter Gifard 4 hides. Gilbert Maminot 3 hides and a half and half a virgate. Godric, the huntsman, one virgate. And for 51 hides are paid to the king 15 pounds and 6 shillings. But of this money there were not paid 74 shillings from Knoyle Regis, the land of Earl William, at any of the usual terms, but for it the 4 collectors of the tax retained 12 pence. Saulf, however, retained the tax of 1 hide and 1 virgate which he holds of Gozelin de Riveire, to wit, seven shillings and six pence.

The Hundred of MERE is situated in the south-west portion of Wiltshire. For some distance it forms the *boundary* of the county:—hence its name, which seems to be derived from the word *ge-mære* (a boundary), so constantly employed in Anglo-Saxon charters in describing the land-limits of estates. Several places were formerly included in this Hundred which were subsequently transferred to others. The estates alluded to in the summary given above would seem to be the following:—



CHENVEL	p.	15	...	<i>East Knoyle</i>	...	THE KING.
DEVREL	„	34	...	<i>Monkton Deverel</i>	...	ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY.
CHENVEL	„	47	...	<i>West Knoyle</i>	...	ABBESS OF WILTON.
BRADÉLIE	„	98	...	<i>Maiden Bradley</i>	...	WALTER GIFARD.
DEVREL	„	56	...	<i>Kingston Deverel</i>	...	BISHOP OF LISIEUX.
MERA	„	137	...	<i>Mere</i>	...	GODRIC, THE HUNTS- MAN.
SELE	„	128	...	<i>Zeals</i>	...	GOZELIN RIVEIRE.

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### 29. DUNWORTH HUNDRED.

In hundreto de DONWORTH\* sunt 121 hid. De his habent Barones in dominio 38 hid. Abbatissa Sancti Edwardi habet inde 17 hid.; Walchelinus episcopus 5 hid.; Alueredus 4 hid. et dimid.; Aldredus 2 hid. et dimid.; Abbatissa Wiltoniæ 8 hid.; Berengerus Cotel 1 hid.; et pro 83 hid. redditæ sunt Regi 24 libr. et 18 sol.

De his collectores retinuerunt 27 solidos; istorum, 6 solidos recuperaverunt Walterus et socii ejus.

\* Donoworde. A. Doneworda. C.

In the hundred of DUNWORTH are 121 hides. Of these the Barons have 38 hides in demesne. The Abbess of St. Edward has of them 17 hides; Bishop Walchelin 5 hides; Alured 4½ hides; Aldred 2½ hides; the Abbess of Wilton 8 hides; Berenger Cotel 1 hide; and for 83 hides are paid to the King £24 18s.

Of these the collectors retained 27 shillings; of these Walter and his assistants recovered 6 shillings.

With the exception of the transfer of Fonthill Episcopi to the Hundred of DOWNTON, this Hundred of DUNWORTH would appear to be of the same extent now as formerly. The estates alluded to, and their respective owners, are as follows:—

TISEBERIE	p.	42	...	<i>Tisbury</i>	}	...	ABBESS OF ST. EDWARD
DUNEHEVE	„	43	...	<i>Donhead</i>			...
FONTEL	„	17	...	<i>Fonthill Episcopi</i>		...	BISHOP WALCHELIN
							[OF WINCHESTER].
TEFONTE	„	80	...	<i>Teffont Evias</i>		...	ALURED OF MARL- BOROUGH.
ANESTIGE	„	136	...	<i>Anstey</i>		...	ALDRED.
CHILMERC	„	46	...	<i>Chilmark</i>		...	ABBESS OF WILTON.
FONTEL	„	115	...	<i>Fonthill Giffard</i>		...	BERENGER COTEL.*

\* In the Exchequer Domesday this name is given as BERENGER GIFARD for there can be no doubt of 'FONTEL' being the manor alluded to in the above summary.



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WINTREBURNE	„	136	...		...	CUDULF.
WINTREBURNE	„	41	...	<i>Rolleston</i>	...	ABBOT OF ST. PETER'S, WINCHESTER.
GARE	„	126	...	<i>Gore</i>	...	ROBERT MARESCAL.

## 31. BRANCHE HUNDRED.

In hundreto de BRENCESBERGE sunt 108 hid. et dimid. De his habent Barones in dominio 35 hid. et 3 acras. Inde habet Osbernus Gifard 9 hid.; Walchelinus episcopus 3 hid. et dimid.; Abbatisa Wiltoniensis 10 hid. et 3 virg.; Waleranus 5 hid.; Comes Moritonii 4 hid. et 1 virg. et 3 acras; Sueinus 2 hid. et dimid.; et pro 71 hid. et 1 virg. et 2 partibus 1 virg. redditæ sunt Regi 21 libr. et 8 sol. et 6 denar. De his retinuerunt collectores 12 denar. Robertus Dispensator retinuit geldum de 2 hid. dimid. virg. minus.

In the hundred of BRANCHE are 108½ hides. Of these the Barons have in demesne 35 hides and 3 acres. Of these Osbern Gifard has 9 hides; Bishop Walchelin 3½ hides; the Abbess of Wilton 10 hides and 3 virgates; Waleran 5 hides; the Earl Morton 4 hides, and 1 virgate, and 3 acres; Svain 2½ hides; and for 71 hides and 1 virgate and 2 parts of 1 virgate, are paid to the King £21 8s. 6d. Of those the collectors retained 12 pence. Robert 'Dispensator' retained the geld of 2 hides all but half a virgate.

This Hundred, together with the one just described, constitutes now the united Hundred of BRANCHE and DOLE. In Sir R. C. Hoare's *Heytesb. Hundr.*, p. 234, it is stated, though on what authority we are not told, that the original name of Sherrington was "Brenchesborow." No doubt the Hundred, the present appellation of which is a contracted form, was called from some 'beorg,' i.e., "barrow" or "tumulus" of sufficient size or traditional importance to assign its name to it.

The manors alluded to, and their respective owners, are the following:—

SCARENTONE	p.	118	...	<i>Sherrington</i>	}	...	OSBERN GIFARD.
SCARENTONE	„	118	...	<i>Sherrington</i>		...	
STOTTUNE	„	21	...	<i>Stockton</i>		...	BISHOP WALCHELIN [OF WINCHESTER].
NEWENTONE	„	48	...	<i>South Newton</i>	}	...	ABBESS OF WILTON.
WILGI	„	48	...	<i>Wyly</i>			
WICHEFORD	„	48	...	<i>Wishford</i>			
OCHFORDE	„	49	...	<i>Ugford</i>			
LANGFORD	„	105	...	<i>Steeple Langford</i>		...	WALERAN, THE HUNTS- MAN.
LANGFORD	„	58	...	<i>Hanging Langford</i>		...	EARL MORTON.
STAPLEFORD	„	143	...	<i>Stapleford</i>		...	SVAIN.
DECHEMENTONE	„	25	...	<i>Ditchhampton</i>		...	ROBERT, DISPENSATOR.



## 32. AMBRESBURY HUNDRED.

In hundreto de AMBRESBERIA sunt 127 hid. et dimid. De his habent Barones in dominio 42 hid. et dimid. virg. Inde habet Aluredus 6 hid. ; Tuoldus 2 hid. ; Johannes hostiarius 2 hid. et dimid. ; Abbatissa de Ambresberia 12 hid. et 3 virg. ; Ricardus, de terra quæ fuit Alberici, 6 hid. ; Harding 7 hid. et dimid. ; Croc 3 virg. ; Robertus filius Geroldi dimid. hid. ; Herveius 1 hid. et dimid. ; Comes Moritonensis 2 hid. ; Edwardus vice-comes 2 virg. et dimid. ; et pro 78 hid. et dimid. redditæ sunt Regi 23 libr. et 11 sol.

Taini Ernulfi de Hesding [qui prius eas tenerunt] retinuerunt geldum 3 hid. et 4 acrarum. Cudulfus [de terra Roberti filii Giroldi quam ipse Cudulfus prius tenuit] retinuit geldum dimid. virg. Odo [homo Baiocensis Episcopi] retinuit geldum de 3 hid. et 3 virg.

In the hundred of AMBRESBURY are 127½ hides. Of these the Barons have in demesne 42 hides and half a virgate. Of these Alured has 6 hides; Tuold 2 hides; John, the door-keeper, 2½ hides; the Abbess of Ambresbury 12 hides and 3 virgates; Richard, of the land which belonged to Earl Alberic, 6 hides; Harding 7½ hides; Croc 3 virgates; Robert Fitz-Girold half a hide; Hervey 1 hide and a half; the Earl Morton 2 hides; Edward the sheriff 2½ virgates; and for 78½ hides are paid to the King £23 11s.

The Thaness of Ernulf de Hesding, who formerly held the lands, retained the geld of 3 hides and 4 acres. Cudulf of the land of Robert Fitz-Girold which Cudulf himself formerly held, retained the geld of half a virgate. Odo, the tenant of the Bishop of Baieux, retained the geld of 3 hides and 3 virgates.

The Hundred of AMBRESBURY would appear to be of the same extent now as formerly. The manors and their respective owners alluded to in the above summary are probably the following :—

NEWENTONE	p. 80	...	<i>Newton Tony</i>	...	ALURED OF MARLBOROUGH.
MILDESTONE	„ 59	...	<i>Milston</i>	...	TUOLD, under the EARL ROGER.
ELTONE	„ 147	...	<i>Alton</i>	...	JOHN, the Door-Keeper.
ALLENTONE	„ 54	...	<i>Allington</i>	}	...
BOSCUMB	„ 54	...	<i>Boscombe</i>		
BOLTINTONE	„ 53	...	<i>Bullford</i>		
CHELSTANESTONE	„ 54	...	<i>Cholston</i>		
WINTRESLIE	„ 62	...	<i>Winterslow</i>	}	...
CONTONE	„ 61	...	<i>Compton</i>		
DERINTONE	„ 61	...	<i>Durrington</i>		
FISGLEDENE	„ 139	...	<i>Figheldean</i>	}	...
ALBOLDINTONE	„ 62	...	<i>Ablington</i>		
TODEWRDE	„ 146	...	<i>Tidworth</i>		CROC.
MILDESTONE	„ 112	...	<i>Milston</i>	}	...
BEDESDENE	„ 112	...	<i>Biddesden</i>		



ROTEFELDE	p. 146	...	<i>Ratfyn</i>	...	HERVEY.
NECHENDONE	„ 57	...		...	EARL MORTON.
TODEWORDE	„ 67	...	<i>Tidworth</i>	...	EDWARD, THE SHERIFF
LITLEGARSELE	„ 67	...	<i>Ludgarshall</i>	} ...	[OF SALISBURY].
CELDRINTONE	„ 76-77	...	<i>Cholderton</i>	...	THANES OF ERNULF DE
					HESDING.
SCAGE	„ 113	...	<i>Shaw</i>	...	CUDULF, of land be-
					longing to Robert
					Fitz-Girold.
TODEWORDE	„ 24	...	<i>Tidworth</i>	...	ODO, under the Bishop
					Baieux.

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### 33. STANFORD HUNDRED.

In hundreto de STANFORD\* sunt 105 hid. De his habent Barones in dominio 19 hid. et dimid. Inde habet Abbatissa Wiltoniensis 10 hid.; Ricardus Puignant 5 hid. et 3 virg; Aiulfus 3 hid. et 3 virg.; et pro 85 hid. et dimid. redditæ sunt Regi 25 libr. et 13 sol. Collectores retinuerunt 10 solidos.†

\* Stafort. B. Staford. C.

† MS. A. adds, "et modo redditæ sunt."

In the hundred of STANFORD are 105 hides. Of these the Barons have in demesne 19½ hides. Of them the Abbess of Wilton has 10 hides; Richard Puignant 5 hides and 3 virgates; Aiulf 3 hides and 3 virgates; and for 85½ hides are paid to the King £25 13s. The collectors retained 10 shillings.

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This Hundred is now called by the name of CHALK. Its original designation was derived from the A.S. *Stán-ford*, i.e., the 'paved' or 'stone-ford' over the stream called the 'Ebele,' whence we have the name 'Eblesbourn,' now contracted into 'Ebbesbourn.' There is still the name 'STOW-FORD' given to a little place close by Fifield Bavent. In the Abbrev. Placit, p. 19, this Hundred is named as that of 'STAFFORD.' In the Inq. p. m. of 36 Edw. III., under the manors of Roger Bavent, is mentioned, "Chalke apud *Stonforth* Hundred."

The manors alluded to above, are the following:—

CHELCHE	p. 47	...	<i>Chalk</i>	...	ABBESS OF WILTON.
TROI	„ 125	...	<i>Trow</i>	...	RICHARD PUIGNANT.
TOLLARD	„ 123	...	<i>Tollard</i>	...	AIULF, the Sheriff.

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### 34. CAWDON HUNDRED.

In hundreto de CAWADONE\* sunt 59 hid. et 3 carucatæ; has habet Rex in dominio. De predictis hidis habent Barones in dominio 34 hid.

\* Cauduna. C.

In the hundred of CAWDON are 59 hides, and 3 carucates, these the King has in demesne. Of the aforesaid hides the Barons have in



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## 36. DAMERHAM HUNDRED.

In hundreto de DOMERHAM\* sunt 63 hid. De his habent Barones in dominio 18 hid. Rex habet inde de terra Haroldi 2 hid. ; Abbas de Glastingeberia 16 hid. ; et pro 14 hid. 4 acris minus redditæ sunt Regi 4 libr. et 3 sol. et 8 denar. De terra Abbatis de 18 hid. non habet Rex geldum. De terra Serlonis de Burci [de terra Abbatis] de 5 hid. non habet Rex geldum. De 8 hid. † quas tenent villani Regis non habet Rex geldum.

In the hundred of DAMERHAM are 63 hides. Of these the Barons have in demesne 10 hides. The King has of them of the land of Harold 2 hides ; the Abbot of Glastonbury 16 hides ; and for 14 hides, all but 4 acres, are paid to the King £4 3s. 8d. From the land of the Abbot, from 18 hides, the King has no geld. From the land of Serlo de Burci, of the land of the Abbot, from 5 hides, the King has no geld. From 8 hides which the King's villans hold the King has no geld.

\* Damreham. A. Domraham. B.

† These eight hides are no doubt part of CONTONE, the whole of which estate was assessed at ten hides, two of them being held by the king, as above stated, in demesne. See above, p. 10.

This Hundred corresponds with that of SOUTH DAMERHAM. A distinct Hundred, called that of NORTH DAMERHAM was formed of the estates in North Wilts belonging to the Abbey of Glastonbury. See above, p. 28, note. It would appear that from very early times COMPTON, though not locally situated within its proper limits, was nevertheless included in this Hundred.

The estates and owners alluded to are the following :—

CONTONE	p.	10	...	<i>Compton Chamberlain</i>	...	THE KING, of the land of HAROLD.
DOBREHAM	,,	28	...	<i>Damerham</i>	...	ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY.
DOBREHAM	,,	29	...	<i>Part of Damerham</i>	...	SERLO DE BURCI, under the ABBOT OF GLAS- TONBURY.

## 37. UNDERDITCH HUNDRED.

In hundreto de WINDREDIC sunt 70 hid. De his habet Osmundus Sarisberiensis episcopus 10 hid. in dominio ; et pro 60 hid. redditæ sunt Regi 18 libr. et 6 denar.

In the hundred of UNDERDITCH are 70 hides. Of these Osmund, Bishop of Sarum, has 10 hides in demesne ; and for 60 hides are paid to the King £18 0s. 6d.

The name of this Hundred is derived from one of those ancient 'dykes,' of which there are several near the southern borders of the county. In old documents we meet with it as WONDRE-DIC and WONDER-DIC. In the Nom. Vill. it is WONDER-DYCH. It embraces OLD SARUM,—WILSFORD,—LAKE,—WOODFORD,—and STRATFORD. The manor alluded to is the following, which must have included some of the others just named :—

SARISBERIE	p.	23	...	<i>Sarum</i>	...	OSMUND, Bishop of Sarum
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## 38. FRUSTFIELD HUNDRED.

In hundreto de FERSTESFELD sunt 11 hid. et dimid. virg. De his habent Barones in dominio 4 hid. et 1 virg. Inde habet Hunfridus de Insula 2 hid.; Ricardus Estormid 1 hid.; Otre 1 hid.; Aldret 1 virg.; et pro 7 hid. dimid. virg. minus habet Rex 41 sol. et 2 denar. Collectores hujus geldi retinuerunt 1 denar.\*

\* MS. A. adds,—“Illi qui collegerunt geldum reddiderunt modo denar. 1 qui remanserat.”

In the hundred of FRUSTFIELD are 11 hides and half a virgate. Of these the Barons have in demesne 4 hides and 1 virgate. Of these Humfrey de L'Isle has 2 hides; Richard Estormid 1 hide; Otre 1 hide; Aldret 1 virgate; and for 7 hides all but half a virgate the King has 41 shillings and 2 pence. The collectors of this geld retained 1 penny.

This was the smallest in extent of all the Wiltshire Hundreds, and would seem now to be confined within the same limits as in olden time. The manors, and their respective owners referred to above, are the following:—

FISTESFERIE	p. 90	...	<i>Welpley</i>	...	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE.
CUVLESTONE	„ 127	...	<i>Cowlesfield Esturmy</i>	...	HENRY ESTORMID [STURMID].
LANGFORD	„ 143	...	<i>Landford</i>	...	OTRE [OTHO].
FERSTESFELD	„ 135	...	<i>Aldreston</i>	...	ALDRET [ALDRED].

## 39. ALDERBURY HUNDRED.

In hundreto de ALWAREBERIA\* sunt 65 hid. et 1 virg. et dimid. Inde habent Barones in dominio 29 hid. et 3 virg. et dimid. Abbas de Glastingeberia 5 hid. et 1 virg. et dimid.; Edwardus vice-comes 3 hid. [de his sunt 2 hid. in foresta Regis]; Gosfridus Episcopus 1 hid. et dimid.; Uluric 1 hid.; Godescal 2 hid. et dimid. virg.; Aldret 1 hid. et dimid. virg.; Saricus 1 hid. et dimid. virg.; Suainus 1 virg.; Ulviet dimid. hid.; Comes Moritonii 3 hid.; Edwardus† presbyter 3 hid.; Edgiva 2 hid.; Walerannus 2 hid. et 1 virg. et dimid.; Cola 1 hid.; Goscelinus 1 virg.; Godemannus 1 virg.; Nigellus dimid.

In the hundred of ALDERBURY are 65 hides and 1 virgate and a half. Of these the Barons have in demesne 29 hides and 3½ virgates. The Abbot of Glastonbury has 5 hides and 1 virgate and a half; Edward the Sheriff 3 hides, of these, 2 hides are in the King's forest; Bishop Geoffrey 1 hide and a half; Uluric 1 hide; Godescal 2 hides and half a virgate; Aldret 1 hide and half a virgate; Saric 1 hide and half a virgate; Svain 1 virgate; Ulviet half a hide; Earl Morton 3 hides; Edward the priest 3 hides; Edgiva 2 hides; Waleran 2 hides and 1 virgate and a half; Cola 1 hide; Goscelin 1 virgate; Godeman

\* Alwartberie. A.

† This is possibly an error of the scribe's for “*Alwardus presbyter*,” and the manor alluded to the one held in ALWARBERIE, p. 56. Among the *Ministri Regis* one by name ‘EDWARD’ possessed land in “ALWARBERIE,” p. 149, but it was in extent only *one virgate*, and he is not described as ‘*presbyter*.’



virg.; Edit 3 virg. et dimid.; Osbernus\* 1 hid.;  
et pro 35 hid. et dimid. redditæ sunt Regi 10  
libr. et 14 sol.

\* Osbertus. C.

1 virgate; Nigel half a virgate; Edith 3½ vir-  
gates; Osbern 1 hide; and for 35½ hides are  
paid to the King £10 14s.

The Hundred of ALDERBURY—the more usual form of the name is ALWARD-BURY—is probably of the same extent now as formerly. There is some difficulty in identifying a few of the manors alluded to in the above summary, partly from some being described under the generic term 'WINTREBURNE' (as in DOLE Hundred), and partly from the circumstance that several of the owners of the smaller holdings are not named in the Exchequer Domesday as possessing property in this Hundred. Of the rest, the following would appear to be a correct list of manors and their respective owners:—

EUNESTETONE	p.	33	...	<i>Idmeston</i>	}	...	ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY.
WINTREBURNE	,,	33	...	<i>Gomeldon (?)</i>			
WINTREBURNE	,,	73	...	<i>Winterbourn Earls</i>		...	EDWARD, THE SHERIFF [OF SALISBURY].
WINTREBURNE	,	27				...	BISHOP GEOFFREY [OF COUTANCE].
PORTONE	,,	140	...	<i>Porton</i>			ULURIC.
WINTREBURNE	,,	128					GODESCAL.
WINTREBURNE	,,	135				...	ALDRET [ALDRED].
WINTREBURNE	,,	143	...		}	...	SARIC.
LAVERTESTOCHE	,,	143	...	<i>Laverstock</i>			
MELEFORD	,,	141	...	<i>Milford</i>		...	ULVIET.
WINTRESLEU	,,	58	...	<i>Winterslow</i>		...	EARL MORTON.
DUENE	,,	107	...	<i>West Dean</i>	}	...	WALERAN.
HERDICOTE	,,	107	...	<i>Hurcot</i>			
WINTREBURNE	,,	33					
GRAMESTEDE	,,	136	...	<i>East Grimstead</i>		...	COLA.
MELEFORD	,,	90	...	<i>Milford</i>		...	GOSCELIN [under HUM- FREY DE L'ISLE.
ALWARESBERIE	,,	57	...	<i>Alderbury</i>		...	OSBERN [the Priest?].

#### 40. DOWNTON HUNDRED.

In hundreto de DUNTONE sunt 97 hid. Inde  
habent Barones in dominio 31 hid. et dimid.  
Walchelinus Episcopus inde habet 30 hid. ;\*  
Walerannus dimid. hid.; Willelmus de Faleise  
dimid. hid.; Ragenild dimid. hid.; et pro 63 hid.  
et dimid. redditæ sunt Regi 19 libr. et 15 denar.;

In the hundred of DOWNTON are 97 hides.  
Of these the Barons have in demesne 31½ hides.  
Bishop Walchelin has of them 30 hides; Waleran  
half a hide; William de Faleise half a hide;  
Ragenild half a hide; and for 63½ hides are paid  
to the King, £19 1s. 3d.; but of these, 9 pence

\* MS. A. adds, "Et 2 hid. de quibus homines ibi manentes ibi fugati sunt propter forestam Regia."



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ANALYSIS

OF THE

DOMESDAY FOR WILTSHIRE.



# ABBREVIATIONS.

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Arch. Journ.	...	Journal of the Archæological Institute.
Arch. Assoc. Journ...	...	Journal of the British Archæological Association.
Abbr. Plac.	...	Abbreviatio Placitorum (Rich. I.—Edw. II).
Aubrey	...	Aubrey's Collections, edited and enlarged by Canon Jackson.
Cod. Dipl.	...	Kemble's 'Codex Diplomaticus,' or collection of Anglo-Saxon charters.
Hund. R.	...	Rotuli Hundredorum (or Hundred Rolls), <i>temp.</i> Hen. III. and Edw. I.
Inq. Non.	...	Nonarum Inquisitiones, A.D. 1340.
Inq. p. m.	...	Calendar of 'Inquisitiones post mortem.'
Mon. Hist. Brit.	...	Monumenta Historica Britannica.
N. Mon.	...	The new edition of the 'Monasticon Anglicanum.'
Not. Mon.	...	Tanner's 'Notitia Monastica.'
Nom. Vill.	...	'Nomina Villarum,' or Names of the Lords of Manors in Wilts, A.D. 1316 (Harl. MS. 6281, p. 231).
Tax. Eccl.	...	'Taxatio Ecclesiastica' of Pope Nicholas, c. 1292.
Test. de Nev.	...	Testa de Nevill, or 'Liber Feodorum,' <i>temp.</i> Hen. III. and Edw. I.
T.R.E.	...	Temporé Regis Edwardi, <i>i.e.</i> , in the time of King Edward the Confessor.
T.R.W.	...	Tempore Regis Willelmi, <i>i.e.</i> , in the time of King William.
Wilts. Mag.	...	Magazine of Wiltshire Archæological Society.
Wilts. Inst.	...	Wiltshire Institutions, or List of Incumbents instituted to benefices from A.D. 1297 downwards, printed privately by Sir Thomas Phillipps.

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Where the name of a HUNDRED with a number following it is given, as *e.g.*, HEYTESBURY 32, it refers to the page in the account of that Hundred in Sir R. C. Hoare's "History of Modern Wiltshire."



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NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
ALDEBORNE p. 11	Ghida	THE KING	}	<i>ALDBOURN</i> , in the hundred of Selkley. This manor was afterwards parcel of the estates of the Duchy of Lancaster. A survey of the manor, in 1591, is given in <i>Wilt Mag.</i> vi. 188. The patronage of the church has from earliest times been vested in the Bishops of Sarum.
ALDEBORNE, Church of p. 11		THE PRIEST OF THE CHURCH		
ALDRITONE p. 111	Alric Godwin } Algar } Godric } " in pa- ragio "	RADULF DE MOR- TEMER	Richard,—3 hides Walter,—1 hide	These are different portions of <i>ALDERTON</i> , in the hundred of Chippenham, but, originally, it would seem, in that of Dunelawe (Dunley). Aubrey, 104. In the time of Edw. I., lands, to the extent of one-third of a Knight's fee, were held under Ralph de Mortimer, at "Audrinton," and Henry de Hertham held <i>three hides</i> in the same place, under Walter de Clifford, a descendant of Drogo Fitz-Pons (p. 119, note). Test. de Nev. 150, 154. Aubrey, 47.
ALDRINTONE p. 119		Edric		
ALLENTONE p. 54	Abbess of Am- bresbury	ABBESS OF AMBRES- BURY	}	A remark, under the second of these entries, to the effect that there were <i>four hides</i> in the <i>same vill</i> , which Earl Harold, at one time, unjustly took away from the Abbess of Ambresbury (p. 63), shows that they both refer to portions of the same estate, viz., <i>ALLINGTON</i> , in the hundred of Ambresbury. The whole parish contains 936 acres. Ambresb. Hundr., 107.
ALENTONE p. 62	Earl Harold	EARL ALBERIC		
ALVESTONE p. 44	Abbess of Shaftes- bury	ABBESS OF SHAFTES- BURY		This estate is described as appurtenant to the manor of Bradford. The name is now lost. It may possibly be a memorial of <i>Alwi</i> , brother of Brictric, who is recorded as being the tenant of the neighbouring estate of Farleigh (Monkton). See below, under "FARLEGE."
ALWARBERIE, Church of } p. 56, 57. }		CANONS OF LISI- EUX (?)	Alward, a Priest, —5 hides Osbern, a Priest, —2 hides	<i>ALDERBURY</i> , which may have derived its name, the most common form of which is "Alwardberie," from <i>Alward</i> , the Priest, who held so large a portion of the estate. From the way in which it is entered in the Record, it would seem to have belonged to the Canons of Lisieux. The Church of "Alwardberie" was afterwards granted to the cathedral at Sarum. Alderb. Hundr., 3.
ALWARBERIE p. 107	Bolle	WALERAN, the huntsman	Engenulf	A small holding in <i>ALDERBURY</i> . Waleran possessed lands at Watedene (Waddon), and Gramestede (Grimstead), in the immediate neighbourhood.
ALWARBERIE p. 149	Bode	EDWARD [the Priest]: as one of the King's Officers.		This would seem to be the small holding in the hundred of <i>ALDERBURY</i> , which, according to the Exon Domesday, p. 190, was possessed by Edward "the Priest."
AMBLESBERIE p. 8	King Edward. [Three Thanes held lands in this manor. The Ab- bess of Wilton also held 2 hides which were the gift of King Ed- ward.]	THE KING		<i>AMBRESBURY</i> , the name of a large parish, and of the hundred in which it is situated. A full account of the parish, which contains some 5,296 acres, will be found in Ambresb. Hundr., 81.
AMBRESBERIE p. 68	Ulmer	EDWARD of Salis- bury	Osmund	These two holdings, the latter of which is described as adjoining Ambresberie, would seem to be portions of the same estate. A manor in the parish is called "Ambresbury Earls," and a farm to this day is designated "Earl's Farm," memorials possibly of its ancient chief Lords, the Earls of Salisbury.
AMBRESBERIE p. 68	{ Alric Cole	EDWARD of Salis- bury	Osmund	



NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
ANESTIGE p. 105	{ Aluric Ulward	WALERAN, the huntsman	Walter	These two holdings are different portions of ANSTEY, in the hundred of Dunworth. Originally, a part of what is now called WARDOUR may have been included in the former, as Laurence St. Martin, a descendant of Waleran, held "Verdure" in 1316. Nom. Vill. Dunw. Hundr., 59, 212.
ANESTIGE p. 136	Bricnod	ALDRED, as one of the King's Thaness.		
ARDESCOTE p. 130	Odo	STEPHEN, the car- penter, as one of the King's Ser- vants.		According to the Exon Domesday (p. 168), this was in the hundred of Thornhill. It is the <i>Erdescote</i> which belonged (35 Edw. III.) to Blount (holding under Bohun, Earl of Hereford), and afterwards to the Lovels. The name seems now to be corrupted to <i>EARLSCOURT</i> . Aubrey, 196.
..... p. 130	Achil	STEPHEN, the car- penter		The name of this holding is not given, but from the Exon Domesday (p. 168), it may be inferred that it was in the hundred of Solkley.
AULTONE p. 65		EDWARD of Salis- bury		ALTON BERNERS [or BARNES], in the hundred of Swaunborough. In 3 Edw. I. it was held by the Earl of Lincoln, in right, as it would seem, of his wife, Margaret Longespée, a direct descendant of Edward of Salisbury. Hund. R. II., 277. It was afterwards held by the Earls of Lancaster, one of whom married the only daughter and heiress of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. It derives its distinctive name from John Bourchier, Lord Berners. Aubrey, 302.
AWLTONE p. 18	Bishop of Win- chester	BISHOP OF WIN- CHESTER, "pro victu monacho- rum."	William Scudet, —3 hides, un- der the Bishop	ALTON PRIORS, originally in the hundred of Swanborough, afterwards, like other manors belonging to St. Swithin, Winchester, transferred to that of Elstub. The estate was given to the monastery by King Egbert, in 825. Charters, containing land-limits, are given in Cod. Dipl. 1035, 1070. The parish comprises some 2,530 acres, and is now reckoned as a chapelry of OVERTON.
AVREBERIE, Church of p. 16		RAINBOLD, a Priest		This is entered under the "King's Land." It is a portion of AVEBURY, in the hundred of Selkley, for the name, we may perhaps infer from this entry, was applied at first only to a small part of the present parish. The rest, amounting in all to some 15½ hides, is accounted for in the record under the entries of "CHENETE" and "BACHENTUNE." Aubrey, 325.
BABESTOCHE p. 49	Abbess of Wilton	ABBESS OF WILTON		BAVERSTOCK, in the hundred of Cadworth. It was given to the Abbey at Wilton, by King Edgar, in 968. Cadw. Hundr., 96.
BACHENTUNE p. 95	Edric	GILBERT DE BRE- TEVILE	Ansfrid	BECKHAMPTON, now a tithing of the parish of Avebury. There was a free chapel here, dedicated to St. Vincent, and the names of the Incumbents are given in the Wilts Institutions. It was endowed partly with lands at Stanmore. See below, under "STAMERE." Aubrey, 163.
BADEBERIE p. 31	Abbot of Glaston- bury	ABBOT OF GLAS- TONBURY		BADBURY, in the parish of Chiselden. It was originally in the hundred of Thornhill (p. 167); it is now in that of Kingsbridge. The manor was given by King Edred, in 995, to Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury. A copy of the Charter is given in N. Mon. I. 51. Aubrey, 163.
BALLOCHELIE p. 70	Winegod	EDWARD of Salis- bury	Adelelm	This is no doubt the "Baileclive" of the Test. de Nev. 138, where, as elsewhere in the same record, it is mentioned among the fees of the Earl of Sarum, and immediately after "Hullo Deverel." Its present name is <i>BAY-CLIFFE</i> , the designation of a farm in the parish of Hill Deverel, and hundred of Heytesbury. The same tenant held "Deverel," under Edward of Salisbury. Heytesb. Hund., 32.



NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
BECHENHALLE p. 94	{ Hacun Toli Saul Alwin	GILBERT DE BRE- TEVILLE		<i>BINKNOLL</i> , a tithing of the parish of Broad Hinton. It was originally in the hundred of Blachegrave (p. 166); it is now in that of Kingsbridge. Matthew de Columbari (p. 94, note) held "Benknoll" in 3 Edw. I. Hund R. II. 244. Aubrey, 167.
BECHENEHILDE p. 77	Turgot	ERNULF DE HES- DING	Robert	These are evidently different portions of the same estate, which may be what in Andrews and Dury's map of Wilts is called <i>BIGNALL</i> (corrupted now into <i>BACON-HILL</i> ), close by Widcomb, in the parish of Helmarton. Several of the adjoining manors belonged to Ernulf de Heding.
BICHENEHILDE p. 76	Chetel	ERNULF DE HES- DING	Robert	
BEDESDENE p. 112	Coolle	ROBERT FITZ-GIROLD		<i>BIDDESSEN</i> , in the parish of Ludgershall, and hundred of Ambresbury. It would seem from the Wilts Inst. to have been the mother church of Ludgershall. Robert Fitz-Girolde held also the neighbouring estate of "Tedorde" (S. Tidworth). Hants Domesd. fol. 46 b. Aubrey, 359.
BEDESTONE p. 89	Aluric	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE	Turchitil	<i>BIDDESTON</i> , in the hundred of Chippenham. This estate would seem to be part of the present parish called Biddeston St. Peter's, the Rectory of which, by gift of the Dunstanvilles, descendants of Humfrey de L'Isle, belonged to the Priory of Monkton Farleigh. See below, under "HEORTHAM." Wilts Mag. II., 285. Aubrey, 54.
BEDVINDE p. 7	King Edward	THE KING	Henry de Ferreres, — a grove within the manor	<i>BEDWIN</i> , in the hundred of Kinwardstone. With the exception of sundry holdings separately accounted for—see below under <i>ULFELA</i> , <i>HAREDONE</i> , <i>CHESEBERIE</i> , <i>GRASTONE</i> , and <i>MERTONE</i> —this estate would seem to include both Little and Great Bedwin. A full account of the parish, by a former vicar, will be found in the Wilts Mag. VI. 260. The wood alluded to in the entry is clearly the one described (at p. 108) as at "STANDENE" (Standen Hussey).
BEDVINDE Church of p. 16	The father of Bristoard	BRISTOARD, a Priest		
BEREFORD p. 147	Aluric	JOHN "Hostiarius," as one of the King's Officers		This small holding, according to the Exon Domesday, p. 187, was in the hundred of Cadworth. It is no doubt a part of <i>BARFORD ST. MARTIN</i> . Cadw., Hundr., 88.
BEREFORD p. 115	Earl Harold	BERENGER GIFARD		A comparison of entries in Hund. R. II. 244. and Test. de Nev. 156, leads to the conjecture that these were also portions of <i>BARFORD ST. MARTIN</i> . There seem to have been three subordinate holdings (two of them of one carucate each, as are these) in this estate. The whole parish comprises more than 2,000 acres.
BEREFORD p. 141	Wado	WADO, as one of the King's Thaness.		
BEREFORD p. 106	Bolle	WALERAN, the huntsman	Engenold	This is most probably <i>BARFORD</i> , in the hundred of Downton. Several small estates in that immediate neighbourhood belonged to Waleran. See below, under "DUENE" and "STANINGES."
BERMENTONE p. 123	Radulf	AIULF, the sheriff		The conjecture is hazarded that these may be portions of <i>BEMERTON</i> in the hundred of Branche. There were two holdings (c. 1270) at Bimerton (Test. de Nev. 152, 155.), and one of them was possessed by the Abbess of Wilton, under "Galfridus Camerarius," the last being also a usual appellation of AIULF (p. 123, note).
BIMERTONE p. 135	Aldred	ALDRED, as one of the King's Thaness		
BERRELEGE p. 134	Done	AZOR, as one of the King's Thaness.		This manor, according to the Exon Domesday, p. 170, was in the hundred of Bradford. In the Wilts Institutions we have a list of presentations to the chapel of <i>BERLEGH</i> , by the Prior of Monkton Farleigh, but the name is now lost, and the manor itself cannot be identified. It was probably near Monkton Farleigh and Cumberwell. See Aubrey, 26. Azor is recorded, in the Somerset Domesday, as having held "Herlei" (Warleigh), an adjoining estate, in the time of the Confessor, and a district in the immediate neighbourhood is still called "Berrifield," though often contracted into "Berfield" and "Bearfield."



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NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
BRADFORD p. 43	Abbess of Shaftesbury	ABBESS OF SHAFTESBURY		BRADFORD-ON-AVON, the gift of King Ethelred, A.D. 1001, to the Abbess of Shaftesbury. A full account of this parish will be found in vol. v. of the Wilts Mag.
BRADENESTOCH p. 148		EDWARD of Salisbury [the sheriff.]	William, son of Ansculf [de Pinchengi]	This is described as near Tornvele (Thorn hill), and belonging to BRADENESTOCH. In the entry of that manor, which is given under "STOCHE" (p. 68), the tenant's name is given as William de Pinchengi. He was the son of Ansculf de Pinchengi. Ellis, I. 511.
BRAMESSAGE p. 138	Ulnod's father	EDMUND, as a King's Thane	}	These would appear to be portions, one of them of very small extent, of BRAMSHAW, which, though situated locally in the southern part of Alderbury hundred, is reckoned, in the Nom. Vill., in that of Cawden. Part of this parish is in Hampshire. The manor of Britford was from an early period connected with Bramshaw, and hence, perhaps, they were placed in the same hundred. "Edmund," the owner of the smaller of these two manors, may possibly be the same as "Edmund" who held a portion of "BREFDOR." Frustf. Hundr., 100.
BRAMESSAGE p. 141		ULNOD, as a King's Thane		
BRECHORDE p. 35	Abbot of Malmesbury	ABBOT OF MALMESBURY	"Miles,"—1 hide	A portion of BRINKWORTH, originally in the hundred of Sterkeley (p. 159), now in that of Malmesbury. This manor was given by a Saxon nobleman, by name Leofsi, to the Abbey of Malmesbury. See Cod. Dipl. 817, from an expression in which it appears that GRITTENHAM, now part of this parish, was included in the gift of Brokenborough and adjoining manors to Malmesbury. The land-limits of this estate at Brinkworth (from the Add. MSS., No. 15,667, in the British Museum), are given by Akerman, in his paper on the "Possessions of Malmesbury Abbey" (p. 14), reprinted from the 27th vol. of the Archæologia. Aubrey, 208.
BRENCHWRDE p. 92	Tochi	MILO CRISPIN	Humfrey	This is also an estate at or near Brinkworth. An entry in Test. de Nev., 137, from which it appears that "Roger de Dantesey" held a knight's fee, under the manor of Walingford (page 91, note) at TYDOVRE [= IDOVER] leads to the conjecture that that estate, though now in Dantsey parish, may be the one intended. See Aubrey, 216.
BREDECUMBE p. 49	Abbess of Wilton	ABBESS OF WILTON	Edward,—1 hide	SOUTH BURCOMB, in the hundred of Cadworth. The charter by which King Æthelstan gives "Brydan-cumbe" to the Abbey at Wilton (A.D. 937) is to be found in Cod. Dipl. 1115. See also Hoare's "Registrum Wiltunense." Cadw. Hundt., 95.
BREDECUMBE p. 60	Ednod, "the steward"	EARL HUGO	Kaimo	NORTH BURCOMB, in the hundred of Branche. This estate would seem to have been held (c. 1270) under the Earl of Sarum, as chief Lord of the fee. Test. de Nev. 135, Branche Hund., 151.
BREME p. 38	Abbot of Malmesbury	ABBOT OF MALMESBURY	Edward,—4 hides Edward,—2 hides, of the King, which were held under him by Gislebert Teodric,—4 hides, and also 1 hide, of the land of the villans, given to him by the Abbot William de Ow,—1 hide, given by the Abbot to Alestan, in the time of King Edward	BREMILL, in the hundred of Chippenham, given by King Æthelstan (c. 935) to the Abbey at Malmesbury. In "Bremele," according to a charter by King Edward (A.D. 1065) reciting the various lands belonging to Malmesbury, were included YWERIG, (Ewridge), see below under "Digeric,"—SPEERFUL (Spirit Hill),—CHEDECOTE (Charl-cott)—FOXHAM,—and AVENE. An account of this parish was published, some years ago, by the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles. Aubrey, 60.



NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
BRETTFORD p. 9  ..... Church of p. 10	King Edward	THE KING  OSBERN, the Priest	}	BRITTFORD, in the hundred of Cawden. Osbern, the priest, held also the neighbouring estate of Humitone (Homington). There are still vestiges, in the north and south doorways, of the church which existed at Britford in Anglo-Saxon times. See Parker's "Glossary of Architecture," plate xviii. Bloxam's "Gothic Architecture," p. 90.  An entry in the Exon Domesday (p. 187) shews that the first of these three holdings, all of them of small extent, was in the hundred of Cawden. There can be little doubt, therefore, that it was at BRITTFORD. It is most probable that the other two were there also; the possessor of the third holding is recorded as the owner of a small estate at Gramestede (Grimstead), which is but a short distance from Britford. Cawd. Hund., 53—59.
BREDFORD p. 140		ULURIC, as a King's Thane		
BREDFORD p. 138		EDMUND, son of AIULF, as a King's Thane		
BRETTFORD p. 143	Oswald's father	OSWARD, as a King's Thane		
BREVRESBROC p. 99	Alestan, of Boscumbe	WILLIAM DE OW	William de Mara	These two holdings are portions of BEVERSBROOK, close by Calne. Under the fees of the Earl Marshal (c. 1250)—together with many others of the manors held by William de Ow—is one of half a knight's fee at Bevresbrok, held by Robert <i>de la Mare</i> under Andrew Blund, and by the latter of Peter <i>de la Mare</i> . Test. de Nev. 136. In the Nom. Vill. (c. 1316), the manor of "BLAKELONDE" (Blacklands), in the hundred of Calne, is said to be held by Alexander le Blount, and three others.
BEVRESBROC p. 124	Alsi, a Priest	NIGEL, the physician		
BRISMARTONE p. 112	Brismar	ROBERT FITZ-GIROLD	Robert	BRIGMERSTON (or, as it is now sometimes written, BRIGMILSTON), in the hundred of Ambresbury. The original name is no doubt derived from "Brismar," its Anglo-Saxon owner, who also held the adjoining estate of Mildestone (Milston). Ambresb. Hundr., 37.
BROCHENEBERGE p. 35	Abbot of Malmesbury	ABBOT OF MALMESBURY	Ranulf Flam- bard,—6 hides in Corston Robert,—3½ hides William,—2 hides An Englishwoman —1 hide 2 "milites,"—3½ hides	BROKENBOROUGH, in the old hundred of Cicemethorn (p. 158), now in that of Malmesbury. This extensive estate, consisting in all of 100 mansæ, was bestowed on the Abbey of Malmesbury by King Edwy, in 956. Cod. Dipl. 460. The original grant included estates at CORSTON, —RODBOURN, —CUSFALDE ( <i>Cole-Park</i> ), —BREMELHAM, —GRITTENHAM, and SUTTON (Benger). Cod. Dipl., 817. None of these are separately mentioned in the record, because they are all comprised under the larger estate of Brokenborough. See Aubrey, 211, 266, 280, 291.
BROCTONE p. 85	Three Thanes, holding "in paragio"	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE		BROUGHTON GIFFORD, in the hundred of Bradford. A full account of this parish by the present Rector is printed in the Wilts Mag., v. 265. From 1269 to 1322 the Lords of the manor were members of the family of GIFFARD, and from them is derived the distinctive name of the parish. The church at Broughton was given to Shaftesbury Abbey by one Gundreda, on the dedication of a kinswoman as a nun. Harl. MS. 61, fol. 54.
BROCTUNE p. 143	Alwold	SAWARD, as a King's Thane		MONKTON, a tithing in the parish of Broughton Gifford, and hundred of Bradford (p. 170). It was formerly called "Broctune Parva," or "Little Broughton." It was given in the twelfth century by Ilbert de Chat, its then owner, to the priory of Farleigh Monkton, and hence its present name. Wilts Mag., V. 330.
..... p. 144	Godric	RAINBURGIS, as a King's Thane		The name of this manor is not given; it is simply described as "the manor which Godric held T. R. E." The only hundred in which, according to the Exon Domesday, Rainburgis held lands, was that of Heytesbury. See below, p. 178.



NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
BROMHAM p. 13	Earl Harold	THE KING	A Priest,—1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hide	<i>BROMHAM</i> , at the time of Domesday (p. 171), and for some centuries afterwards, in the hundred of Calne (Nom. Vill.), subsequently placed in that of Pottern and Cannings. The parish of Bromham (exclusive of Chittoe, which, though locally situated in it, belongs to Bishop's Cannings) contains 3,597 acres. The manor and church were bestowed on the "Abbey of Bataile" (Battle) by one of the early Kings, and the patronage was in the hands of that religious house till the sixteenth century, after which time it was held by the Baynton family. Test. de Nev., 155.
BURBED p. 146	Alric	RADULF DE HALVILLE as one of the King's Officers	William	These three holdings are all portions of <i>BURBAGE</i> , in the hundred of Kinwardstone, the entire parish containing 3,332 acres, but much of it originally no doubt forest land. The <i>first</i> entry, which seems referred to in the Exon Domesday p. 181, would probably embrace the part of the parish where now the church and village are, as <i>ULFELA</i> (Wolfhall), which immediately adjoins that portion of Burbage, also belonged to Radulf de Halville. The <i>second</i> holding, we may perhaps infer from an entry in the Test. de Nev. 143, in which "Galfridus <i>Sturmi</i> " is recorded as possessed of " <i>Burbach Durl</i> ," comprises <i>DURLEY</i> , now a hamlet in the north-east portion of the parish. The <i>third</i> entry is the half knight's fee that was held in " <i>Burbache</i> " (c. 1270) by "Walter de Dunstanville of the manor of Wallingford," though it is not easy to say what part of the parish it comprised. Test. de Nev. 141, 157. Wilts Mag. II., 276.
BUBERGE p. 144	Aluric	RICHARD STURMID, as one of the King's Officers	Blacheman	
BURBETC p. 86	Edric	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE		
BURBETCE Church of p. 16		VITALIS, the Priest		The Church at <i>BURBAGE</i> was given by Henry I. to Old Sarum Cathedral, and with Husseborne (Hurstborne, Hants), became a prebend. In the Taxat. Eccl. 194 b, it is spoken of as the "Chapel of Burbache annexed to the prebend of Husebyrn." The Vicarage was in the gift and under the jurisdiction of the Prebendary. The Bishop of Sarum now presents to it. Aubrey, 381.
BUTREMARE p. 105	Eight Thanes	WALERAN, the huntsman	Azelin	These are different portions of <i>BUTTERMERE</i> , in the hundred of Kinwardstone, a parish containing 1,502 acres. "Willelmus de Sancto Martino," a descendant of Waleran, held "one fourth of a knight's fee at Butremere," in the time of Edw. I. Hundr. R. II., 260. The manor of Buttermere was given by Wotwyn, a monk of Winton, to the church of St. Swithin, and the Bishops of Winchester have presented to the living from an early period. Leland. Collect., I. 613.
BUTREMARE p. 76		ERNULF DE HES- DING		
BUTREMERE p. 147		ANSCHITIL, as one of the King's officers		
CADHAM p. 61	Ednod,— 'dapifer'	EARL HUGO	William	Most probably <i>CADENHAM</i> , in the parish of Bremhill and hundred of Chippenham. Aubrey, 61.
CALDEFELLE p. 75	Wallef	ERNULF DE HES- DING	}	These two estates would seem to be <i>GREAT</i> and <i>LITTLE CHALDFIELD</i> , now in the hundred of Bradford, but, probably, at the time of Domesday, in that of Melksham (p. 171). An account of the Manor House and Church of Great Chaldfield, with a description of the architectural peculiarities, was published a few years ago by Mr. T. L. Walker.
CALDEFELLE p. 76	Godwin	ERNULF DE HES- DING		
CAININGHAM p. 22	Bishop of Sarum	BISHOP OF SARUM	The Priest, — 2 hides Ebrard,—10 hides Herman,—4 hides Quintin,—3 hides Walter,—2 hides Brietward, — 5 hides Alward,—1 hide Wife of Bailiff, 1 hide	<i>BISHOP'S CANNINGS</i> , comprising HORTON,—COATES,—SOUTH BROOM,—ROUNDWAY,—CHITTOE (locally situated in Bromham), and BURTON (locally situated in Cliff Pipard). In the Hundred Rolls (II. 236) we have "William <i>Quintin</i> " (the name of one of the under-tenants at the time of Domesday) and "William <i>Bubbe</i> ," recorded as holding one knight's fee (39 H. 3) at <i>CLYVE</i> . This clearly alludes to Bup-ton (formerly <i>Bubbe-ton</i> ). Aubrey, 165. A full account of this parish, by its late Vicar, Archdeacon Macdonald, will be found in the Wilts Mag. VI., 129.



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NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
CERITONE p. 96	Almar	DURAND of Gloucester		CHIRTON, originally in the hundred of Stodfald (p. 174), now in that of Swanborough.
CELEORDE p. 36	Abbot of Malmesbury	ABBOT OF MALMESBURY	Tovi,—2½ hides William,—4 hides	This is spoken of as part of the manor of CHEMELE. It is CHELWORTH, now a portion of the parish of Crudwell. The land-limits of this estate are given in a charter in Cod. Dipl. III., 402.
CELEWRDE p. 149	Edric	WARIN, the Bowman, as one of the King's Officers		This is CHELWORTH, close by Cricklade. It is referred to in the Exon Domesday (p. 165) as in the hundred of Staple.
CHEDELWICH p. 24	Algar	BISHOP OF SALISBURY	Hugo	CHADENWYCH, a tithing in the parish and hundred of Mere, containing about 725 acres. Test. de Nev., 153. Mere Hund., 31.
CHEGESLAUE p. 93	{ Two Thaness Siward	MILO CRISPIN	{ Siward Durand of Gloucester	These entries, which are but of small extent, refer to CHEDGLOW, now a hamlet in the parish of Crudwell, but formerly the name of a hundred and denoting probably a larger extent of land. The first was held (c. 1,270) by Henry de Puriton and Hugo de Peverel of the "honor of Wallingford" (Test. de Nev., 155);—the second by William Foliot and Radulf de Sterklee, as one of the fees of Robert Tregoz. See the notes on pp. 91, 79.
CHEGESLIE p. 83	Edward	ALURED of Marlborough	{ Edward Durand of Gloucester	
CHEIESLAUE p. 77	{ Ulwi A Thane,—2½ virgates	ERNULF DE HESDING	The same Thane	This holding appears to be alluded to in the Exon Domesday (p. 160), under the hundred of Sterkeley. It is no doubt a portion of CHEDGLOW, which was on the borders of the two hundreds of Cicemethorne and Sterkeley. In the Test. de Nev., 150, it is recorded as having been held of Hugo de Standen as among the fees of Patrick de Chaworth, like many others held at Domesday by Ernulf de Hesding. See Inq. p. m. xlii. Henr. III.
CHELICHE p. 47	Abbess of Wilton Aileva,—2 hides	ABBESS OF WILTON	Girard,—3 hides Richard Poingiant,—7½ hides	This large estate at CHALK, which includes BROAD CHALK, —BOWER CHALK,—ALVEDISTON,—BERWICK ST. JOHN,—and SEMLEIGH,—was granted to the Abbey at Wilton by King Edwy, A.D. 955. The charter, with the land-limits, is given in Cod. Dipl., 436. The name of the tenant in the time of the Confessor seems preserved in Alvedes-ton, i. e., the town (or village) of AILEVA;—that of "GIRARD," in Guston (a contracted form of Girardes-ton), Test. de Nev., 141, 157;—the holding of Richard Poingiant was at TROI (now Trow), in the parish of Alvedeston. See below, p. 125.
CHELESTANESTONE p. 54	Abbess of Ambresbury	ABBESS OF AMBRESBURY	Alward	Most probably CHOLSTON, the name now of a farm in the parish of Figheldean, and hundred of Ambresbury.
CHEMELE p. 36	Abbot of Malmesbury	ABBOT OF MALMESBURY	Tovi, 2½ hides William 4 hides Anschild,—1 hide	KEMBLE, in the hundred of Cicemethorn, (p. 159) now in that of Malmesbury. This was given as early as A.D. 682, by Cædwealha, King of Wessex, to the monastery at Malmesbury. Cod. Dipl. 24, 29. In this manor was included some land at CHELWORTH. Cod. Dipl., 817. Aubrey, 249.
CHENEBUILD p. 77	Ulwid	ERNULF DE HESDING	Urso	



NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.	
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.		
CHENETE p. 84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alnod</li> <li>Edmar</li> <li>Ulviet</li> <li>Leuric</li> <li>Ulmar</li> </ul>	ALURED of Marlborough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nicholas, — 2 hides</li> <li>Turstin, — 3½ hides</li> <li>Ulviet, — 2 hides</li> <li>Leuric, — 3 hides</li> <li>Ulmar, — 2½</li> </ul>	<p>An entry in the Test. de Nev., 153, in which the Abbess of Winchester, Walter Walerand, and Robert Tregoz (see above, p. 79) are said to hold fees in the same place, identifies these several estates as parts of <i>KENNET</i>, in the hundred of Selkley, a name attributed formerly to a much larger tract of country than now, in the neighbourhood of the river of the same name. The <i>larger portion</i>, comprising the greater part, if not all, held by Alured of Marlborough, may be <i>WEST KENNET</i>, now a tithing of Avebury. The <i>other two</i> are probably portions of <i>EAST KENNET</i>, a separate parish, containing 776 acres. Aubrey, 337.</p>	
CHENETE p. 121		Honewin	HUGO LASNE		Church of St. Mary, Winton, in trust for the daughter of Hugo Lasne
CHENETE p. 105		Leveclai	WALERAN, the huntsman		Richard
CHENVEL p. 15	Eileva, under Earl William	THE KING	Gilbert, — 1 hide	<p><i>EAST KNOYLE</i>, or, as it is also called, <i>BISHOP'S KNOYLE</i>. At the time of Domesday it was in the hundred of Mere (p. 182). From having belonged to the King, it was formerly called "<i>KNOYLE REGIS</i>." It was purchased by Richard Tocliffe, Bishop of Winchester (A.D. 1173-1189), and by him given to the Church at Winton. Abbr. Plac., 29. Leland Coll. I., 613. In the time of Edw. I. a small hundred, called that of "<i>KNOWEL EPISCOPI</i>," was formed, which comprised this place and Bishop's Fonthill. It is now, with other estates belonging to the see of Winchester, in the hundred of Downton. Mere Hundr., 182.</p>	
CHENVEL p. 47	Abbess of Wilton	ABBESS OF WILTON			
CHPEHAM p. 9	King Edward [Ulviet, 1 hide Edric, — ½ virgate]	THE KING			
CEPEHAM p. 115	Celein (as a purpresture of Edric the sheriff.)	ROGER DE BERCHELA	<p>All these entries relate to <i>CHIPPENHAM</i>, the name of a large parish, and of the hundred in which it is situated. In this manor are included the several tithings of ALLINGTON, — STANLEY, — NETHERMORE, — and originally, it would seem, SLAUGHTERFORD. Abbr. Plac., 243. A full account of the parish will be found in the Wilts. Mag. III., 19, and in Aubrey, 66.</p>		
CHPEHAM Church of p. 9	Bishop Osbern	BISHOP OSBERN			
CHIPEHAM p. 127	Tochi	RAINALD CANUD	<p>The <i>last three</i> of these entries, and most probably also the <i>first</i> of them, relate to different portions of <i>CHITTERNE</i> [or, <i>CHILTERNE</i>], in the hundred of Heytesbury (p. 178). In <i>CHITTERNE ST. MARY</i> are 1,203 acres, — in <i>CHITTERNE ALL SAINTS</i> (which included the chapelry of <i>CHITTERNE ST. ANDREW</i>), 4,411 acres. In the Nom. Vill. (A.D. 1316), there seem to be four lordships implied, held respectively by John Syfrewast, under the Earl of Salisbury, — Alicia de Pickford, — the Prior of Bradenstock, — the Abbess of Lacock. The gifts of lands to the two religious houses were made by descendants of Edward of Salisbury. Heytesbury Hund., 165, 171.</p>		
CHELTRE p. 62	Harding	EARL ALBERIC			
CHETRE p. 69	Azor	EDWARD of Salisbury			
CHETRE p. 69	Chenvin	EDWARD of Salisbury			
CHETRE p. 69	Ulwen	EDWARD of Salisbury		Robert	



NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
CHEVREL p. 74	Alward	ERNULF DE HES- DING	Lethelin	<i>CHEVEREL</i> , in the old hundred of Rugeberg, afterwards in that of Swanborough. There are now two villages, the one <i>CHEVEREL MAGNA</i> , containing 1,870 acres, the other <i>CHEVEREL PARVA</i> , containing 690 acres. Much of what is now included in these parishes was probably, at the time of Domesday, forest-land. See below, under "POTERNE."
CHESEBERIE p. 94	Edric	GILBERT DE BRETE- VILLE		<i>CHISBURY</i> , in the parish of Little Bedwin, and hundred of Kinwardstone. It was held, 3 Edw. I., by Matthew de Columbars (p. 94 note), of the heirs of Bigod, Earl Marshall. Hundr. R. II., 260. Wilts Mag. VI., 272. Aubrey, 164, 380.
CHESIGEBERIE p. 123	Spirtes, a Priest	NIGEL, the physician		<i>CHISENBURY DE LA FOLYE</i> , in the hundred of Elstub (p. 179). The manor was held, 2 Edw. I., by Richard de la Folye, of the Earl of Hereford, as chief lord of the fee. Though at some distance from <i>NETHER-AVON</i> , it is still, as at the time of Domesday, connected with it, being now reckoned as part of that parish. See below, under "NIGRAVRE." Elstub Hundr., 17, 189.
CHIGELIE p. 137	Edwin	EDWIN, as a King's Thane		As <i>DEVREL</i> is named next after this small manor, we may conjecture that it is possibly <i>CHICKLADE</i> that is here intended; but as we have no clue to the hundred in which it was situated, we can form no trustworthy opinion.
CHILMERC p. 46	Abbess of Wilton	ABBESS OF WILTON		<i>CHILMARK</i> , in the hundred of Dunworth (p. 182), the gift, as it would appear, of King Æthelstan to the Abbess of Wilton. Hoare's Reg. Wiltun., 46. The whole parish, including the tithing of <i>RUDGE</i> , contains 3,116 acres. A mill, locally situated at <i>CHICKSGROVE</i> , in Tisbury, is reckoned as belonging to this parish. Dunw. Hundr., 124.
CHINTONE p. 110	Alwin	RADULF DE MOR- TEMER	Roger	This is probably <i>WEST KINGTON</i> , or, as it is sometimes spelt, <i>KEINTON</i> , originally, it would seem, in the hundred of Thorngrave,—now in that of Chippenham. Radulf de Mortimer held the neighbouring manors of <i>ALDBITONE</i> ,— <i>BRADFELDE</i> ,—and <i>SIRENDONE</i> . It is stated that Alwin held this manor in the time of Edward the Confessor of the Church of Glastonbury, to whom the immediately adjoining estate of <i>NETTLETON</i> still belonged.
CHISELDENE p. 41	Abbey of St. Peter, Winchester	ABBEY OF ST. PETER, WINCHESTER.		<i>CHISELDEN</i> , in the old hundred of Thornhill (p. 167), now in that of Kingsbridge. This estate, together with its Church, was given by King Edward the elder to the Abbey of St. Peter, at Winchester, of which he was the actual founder, though it had been projected by his father, Alfred the Great. Cod. Dipl., 336. Aubrey, 162.
CHIVELE p. 74	Brixi	ERNULF DE HES- DING		<i>KEEVIL</i> , in the hundred of Whorwelsdown (p. 173). This manor together with that of <i>BULKINGTON</i> , which, though in the hundred of Melksham, is reckoned as a tithing of <i>Keevil</i> , belonged afterwards to the Fitz-Alans, Earls Arundel. The church was given by Ernulf de Hesding to Shaftesbury, on his dedicating a certain kinswoman as a nun in that convent. In 1393 it was purchased for Edington Priory. All the deeds are contained in the Edington Chartulary. Wilts Mag. VII., 298.
CILLETONE p. 91	Earl Harold	MILO CRISPIN	Rainald	<i>CHILTON FOLIOT</i> , in the hundred of Kinwardstone. Sampson Foliot held <i>CHILTON</i> , and <i>DREYCOR</i> (Foliot) towards the end of the 13th century, both of them having been at the time of Domesday entered among the lands of Milo Crispin. Test. de Nev., 145.



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		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
CLIVE p. 108	Godric	HENRY DE FERIERES	}	All these holdings are referred to in the Exon Domesday (p. 165), as in the hundred of Kingsbridge. GODRIC, the tenant T. R. E. of the first, also possessed, it will be observed, a small estate in this neighbourhood, which, at the time of Domesday was held in chief by Alured of Marlborough. See under CLIVE (p. 83).
CLIVE p. 148	Ulveva	WIBERT, as one of the King's Officers.		
CLIVE p. 148		TURSTIN, the Chamberlain, as one of the King's Officers.		
CLIVE p. 58	Godwin	EARL MORTON	Gilbert	These would seem to be different portions of the same estate. An entry in the Hund. R. ii., 243. in which the Earl of Cornwall is said to be possessed of "Wasturne," in the hundred of Blachegrave, leads to the conjecture that possibly <i>FASTERN</i> , now in the parish of Wootton-Bassett, may be intended; but this is mere supposition, as we have no real clue even to the hundred in which the manor alluded to was situated.
CLIVE p. 58	Godwin	EARL MORTON	Gilbert	
COLEBURNE p. 40	Abbey of St. Peter, Winchester	ABBNEY OF ST. PETER, WINCHESTER.	Croc, — 10½ hides Fulcred, — 2 hides	<i>COLLINGBOURN ABBAS</i> , in the hundred of Kinwardstone. This extensive manor, containing 7,190 acres, was bestowed on the Abbey of St. Peter, Winchester, by King Edward the Elder. Hund. R. ii., 260. See also Cod. Dipl., 336. Since the end of the 16th century it has been called <i>COLLINGBOURN REGIS</i> , or, as now, <i>COLLINGBOURN KINGSTON</i> .
COLINGEBURNE p. 14	Earl Harold	THE KING		<i>COLLINGBOURN DUCIS</i> . At the time of Domesday, by being mentioned separately in the Exon Domesday (p. 179), it would seem not to have been then included in any hundred. It would appear afterwards to have been reckoned as part of the hundred of Kinwardstone. Hund. R. ii., 260. The manor was given by Henry III. to his half-brother, William de Valence, and hence for some time it was called <i>COLLINGBOURN VALENCE</i> . Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, died seized of it in 1279, and from him it probably derived its name of <i>COLLINGBOURN COMITIS</i> , or <i>EARL'S</i> . When it was possessed by his grandson Henry, who was created Duke of Lancaster, it obtained the name which it still retains, <i>COLLINGBOURN DUCIS</i> . It is now in the hundred of Elstub and Everley. Elstub Hund., 14.
COLINGEBURNE Church of p. 15		GIRALD, priest of Wilton		The Church at <i>COLLINGBOURN</i> was bestowed on Wherwell Monastery, and the Abbess of that religious house presented to the Rectory from 1306-1545.
COLECOTE p. 130		Odo of Winchester, as one of the King's Thanés.		<i>COLCOTE</i> (or <i>COLCUT</i> ), in the hundred of Staple (p. 165). It is situated close by Cricklade, and on the line of the Roman road that runs from Cirencester to Speen. In the Inq. p. m., 48 Edw. III., it occurs as "Colcote juxta Chelsworth."
COESELLE p. 119	Three Thanés	DROGO FITZ-PONZ	Roger de Laci Turstin Fitz-Rolf William Leu-ric	This is, without doubt, a small manor at or adjoining <i>COLESHILL</i> , a parish now in Berks, but close by the north-east boundary of Wiltshire. Turstin Fitz-Rolf, one of the subordinate holders, is recorded in Domesday as the tenant in capite of <i>COESELLE</i> in Berks. (Vol. i., fol. 63.) Moreover the Church of St. Mary, Winchester, held an estate at <i>COESELLE</i> , according to the same record (Berks. i., fol. 596), by gift of Walter de Laci (no doubt, of the same family as another of the subordinate holders) when his daughter became a nun in the convent. The manor of <i>COLESHILL</i> was afterwards given to Edington Priory, by its founder, William of Edington, Bishop of Winchester. See Lyson's Magn. Brit. (Berks.), p.p. 166, 265.
COLESFELDE p. 132		BRICTRIC & ALWI, as King's Thanés		Most probably a portion of <i>COWLESFIELD</i> (now <i>COWSFIELD</i> ) in the hundred of Frustfield. There are several small manors here. See below, under <i>CUVLESTONE</i> . Frustfield Hund., 69.



NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
COLERNE p. 88	Levenot	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE		COLERNE, in the hundred of Chippenham. Its manorial history is given in Wilts Mag. ii., 269, and its church described in Wilts Mag. iii., 358. See also an account of Roman remains then in Arch. Journ., 1856. (p. 328.) Aubrey, 75.
COME p. 89	Svain	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE		CASTLE COMBE, originally in the hundred of Thorngrave (p. 160), now in that of Chippenham. A full account of this parish was printed by G. P. Scrope, Esq., M.P., and an abridgment of the same will be found in the Wilts Mag. ii., 133. Aubrey, 63.
CONTONE p. 10	Earl Harold	THE KING		COMPTON CHAMBERLAIN, in the hundred of Damerham (p. 188). It was held in the time of Rich. I. by the serjeantcy of being one of the king's chamberlains and hence its distinctive name. Hund. R. ii., 253.
CONTONE p. 85	Levenot	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE	Pagen	A portion of COMPTON BASSET, in the hundred of Calne. The whole parish, including the tithing of COMPTON CUMBERWELL, contains 2,631 acres. This manor was held in 1233 by Gilbert Bassett, and shortly afterward by Fulke Bassett, Bishop of London. Test. de Nev., 141. Aubrey, 41. See below, under CUMBREWELLE.
CONTONE p. 139	Turchil	TURCHIL, as one of the King's Thanés		As TURCHIL is mentioned (p. 142) as the possessor of a small estate in OCHEBURNE (Ogbourn), and this holding, which is described as "in Contone," follows the mention also of OCHEBURNE, it probably was at no great distance from it. It may be a part of COMPTON BASSET, which is hardly sufficiently accounted for, as to its actual extent, by other entries.
CONTONE p. 61	Harding	EARL ALBERIC		COMPTON, an outlying portion of the hundred of Ambresbury (p. 185). Though not in the same hundred, it is a tithing now of the parish of ENFORD. It contains about 1,100 acres. Elstub. Hund., 18.
CONTONE p. 99	Alestan of Boscumbe	WILLIAM DE OW	William de Aldrie }	From the name of the tenant, who is probably the same as the "William de Aldeleia" mentioned in the Exon Domesday (p. 173); it seems likely that this estate is in the neighbourhood of the one just described. Compare the entry under LITELTONE. It is possibly COMBE, which is now reckoned as a tithing of ENFORD. Though a separate tithing, or manor, it does not seem otherwise accounted for in the Record.
CORSELIE p. 135		AZOR, as one of the King's Thanés		CORSLEY, in the hundred of Warminster. The Prioress of 'Stodlegh' had the manor in 1316. Nom. Vill. Warm. Hund., 63.
CORSTONE p. 35	Abbot of Malmesbury	ABBOT OF MALMESBURY	Ranulf Flambard	CORSTON, near Malmesbury. See above, under BROCHENEBERGE.
CORTITONE p. 120	Dene	HUGO LASNE	William	This is probably CORTON (or CORTYNTONE), now a tithing within the parish of Boyton. It was formerly a separate lordship. In the Wilts Inst. are given the names of the incumbents of its chapel from 1304-1395, after which time it appears to have been annexed to Boyton.
COSSEHAM p. 11	Earl Tosti	THE KING	}	CORSHAM, in the hundred of Chippenham (p. 162). The history both of the manor and church is given by Canon Jackson, in Aubrey, 79.
COSSEHAM Church of p. 12		ABBEY OF ST. STEPHEN, at CAEN		
COTEFORD p. 100	Alestan of Boscumb	WILLIAM DE OW	Bernard	A portion of CODFORD ST. PETER, in the Hundred of Heytesbury. Roger Bernard was an owner of lands here in the time of Henry III. Test. de Nev., 136. Heytesbury Hundr., 220.



NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
COTEFORD p. 117	Aluric	OSBERN GIFARD		This is no doubt <i>ASHTON GIFFARD</i> , a tithing in the parish of Codford St. Peter. This will be tolerably evident by comparing the entry under <i>ASTON</i> , in <i>Test. de Nev.</i> , 137, with the one just given relating to <i>COTEFORD</i> . <i>Heytesb. Hundr.</i> , 225.
COTEFORD p. 104	Erlebald	WALERAN, the huntsman		<i>CODFORD ST. MARY</i> , in the hundred of Heytesbury. (p. 178). The manor of <i>EAST CODFORD</i> was held, c. 1280, by Oliver de Ingham (Inq. p. m., 10 Edw. I.), a lineal descendant of Waleran. Dr. Ingram published an account of this parish, under the title of "Memorials of Codford St. Mary." <i>Heytesb. Hundr.</i> , 228.
COVELESTONE p. 131		BRICTRIC, as one of the King's Thanes		<i>COULSTON</i> , in the hundred of Whorwelsdown (p. 173). Like several other of the estates belonging to Brictric, <i>COVELESTONE</i> became afterwards part of the possessions of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, and was held as appertaining to the office of "Constable of England." <i>Hundr. R. ii.</i> , 278.
COWIC p. 57		EARL MORTON	Church of St. Mary, of Grestain.	<i>CONOCK</i> , in the hundred of Stodfald (p. 174), now in that of Swanborough. In the <i>Hund. R. ii.</i> , 235, the Abbey of Grestain is recorded as holding the manor of <i>COUCK</i> , 3 Edw. I. In the <i>Nom. Vill.</i> it is spelt <i>CONEK</i> , and said to be still held (1316) by the same Abbey. See <i>Test. de Nev.</i> , 153. This is now reckoned as a tithing of the parish of <i>CHIRTON</i> .
CREDVELLE p. 37	Abbot of Malmesbury Guerlin,—3 hides	ABBOT OF MALMESBURY	Ebrard,—3 hides	<i>CRUDWELL</i> , in the hundred of Cicemethorn (p. 159), now in that of Malmesbury. This manor, which included <i>HANEKYNTON</i> (Hankerton), <i>MORCOTE</i> , and <i>EASTCOTE</i> , was given to Malmesbury by King Æthelwulf. <i>Cod. Dipl.</i> 817. Land-limits will be found in charters in <i>Add. MSS. (Brit. Mus.)</i> , 15,667, fol. 34-36; extracts from which are given in the <i>Archæologia</i> , vol. 37. See <i>Aubrey</i> , 213.
CRICHELADE Church of p. 39		CHURCH OF ST. PETER, WESTMINSTER		<i>CRICKLADE</i> , in a hundred of the same name. A few notices of this place, which includes some tithings separately accounted for in Domesday, will be found in <i>Wilts. Mag. vii.</i> , 137.
CRISTEMELEFORDE p. 30	Abbot of Glastonbury	ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY	Robert,—1 hide Edward,—1 virgate	<i>CHRISTIAN-MALFORD</i> , originally (p. 160) in the hundred of Sterkeley ( <i>Abb. Plac.</i> 13), afterwards, like other estates belonging to the Abbot of Glastonbury, transferred to a hundred called that of North Damerham. This estate was given by King Edmund, in 940, to Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury. <i>Cod. Dipl.</i> , 384. See <i>Aubrey</i> , 124, 422.
CRISTESFELDE p. 143		SBERNUS, as one of the King's Thanes		It looks as though the scribe had made a mistake in both names, and that one was intended for Osbernus, and the other for <i>Fristesfelde</i> (Frustfield). This is mere supposition, but a reference to <i>ALWARBERIE</i> and <i>HUMITONE</i> will show that "OSBERN, a priest," had possessions at no great distance from <i>FRUSTFIELD</i> .
CROSTONE p. 80	Carlo	ALURED OF MARLBOROUGH	Hugo	Conjectured to be <i>CORTON</i> (formerly <i>CORSTON</i> ), in the parish of Helmarton. Lands in that parish were held under Alured of Marlborough. See above, under <i>CLIVE</i> . There was a free chapel at <i>CORRON</i> , and a list of the Incumbents from 1344-1524 is given in the <i>Wiltshire Institutions</i> . <i>Aubrey</i> , 168.
CUMBE p. 12 Church of p. 12	Ghida	THE KING	Leuric, the priest	<i>COMBE BISSET</i> , in the hundred of Cawdon (p. 186). Included in this large manor is <i>WEST HARNHAM</i> . The manor belonged, in the time of Henry III., to John <i>Bisset</i> , Chief Forester of England, and descended to two of his sons-in-law, John de Wolyton (or Wotton), and Hugo de Plessetis. <i>Hund. R. ii.</i> , 247. See also <i>Test de Nev.</i> , 155. <i>Cawdon Hund.</i> , 10.



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		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
DEVREL p. 55	Brictric	CHURCH OF ST. MARY AT BEC.		<i>BRIXTON DEVEREL</i> , in the hundred of Heytesbury (p. 178). Its distinctive name is clearly derived from its Anglo-Saxon possessor. In the Test. de Nev., 154, it is spelt "BRICTRICHES-TON." See note on p. 131. Heytesb. Hundr., 3.
DEVREL p. 68	Saulf	EDWARD OF SALIS- BURY	Adelelm	This is no doubt the estate of 'one knight's fee' held, c. 1276, by John de Vernun, of the Earl of Hereford. Test. de Nev., 139. It is a portion of <i>KINGSTON DEVEREL</i> , which parish is now in two hundreds, Mere and Ambresbury. The tenants, both before and after the Conquest, held lands in this neighbourhood. See under <i>BALLOCHELIE</i> and <i>SELE</i> .
DEVREL p. 56	Eddeva	CANONS OF LISIEUX		This is most probably the other portion of <i>KINGSTON DEVEREL</i> , and that which is now considered to be in <i>Ambresbury</i> Hundred. Originally it was in Mere Hundred (p. 182). See Mere Hundr., 138.
DEVREL p. 117	Smail	OSBERN GIFARD		All these four holdings, some of them of small extent, are, according to the Exon Domesday (p. 178), in the hundred of Heytesbury, and are no doubt portions of <i>HILL-DEVEREL</i> . In the Test de Nev., pp. 139, 142, 150, there are clearly <i>four</i> sub-infeudations, of varying extent, in <i>HULLE</i> , or <i>HULLE-DEVREL</i> . The <i>first</i> of these entries is the estate given, in 1180, by Elias Giffard, for the purpose of constituting a prebend in the church at Heytesbury. See Heytesb. Hundr., 8.
DEVREL p. 78	Ulmar	ERNULF DE HESDING	Urso	
DEVREL p. 138	Algar	EDGAR, a priest, as one of the King's Thanes		
DEVREL p. 149	Two Thanes	ALBERIC, the cham- berlain, as one of the King's Officers		
DIGERIC p. 101	Alestan of Bos- cumbe. [Alestan,—1 hide, granted by an Ab- bot of Malmesbury]	WILLIAM DE OW	Warner	<i>DITTERIDGE</i> , in the hundred of Chippenham (p. 162). A comparison of the entries under "BREME" and "DIGERIC" would lead to the probable conclusion that the <i>hide</i> held by Alestan, in the days of the Confessor, was at YWERIG (Ew-ridge), now in the parish of Colerne, a part of the original grant included in BREMHILL to the Abbey at Malmesbury. Aubrey, 78, 84.
DOBREHAM p. 28	Abbot of Glaston- bury	ABBOT OF GLASTON- BURY	Serlo [de Burcij, —3 hides Hugo's wife, —3 hides Roger,— 1 hide and 8 acres	<i>DAMERHAM</i> , in a hundred of the same name. This estate includes TIDPIT, at which place there was an ancient church, (the names of the Incumbents being still preserved,) and MARTON, which is recorded also as a chapelry of Damerham. See Hoare's "South Damerham," 11, 22.
DOBREHAM p. 42		CHURCH OF CRAN- BOURN		An entry in the Hund. R. II., 253, seems to imply that this small holding of <i>one hide</i> , which is described as " <i>in Damerham</i> ," was what was called " <i>LA HYDE</i> ,"—now " <i>HIDE FARM</i> ."
DOMNITONE p. 44	Abbess of Shaftes- bury	ABBESS OF SHAFTES- BURY	Gunfrid, 2 hides	<i>DINTON</i> , in the hundred of Warminster, though locally situated in that of Dunworth. This manor includes TER-FONT MAGNA. Wilts Arch. Mag. VII., 296 Dunworth Hundr., 102.
DRACOTE p. 92	Levenot	MIL0 CRISPIN	Rainald	<i>DRAYCOT FOLIOT</i> , in the hundred of Thornhill, (Hund. R. II., 275,) now in that of Kingsbridge. See under CILLETONE. Wilts Mag. I., 93; III., 280.
DRAICOTE p. 26	Alward } as <i>two</i> Elnod } manors	BISHOP OF COUTANCE	Roger	<i>DRAYCOT</i> , in the parish of Wilcot, and hundred of Swanborough. See Exon. Domesd. (p. 175).



NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
DRAICOTE p. 147	Edric	GEOFFREY [MARESCAL],—as one of the King's Officers		DRAYCOT CERNE, in the hundred of Sterkley (p. 160), now in that of Malmesbury. In the Exon Domesday the owner is called "Gosfridus Marescal." This estate was held by the "CERNES" and their predecessors, the family of "VENOIR" by the service of supplying the "Third rod of the Marshalsea." See Aubrey, 229, and also Hund. R. II., 235. This tenure, we may perhaps infer from the above notice in the Exon Domesday, is probably of an earlier date than has hitherto been supposed.
DUNSTONE p. 17	Bishop of Winchester	BISHOP OF WINCHESTER	William de Braiose,— 14 hides. Waleran,— 5 hides. Ralph,— 5 hides. Ansgot,— 3½ hides.	DOWNTON, in a hundred of the same name. This extensive manor, which includes BISHOPSTON (formerly Ebbesbourn Episcopi),—CHARLTON,—HAMPTWORTH,—WITHERINGTON,—NUNTON,—and BODENHAM,—was given at the first by Cenwalch, King of Wessex, about the middle of the seventh century, to the church of St. Peter and Paul, Winchester. A series of charters, recording successive grants of this large manor, will be found in Cod. Dipl., 985, 1108, 1036. Of the subordinate holdings the first would seem to include the "Knight's fee" held, in 1278, by William de Brewes in FALLERSTONE (Fallston, in Bishopston parish),—and the second, that held by Oliver de Ingham, a direct descendant of Waleran, at HAMPTWORTH, on the south-east boundary of Downton. Hund. R. II., 256.
DUNEHEVE p. 43	Abbess of Shaftesbury	ABBESS OF SHAFTESBURY	Turstin—6 hides A Thane, — 1 hide	From the large extent of this estate it would seem to have included DONHEAD ST. ANDREW and DONHEAD ST. MARY, the latter comprising also the Chapelry of CHARLTON. This was a gift, according to the Test. de Nev., 155, of King Edgar. See Wilts Mag. VII., 281. Dunworth Hundr., 29, 49.
DUENE p. 107	Godric	WALERAN, the huntsman		WEST DEAN, in the hundred of Alderbury. The adjoining estate of EAST DEAN, which is in Hants, belonged also to Waleran.—Hants Domesd., fol. 48. The Wiltshire portion, together with the neighbouring estate of GRYMSTEAD, [see below, under GREMESTEDE] belonged (3 Edw. I.) to Oliver Ingham, and William de St. Martin, both of them being direct descendants of Waleran. Alderb. Hundr., 9, 17.
EBLESBORNE p. 113	Alward } for two Fitheus } manors	ROBERT FITZ-GIROLD	Robert	This is no doubt EBBESBOURN WAKE, in the hundred of Stanford (Chalk). This manor was held by several in succession of the family of WAKE during the 13th and 14th centuries. Hund. R. II., 248. Test. de Nev., 142. Chalk Hundr., 161.
ECESATINGETONE p. 65		EDWARD OF SALISBURY		This is clearly ETCHILHAMPTON (near Devizes), originally in the hundred of Stodfald (p. 174), now in that of Swanborough. It is spelt in various ways,—HOCHELHAMPTON,—ETHEL-HAMPTON, &c., and is now pronounced ASHLINGTON, or, ASHELTON. See Hundr. R. II., 235. Test. de Nev., 152, 153. It is a chapelry of ALL-CANNINGS.
ECESATINGETONE p. 75	Edric	ERNULF DE HESDING	The wife of Edric	The wife of Edric would seem most probably to be the ESTRIT, named in the Exon Domesday (p. 174) as holding land in the hundred of Stodfald. These two possessions, the latter being of very small extent, would seem to be portions also of ETCHILHAMPTON.
ECHESATINGETONE p. 137		ERLECHING, as one of the King's Thaness		
EDINTONE p. 65	Earl Harold	EDWARD OF SALISBURY		HEDDINGTON, in the hundred of Calne (p. 172). A moiety of this estate was held in the time of Edw. I., by the Abbess of Lacock, the same having been given to that religious house by Ela, Countess of Sarum. Test. de Nev., 155



NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
EDENDONE p. 52	Abbess of Romsey	ABBESS OF ROMSEY	William,—4½ hides Osmund,—4 hides Englishmen— 5 hides Hervey,—2 hides	<i>EDINGDON</i> , in the hundred of Whorwelsdown (p.173). This manor included the tithings of WEST COULSTON,—BAYNTON,—TINHEAD,—and also NORTH BRADLEY and SOUTHWICK. The "Osmund," mentioned among the tenants, is most probably the same person as held the neighbouring estate of PONBERIE (Pomeroy). Aubrey, 346. Wilts Mag. III., 47.—V. 193, 243.
EDENDONE p. 144	Osward	HERVEY OF WILTON as one of the King's Officers		The owner of this small estate of <i>one hide</i> , would seem to be the same as one of the tenants in the preceding entry. This holding is no doubt a part of the above estate.
ELENDUNE p. 19	Bishop of Winchester [Godric,—1½ hide, under the Bishop]	BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, "pro victu monachorum."	"Miles,"—1½ hide	This is the portion of what is now called <i>WROUGHTON</i> which is in Elstub Hundred. The estate is sometimes called 'ELINGDON-WROUGHTON,'—Hund. R. II., 244. It is the "ELLENDUNE" of the Anglo-Saxon charters. See its land-limits, from the Codex Winton, printed in Cod. Dipl., 1184. It was at the time of Domesday, in Blachegrave Hundred (p. 166). Aubrey, 367.
ELECOME p. 63	Azor	EARL ALBERIC		<i>ELCOMB</i> in the parish of ELINGDON (=WROUGHTON), and like it originally in the hundred of Blachegrave (p. 166). There was a chapel here to which the Lords Lovel presented from 1308—1448, a list of the Incumbents being still preserved in the Wilts Institutions. Aubrey, 369.
ELTONE p. 147	Godric Bollo	JOHN, the doorkeeper, —as one of the King's Officers	Turstin,—1 hide Frawin,—1 hide	This estate, according to the Exon Domesday (p. 185) was in the hundred of Ambresbury. It is no doubt the <i>ALETON</i> of the Nom. Vill., and most probably <i>ALTON</i> , in the parish of FIGHELDEAN. Ambresb. Hund., 36.
ENEDFORDE p. 20	Bishop of Winchester	BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, "pro victu monachorum."	William,—5 hides Harold,—2 hides An Englishman,— 3 hides The Priest,— 1 hide	<i>ENFORD</i> , in the hundred of Elstub (p. 179). The whole parish, comprising now the tithings of CHISENBURY PRIORS,—FIFIELD,—LONG STREET,—COMBE,—and COMPTON,—contains 6,975 acres. This estate was given to the church at Winchester by King Æthelstan, in 934. See the charter in Cod. Dipl., 1110. Elstub Hundr., 19.
ESSITONE p. 41	Church of Cranbourn	Church of CRANBOURN		<i>ASHTON KEYNES</i> , in the hundred of Cricklade (p. 163). Robert de Keynes died seized of part of this estate in 1280. Aubrey, 160. The Abbot of Tewkesbury was patron of the living from the 14th to the middle of the 16th century. See p. 41, note.
ESTONE p. 79	Godus	ERNULF DE HESDING		This is a portion of <i>EASTON PIERS</i> [or <i>PERCY</i> ], in the hundred of Thorngrave (p. 160), now in that of Malmesbury. Though in a different hundred, it is considered part of the parish of KINGTON ST. MICHAEL. It was formerly a separate chapelry, with its own Incumbent and Patron. It is named among the fees of "Patricius de Cadurcis" (=Chaworth), and was held subordinately by "Henry Kaiguel." Inq. p. m. 42, Henry III. Test. de Nev., 150. A deed, given in Aubrey 444, seems to identify this holding with "OLD EASTON"; and the mention of of BROMDUNE (now evidently Broomfield) in the same deed, points out the locality as the western portion of the present tithing. Aubrey, 235. Wilts Mag., IV., 72.



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NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
FARLEGE p. 133	Brismar	ALURIC of Melksham as one of the King's Thanes		<i>FARLEIGH</i> , in the hundred of Alderbury. This is a chapelry of the parish of ALDERBURY, and would seem to have been included in the gift recited in the charter of Henry I. to the cathedral at Sarum. Alderb. Hund., 37.
FERSTESFELD p. 135	Aldred	ALDRED, as one of the King's Thanes		This, according to the Exon Domesday (p. 189), is in the hundred of Frustfield. It is conjectured to be <i>ALDERTON</i> (formerly <i>Aldredes-ton</i> ), which still retains the name of its Anglo-Saxon owner. Frustf. Hundr., 4.
FERSTESFELD p. 115	Godwin	BERNARD PANCE- VOLT	}	These are also, no doubt, small holdings in FRUSTFIELD. The owner of the former, Bernard Pancevolt, held an estate on the Hampshire side of the border. See Moody's Hants Domesd., p. 37.
FRISTESFELD p. 140		ULURIC, as one of the King's Thanes		
FEBEFONTE p. 50	Abbess of Wilton	ABBESS OF WILTON		<i>FOVANT</i> , in the hundred of Cadworth, given by King Æthelred, in 994, to the monastery at Wilton. A charter with land-limits, is given in Cod. Dipl., 687. Cadw. Hundr., 76.
FIFHIDE p. 18	Alsi, under the Bishop of Winchester	BISHOP OF WIN- CHESTER	Edward	Most probably <i>FIFIELD</i> , in the hundred of Elstub. In the Hundr. R. ii., 258, it is called "Fifhide <i>Episcopi</i> ." It is now regarded as a tithing of ENFORD. A charter, containing land-limits, will be found in Cod. Dipl., 592.
FIFHIDE p. 82	Carlo	ALURED of Marl- borough	Radulf	} These two entries refer to <i>FIFIELD BAVENT</i> , in the hundred of Stanford. Like other estates belonging to Alured of Marlborough, this was held under the family of Tregoz. Hundr. R. ii., 249; Chalk Hund., 115.
FIFHIDE p. 84	Ulmar	ALURED of Marl- borough	Ulmar	
FISCARTONE p. 61	Godric	EARL HUGO	Haimo	Most probably <i>FISHERTON ANGER</i> , next Salisbury, in the hundred of Branche. The second name is a corruption of <i>AUCHER</i> . Several persons bearing that family name possessed the manor towards the close of the 13th century. Test. de Nev., 140, 156. Branche Hundr., 162.
FISERTONE p. 114	Bondi	ROGER DE CORCELLE		<i>FISHERTON DELAMERE</i> , in the hundred of Warminster (p 177), though locally situated in that of Heytesbury. In early times it was held under the manor of CURI (Curry Mallet), in Somerset (Test. de Nev., 151), which also belonged at the time of Domesday to ROGER DE CORCELLE. The <i>DELAMERE</i> family, of Nunney, owned it A.D. 1390—hence its distinctive name. Heytesb. Hund., 252.
FISGLEDENE p. 139	Harding	HARDING, as one of the King's Thanes	Earl Alberic had 4½ hides, now in the King's hand	A portion of the present parish of <i>FIGHELDEAN</i> , in the hundred of Ambresbury. See above, under <i>ALBOLDINTONE</i> ,— <i>CHELESTANSTONE</i> ,—and <i>ELTONE</i> . The church of <i>FICHELDENE</i> was given to the cathedral at Sarum early in the 12th century. A charter of Henry I., containing the grant, is among the Bishop's records, and is printed in New Mon. vi., 1296. The rectory was annexed to the Treasurership of the Cathedral. Aubrey, 357. Ambresb. Hundr., 34.
FISTESFERIE p. 90	Edric	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE		This, according to the Exon Domesday (p. 189), was in the hundred of FRUSTFIELD, of the original form of which it is probably a corruption. It is most likely to be <i>WHELPLEY</i> , an estate which belonged to the Dunstanvilles, descendants of Humfrey de L'Isle, from the 13th century downwards. Test. de Nev., 144. Wilts Mag. ii., 272, 286. Frustf. Hundr., 30.



NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
FISTESBERIE p. 111	Vitel	ROBERT FITZ-GIROLD	Rainer	From the principal and subordinate owners being the same, it is possible that these two are different portions of the same estate. The latter is most probably <i>FOSBURY</i> , a manor now absorbed into Tottenham park. Aubrey, 380. Robert Fitz-Girold was possessed of the neighbouring manor of <i>BEDESdene</i> .
FOSTESBERGE p. 112	Alwin	ROBERT FITZ-GIROLD	Rainer	
FONTEL p. 17	Bishop of Winchester	BISHOP OF WIN- CHESTER		<i>FONTHILL EPISCOPI</i> , originally in the hundred of Dunworth (p. 182), then included in a small hundred called that of Knowel Episcopi, afterwards transferred to that of Downton. Dunw. Hundr., 10, 194, 210.
FONTEL p. 115	Euing	BERENGER GIFARD		<i>FONTHILL GIFFARD</i> , in the hundred of Dunworth. The Exon Domesday (p. 182) appears to give the name of the owner as 'Berenger Cotel.' Dunw. Hundr., 12.
FOXLEGE p. 114	Aldret	ROGER DE BER- CHELSI		<i>FOXLEY</i> , in the old hundred of Sterkley (p. 160), now in that of Malmesbury. Aubrey, 275.
GARDONE p. 37	Ulveva, under the Abbot of Malmes- bury	ABBOT OF MALMES- BURY		<i>GARSDON</i> , in the hundred of Cicemethorn (p. 159), now in that of Malmesbury. This was one of the earliest possessions of Malmesbury. A charter reciting its gift to Aldhelm, by Ina, King of Wessex (A.D. 701), is given in Cod. Dipl., 48. It seems at one time to have been lost to the Abbey, for by a charter, dated 1081, Matilda, Queen of the Conqueror, makes a grant of it to Abbot Warin. Aubrey, 242.
GARE p. 126	Osward	ROBERT MARESCAL		<i>GORE</i> , a tithing now of <i>MARKET LAVINGTON</i> , which, like it, belonged to Robert Marescal. See under <i>LAVENTONE</i> . In the Nom. Vill. it is reckoned in the hundred of <i>DOLESFELT</i> , as it was at the time of Domesday (p. 184). Dole. Hundr., 208.
GATEGRAM p. 142	Saulf's father	SAULF, as one of the King's Thaness		Possibly <i>GOATACRE</i> , in the parish of Helmarton, but this is mere conjecture. See Aubrey, 168.
GELINGEHAM p. 130	Algar	FULCHERED, as one of the King's Ser- vants		This small holding must be on the south-west border of the county, by <i>GILLINGHAM</i> , in Dorset. No part of that parish is in Wilts, but in old papers " <i>MERE GILLINGHAM</i> " occurs, as if at one time there was some commixture of parishes in that locality. In the Exon Domesday for Dorset ( <i>fol.</i> 24), under the hundred of <i>GELINGEHAM</i> , we have <i>FULCRED</i> named as possessed of 2½ <i>virgates</i> in demesne.
GESSIC p. 63	Azor	EARL ALBERIC		This must be, most probably, a portion of <i>GUSSAGE</i> , which is also on the borders of the county, and close by Cranbourne chase. No part of <i>GUSSAGE</i> is now in Wilts, all the parishes bearing that name, and there are several, being wholly in Dorset.
GETONE p. 101	Alestan of Bos- cumbe	WILLIAM DE OW	An Englishman	A small holding possibly at or near <i>YATTON KEYNEL</i> , in the old hundred of Thorngrave. The neighbouring estates of <i>SEVAMENTONE</i> and <i>SOPEWORDE</i> belonged to William de Ow.
GRAFTONE p. 100	Alestan of Bos- cumbe	WILLIAM DE OW	Hugo	All these holdings are alluded to in the Exon Domesday (p. 181) under the hundred of Kinwardstone. They are different portions of <i>EAST</i> and <i>WEST GRAFTON</i> , in the parish of Great Bedwin. Wilts Mag. vi., 270, 274.
GRASTONE p. 145		RICHARD STURMID, as one of the King's Officers		
GRASTONE p. 145	Ulmar	ROBERT FITZ-ROLF, as one of the King's Officers		



NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
GRASTONE p. 145	{ Alwin Alwold Lewin Celestan under Radulf de Halville }	RADULF DE HAL- VILLE, as one of the King's Officers		This holding is also alluded to in the Exon Domesday (p. 181,) under the hundred of Kinwardstone. It is a portion of either <i>EAST</i> or <i>WEST GRAFTON</i> , in the parish of GREAT BEDWIN. Wilts Mag., vi., 270, 274.
GRAMESTEDE p. 136	Cola's father	COLA, as one of the King's Thanes		
GRAMESTEDE p. 138	Aiulf	EDMUND, son of Aiulf, as one of the King's Thanes		These two entries probably refer to different portions of <i>WEST GRIMSTEAD</i> , in the hundred of Alderbury. One of the large dykes called <i>Grimes-dic</i> (or Grims-ditch) is near the parish, and hence no doubt its name is derived. Alderb. Hundr., 9.
GREMESTEDE p. 106	Agemund	WALERAN, the hunts- man	Herbert	
GRAVELINGES FOREST p. 144		THE KING'S FORESTERS		The forest of <i>GROVELEY</i> , in South Wilts. Dunw. Hundr., 184-190, 226; Branche Hundr., 172.
GREDEWELLE p. 88	Ordulf	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE	Hugo Girald	<i>GROUNDWELL</i> , now a farm in the parish of LITTLE BLUNSDON, and hundred of Highworth. Wilts Mag., ii., 283.
GRETELINTONE p. 32	Abbot of Glaston- bury	ABBOT OF GLASTON- BURY	Bishop of Cou- tance, 5 hides Urso,—4 hides	<i>GRITTLETON</i> , in the hundred of Thorngrave (p. 160), then included in that of Chippenham, and afterwards, like other estates belonging to Malmesbury, transferred to that of Damerham. A history of Grittleton, written by Canon Jackson, was published some years ago by the Wilts Topographical Society. Aubrey, 129.
GUERMINSTRE p. 8	King Edward	THE KING		<i>WARMINSTER</i> , the name of a principal town in South Wilts, and of the hundred in which it is situated. Warm. Hundr., 1-40.
HAME p. 18	Bishop of Win- chester	BISHOP OF WIN- CHESTER "pro victu monach- orum"	William,—2 hides	<i>HAM</i> , originally in the hundred of Kinwardstone (page 180), now, like other estates belonging to the Bishop of Winchester, in that of Elstub. There is a charter, relating to HAMME, in Cod. Dipl., 1220. The estate at one time was lost to the monastery; for, in a document preserved by Leland, Collect. i., 613, relating to the founders of the cathedral church of St. Swithin, Winchester, it is said of Bishop Tochin (Toclive?) (c. 1180), " <i>Redemit Hamme et sua ecclesie Winton. dedit.</i> " N. Mon. i., 210.
HANINDONE p. 29	Abbot of Glaston- bury	ABBOT OF GLASTON- BURY	Robert	<i>HANNINGTON</i> , in the hundred of Highworth, the gift of Elfreda, Queen of Edward the Elder, to the Abbot of Glastonbury. N. Mon. i., 50. The manor, in 1316, belonged to Henry of Lancaster. Nom. Vill. A survey of it, as part of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, in 1591, is given in Wilts Mag. vi., 189.
HANTONE p. 113	Ulgar	ROBERT FITZ-ROLF		This is possibly <i>LITTLE HINTON</i> , originally in the hundred of Highworth (p. 164). It is given under that of Thornhill, in the Nom. Vill. (1316). It is now in Elstub, as part of the possessions of the church of Winchester, to which it was given by Alwin, Bishop of Winchester (c. 1040). N. Mon. i., 195. If our conjecture be true, this estate must have been lost for a time to Winchester.



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NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
HEORTHAM p. 60	Ednod	EARL HUGO	Edward	All these holdings,—several of them of very small extent, and amounting in the whole to rather less than <i>six hides</i> ,—were no doubt at <i>HARTHAM</i> , near Chippenham. It is conjectured that they refer to lands, partly in the parish of <i>CORSHAM</i> , and partly in that of <i>BIDDESTON ST. NICHOLAS</i> . Turchitil, the under-tenant of the <i>second</i> manor, was also tenant of the adjoining estate of <i>BEDESTONE</i> . ( <i>Biddeston St. Peter's</i> ). See <i>Aubrey</i> , 54, 83. <i>Wilts Mag.</i> ii., 285; iv., 143.
HERTHAM p. 72	Two Thanes	EDWARD OF SALISBURY	Turchitil	
HEORTHAM p. 89	Godric	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE	Hugo	
HERTHAM p. 137	Godric's father	GODRIC, the huntsman, as one of the King's Thanes		
HERTHAM p. 138	Edric, the blind	EDRIC, as one of the King's Thanes		
HEORTHAM p. 142	Alfildis' husband	ALFILDIS, as one of the King's Thanes		
..... p. 142	Alwi	SAIEVA, as one of the King's Thanes		This small holding of <i>one virgate</i> is alluded to in the <i>Exon Domesday</i> (p. 161), under the hundred of Chippenham. The name of the estate is not given, but, following immediately after an entry relating to <i>HARTHAM</i> , it may be conjectured to have been in the same neighbourhood.
HESTREBE Church of p. 16		ALWARD, the Priest		This was at <i>HEYTESBURY</i> :—The glebe land is here reckoned at 2 <i>carucates</i> ; so, in the <i>Inq. Non.</i> 155, under <i>HEHTREDEBURY</i> we have this entry, "Rector habet <i>duas carucatas terræ</i> ." A full history of the church at <i>Heytesbury</i> , which was collegiate, and had its Dean and Prebendaries, will be found in <i>Heytesb. Hundr.</i> , 82.
HIWEI p. 34	Abbot of Malmesbury	ABBOT OF MALMESBURY		} <i>HIGHWAY</i> , originally in the hundred of Kingsbridge, (p. 165). This manor was surrendered, c. 1228, to the see of Salisbury, and was afterwards placed in the hundred of Cannings, in which it still remains. The full particulars of the transfer of the estate from the Abbot to the Bishop are given in <i>Aubrey</i> , 60.
HIWI p. 110	Toti, for 3 lives, under the Abbot of Malmesbury	RADULF DE MORTEMER		
HORNINGESHAM p. 57	Agenulf's father	CANONS OF LISIEUX	Agenulf	This would seem to be the estate at <i>HORNINGESHAM</i> , in the hundred of Heytesbury, which was afterwards given for the purpose of founding a prebend in the church of Heytesbury. <i>Heytesb. Hundr.</i> , 45.
HORNINGHAM p. 84	Colsuen	ALURED OF MARLBOROUGH	Osmund	<i>LITTLE HORNINGESHAM</i> , in the parish of Maiden Bradley and Tithing of Baycliffe. It is alluded to in the <i>Exon Domesday</i> (p. 178), under the hundred of Heytesbury. There was a chapel here which was dependent on the church at Maiden Bradley. In the <i>Test. de Nev.</i> , 154, <i>PARVA HORNINGESHAM</i> is recorded as having been held subordinately by several persons under <i>ROBERT TREGOZ</i> in chief. See p. 79, <i>note</i> .
HUMITONE p. 125	Alsi	OSBERN, the Priest		<i>HOMINGTON</i> , close by <i>BRITTFORD</i> , in the hundred of <i>Cawden</i> . It is alluded to in the <i>Exon Domesday</i> (p. 187).
HUNLAVINTONE p. 109	Earl Harold	RADULF DE MORTEMER		<i>HULLAVINGTON</i> , in the old hundred of <i>Sterkley</i> (p. 159); now in that of <i>Malmesbury</i> . This estate was given by <i>Radulf de Mortemer</i> for the endowment of the monastery of <i>St. Victor</i> in Normandy, which had been founded by his father. <i>Test. de Nev.</i> , 155. See above, under <i>CLATFORD</i> . <i>Hundr. R.</i> ii., 272. <i>Aubrey</i> , 246.



NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
IMEMERIE p. 110	Alwin	RADULF DE MORTE- MER		IMBER, now partly in the hundred of Heytesbury, and partly in that of Swanborough. In the Test. de Nev. 154, several infendations are recorded of YMEMER; amongst others, one was held in chief of the honour of Wigmore, the principal seat of the MORTIMER family. Heytesb. Hundr., 158.
IWIS p. 144		RICHARD STURMID, as one of the King's Officers		HUISH DOIGNEL, in the hundred of Swanborough. ROBERT DOYNE held the manor in the time of Henry III. (Hund. R. ii., 234), and hence comes its distinctive name. In 1414, SIR WILLIAM STURMY presented to the living. Wilts Inst.
JERCHESFONTE p. 51	Abbey of St. Mary, Winchester	ABBEY OF ST. MARY, Winchester	Edward,—1½ hide Walter,—1 hide Englishmen, —2½ hides	ERCHFONTE, in the hundred of Stodfold (p. 174), now in that of Swanborough. Hundr. R. ii., 273. Test. de Nev., 153.
LACOCK p. 71	Edwin	EDWARD OF SALIS- BURY		These two entries, the latter being of very small extent, refer to LACOCK, in the hundred of Chippenham (p. 162). A history of Lacock Abbey, by Bowles and Nichols, was published in 1835. Aubrey, 89.
LACOC p. 83	Carlo	ALURED OF MARL- BOROUGH		
LANGFEL p. 71	Ulwi	EDWARD OF SALIS- BURY	Borel Ulwi,—1 hide	LANGLEY BURREL, in the hundred of Chippenham; the name of the principal tenant at Domesday giving the parish its distinctive name. The family of BUREL continued to hold the manor till the commencement of the 14th century. The small holding of ULWI is referred to in the Exon Domesday (p. 162). Aubrey, 95.
LANGHELIE p. 32	Abbot of Glaston- bury	ABBOT OF GLASTON- BURY	Urso,—2½ hides Radulf,—1½ hide Roger,—1¼ hide	KINGTON LANGLEY, now a tithing in the parish of KINGTON ST. MICHAEL. From its extent,—it was assessed at twenty-nine hides,—it would seem to include the greater part of that parish, EASTON PIERS being separately accounted for under ESTONE. The name of one of the tenants, URSO, is perpetuated in LANGLEY FITZ-URSE, one of the subordinate manors. Aubrey, 146. This estate was first of all in the hundred of Thorngrave (p. 160), then in that of Chippenham, now in that of North Damerham. The history of the parish will be found in Aubrey, 130, and Wilts Mag. iv., 36-128.
LANGFORD p. 105	Osulf	WALERAN, the hunts- man.		STEEPLE LANGFORD, in the hundred of Branche. Sir Lawrence St. Martin, a lineal descendant of Waleran, died sised of STUPEL LANGFORD. Inq. p. m. 12 Edw. II. Branche Hundt., 171.
LANGFORD p. 106	Norman	WALERAN, the hunts- man	Erenburgis	By a comparison of notices in various records, this holding would seem probably to be at LANDFORD, in the hundred of Frustfield. Jacobus de Lye held (c. 1270) half a knight's fee at LANEFORD, under Albreda de Botreaux, a lineal descendant of Waleran. Test. de Nev., 141. In 1310, Willelmus de Lye presented to the church at LANEFORD (= Landford). Wilts Inst. Among the fees of Oliver de Ingham (also a descendant of Waleran) are reckoned LANEFORD, as well as STEPEL-LANGFORD. Inq. p. m., 17 Edw. III.
LANGFORD p. 143	Otho's father	OTHO, as one of the King's Thanes		This is clearly the holding assigned to OTRE in the Exon Domesday (p. 189), under the hundred of Frustfield. It is no doubt, like the estate just described, a portion of LANDFORD. Frustf. Hundr., 81.



NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
LANGFORD p. 58	Chetel	EARL MORTON		<i>HANGING LANGFORD</i> , in the parish of STEEPLE LANGFORD, and hundred of Branche (p. 184). In the Test. de Nev. 155, the following entry appears to relate to it, "Decanus de Morton tenet in HANGINDELANGEFORD 100 solidos terræ," &c. See also, Inq. Non. 177, under STUPELLANGEFORD. Branche Hundr., 16.
LANGFORD p. 49	The father of the Englishmen who held it T. R. W., under the Abbess	ABBESS OF WILTON	Two Englishmen	<i>LITTLE LANGFORD</i> , in the hundred of Branche. This estate was granted by King Edmund, in 943, to the church at Wilton. The charter, with land-limits, is given in Cod. Dipl. iii., 419.
LANGFORD p. 141		ULVIET, the huntsman, as one of the King's Thanés		According to the Exon Domesday (p. 187), this was in Cawden hundred. It is most probably <i>LONGFORD</i> , close by BRITFORD. Cawd. Hundr., 24.
LANGFORD p. 33	Two Thanés, under the Abbot of Glastonbury	ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY	Edward [of Salisbury]	These were two small and contiguous estates. We have no certain clue to their locality. There is some slight reason for thinking that they were in Alderbury hundred, and probably some portion of what is now included in IDMESTON. This however is but conjecture.
LANGEFORDE p. 73	Azor	EDWARD OF SALISBURY	Letard	
LATONE See "AISI"				
LAVVRECESTOHES p. 50	Abbess of Wilton	ABBESS OF WILTON		These two entries relate to <i>LAVERSTOCK</i> , in the hundred of Alderbury (p. 190). Alderb. Hundr., 103.
LAVERTESTOCHE p. 143	Gest	SARIC, as one the King's Thanés		
LACHAM p. 101	Alestan of Boscumb	WILLIAM DE OW	Radulf	<i>LACKHAM</i> , in the parish of LACOCK, and hundred of Chippenham. It was held in the time of Henry III. under WILLIAM DE EWE, of the same family as its principal owner in Domesday. In 35 Edw. I. it occurs among the fees of Bigod, Earl Marshall, like some other estates, held under William de Ow as chief lord. Inq. p. m. Aubrey, 95.
LAVENTONE p. 126	Queen Editha	ROBERT MARESCAL		<i>MARKET</i> or <i>EAST LAVINGTON</i> , originally in the old hundred of Rugeberg (p. 174), now in that of Swanborough. A survey (1591) of EASTERTON GERNO in this parish, as part of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, will be found in Wilts Mag. vi., 191. See above, under GARE.
LAVENTONE p. 126	Achi	ROBERT BLOND		<i>BISHOP'S</i> or <i>WEST LAVINGTON</i> , originally in the hundred of Rugeberg (p. 174), afterwards transferred to that of Potterne and Caunings. See note on p. 126, and also under LITELTONE.
LEDENTONE p. 44	Abbess of Shaftesbury	ABBESS OF SHAFTESBURY		<i>LIDDINGTON</i> , in the hundred of Thornhill (p. 168), now in that of Kingsbridge. A charter relating to LIDENTONE is given in Cod. Dipl. iii., 415.
LITLEGARSELLE p. 67	Elward	EDWARD OF SALISBURY		<i>LUDGARSHALL</i> , in the hundred of Ambresbury (p. 186). See above, under BEDESENE. Aubrey, 359. Ambresb. Hundr., 83.
LEDIAR p. 81	Carlo	ALURED OF MARLBOROUGH		<i>LIDIARD TREGOZ</i> , in the hundred of Blachegrave (p. 167), now in that of Kingsbridge. Its distinctive name is derived from the TREGOZ family, who, as successors of Alured of Marlborough, possessed it in the time of Edw. I. Hundr. R. ii., 244. Aubrey, 170.



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NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
MANIFORD p. 129	Godric	AMELRIC DE DREWES, as one of the King's Servants		The former of these entries is most probably <i>MANNING-FORD BOHUN</i> , which contains about 1080 acres. It belonged to the BOHUN family, c. 1316, and is regarded as a tithing of WILSFORD, which was also a part of their possessions.—The latter is most probably <i>MANNING-FORD BRUCE</i> , which contains about 1300 acres. It derives its distinctive name from MARIA DE BREWSE, who held the manor in 1316 (Nom. Vill.), and whose family were patrons of the living during the whole of the 14th century. Wilts Inst.
MANIFORD p. 136	Edward	GRIMBALD, the gold- smith, as one of the King's Thaness		
MARTONE p. 142		ODOLINA, as one of the King's Thaness		
MELCHESHAM p. 12	Earl Harold	THE KING		<i>MELKSHAM</i> , the name of a town, and of the hundred in which it is situated. The parish includes SHAW,—SEEND,—and ERLE-STOKE. Aubrey, 295.
MELCHESHAM, Church of p. 12		RUMOLD, the priest		The church at MELKSHAM was granted by King John to the cathedral at Salisbury. Hund. R. ii., 232. The deed is given in Hatcher and Benson's "Salisbury." Aubrey, 296.
MELCHESHAM p. 142	Liseman	LISEMAN, as one of the King's Thaness		This manor is alluded to in the Exon Domesday, under the hundred of Melksham (p. 171). It is most probably some estate in the immediate neighbourhood of the larger manor,—possibly POUSSHOT, which does not appear to be otherwise accounted for; but this is simple conjecture.
MELEFORD p. 90	{ Sawold { Saward	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE	Gozelin	These two small holdings are both referred to in the Exon Domesday, under the hundred of Alderbury (p. 190). They are portions of <i>MILFORD</i> , close by Salisbury. The forest referred to, under the second entry, is that of CLARENDON. Wilts Mag. ii., 286. Alderb. Hund., 110.
MELEFORD p. 141		ULVICT, the hunts- man, as one of the King's Thaness		
MERA p. 137		GODRIC, the hunts- man, as one of the King's Thaness		These are three holdings, the first two of very small extent, in <i>MERE</i> . The first is alluded to in the Exon Domesday (p. 182), under the hundred of Mere. A moiety of the tithes of the church at MERE formed part of the endowment of the cathedral at Salisbury. Aubrey, 385. Mere Hund., 6.
MERE p. 140	Allic	ULURIC, as one of the King's Thaness		
MERE p. 141		ULNOD, as one of the King's Thaness		
MERESDENE p. 121	Wenesi	HUGO FITZ-BALDRIC	Walter [de Ri- vera], son-in- law of Hugo Fitz-Baldric	<i>MARDEN</i> , in the hundred of Swanborough (p. 175). This estate was forfeited to the Crown in the time of Henry III., "de terra Normannorum" (Hund. R. ii., 275), and was afterwards the possession of Ela, daughter of William Longespée (by her first marriage, Countess of Warwick), who had married Philip Bassett as her second husband. Her son-in-law, Hugh le Despencer, held the manor in 1316. Nom. Vill. The patronage of the church belonged from an early period to Bradenstoke Priory. Wilts Inst.



NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
MERLEBERGE Church of p. 16		WILLIAM DE BELFOU		The church of <i>MARLBOROUGH</i> was given by William I. to Osmund, Bishop of Sarum. As early as the reign of Henry III. there were <i>two</i> churches at <i>MARLBOROUGH</i> . Hund. R. ii., 256. The history of this town was written a few years ago by Mr. Waylen. See also Wilts Mag. vii., 1-29. Aubrey, 337.
MERTONE p. 145	Two Thaness	RADULF DE HAL- VILE, as one of the King's Officers	}	These are different portions of <i>MARTEN</i> , in the parish of <i>GREAT BEDWIN</i> . They are both alluded to in the Exon Domesday (pp. 180, 181), under the hundred of Kinwardstone. Wilts Mag. vi., 258, 273.
MERTONE p. 146	Lewin	TURBERT, as one of the King's Officers		
MIDELTONE p. 70	{ Lewin Alric	EDWARD, of Salis- bury	}	These are portions of <i>MIDDLETON</i> , close by Warminster. They are referred to in the Exon Domesday (p. 177), under the hundred of Warminster. One of the Giffard family gave the latter estate to the Abbey of St. Stephen, Funtenay. Hund. R. ii., 276. Test. de Nev., 156.
MIDELTONE p. 117	Domno	OSBERN GIFFARD Church of St. Stephen, Fun- tenay		
MILDENHALLE p. 31	Hugolin, of the Abbot of Glastonbury	ABBOT OF GLASTON- BURY	Edward	<i>MILDENHALL</i> , in the hundred of Selkley. The lordship of the manor belonged to Glastonbury till 3 Edw. I. (Hund. R. ii., 269), when it passed away from that religious house. For its subsequent history, see Aubrey, 338.
MILDESTONE p. 59	Osmund	EARL ROGER	Tuold	These are portions of <i>MILSTON</i> , in the hundred of Ambresbury. The <i>former</i> is clearly alluded to in the Exon Domesday (p. 185), and also, as seems probable, the <i>latter</i> . A comparison of the entry with that respecting <i>BRISMARTONE</i> (p. 112), confirms the probability. Ambresb. Hund., 37.
MILDESTONE p. 112	Brismar	ROBERT FITZ- GIROLD	Robert	
MORDONE p. 81	Carlo	ALURED of Marl- borough	Albert	<i>MORDON</i> , a hamlet now of the parish of <i>RODBOURN CHENEY</i> . It was seemingly at first in the old hundred of Scipe,—it is now in that of Highworth. John de Tregoz died siesed of it at the commencement of the 14th century. Inq. p. m. 28 Edw. I.
MORDONE p. 113	Ulgar	ROBERT FITZ-ROLF,	}	From the name of the possessor, T. R. E., who is also entered as holding <i>HENTONE</i> (Broad Hinton), we may conjecture that these two small estates were possibly in the same neighbourhood as the one just described, if not portions of it. In the Inq. p. m. 22 Edw. IV. the manor of <i>LYDEYERD TREGOSE</i> , together with lands at <i>MORTON</i> , <i>WALCOTE</i> , <i>SWINDON</i> , and elsewhere, are recorded as having been possessed by Agnes Dobyns. We have, however, no certain clue, as yet, to the exact locality of these two manors.
MORTUNE p. 95	Ulgar	GILBERT DE BRETEVILE		
NEWENTONE p. 36	Abbot of Malmes- bury. [The Ab- bot gave 1 hide 'cuidam militi suo']	ABBOT OF MALMES- BURY	Osbern,—3 hides William,—2 hides	<i>LONG NEWNTON</i> , in the hundred of Cicemethorn (p. 158), now in that of Malmesbury. The manor was given to Malmesbury Abbey by Æthelred, king of Mercia, in 681. Cod. Dipl., 817. At the dissolution it was granted to the Estcourt family. Aubrey, 271.
NEWETONE p. 45	Abbess of Wilton	ABBESS OF WILTON	Richard Sturmid, —1 hide Aluric, the hunts- man,—1 hide	<i>NORTH NEWNTON</i> , in the hundred of Swanborough (p. 175). This manor, which includes <i>RAINSCOMB</i> , was given to the monastery at Wilton, by King Æthelstan, in 933. Cod. Dipl. 320, 1109. The holding of Richard Sturmid was probably at <i>RAINSCOMB</i> . He was possessed of <i>IWIS</i> (Huish), an immediately adjoining estate (p. 144).



NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
NEWENTONE p. 48	Abbess of Wilton	ABBESS OF WILTON		<i>SOUTH NEWTON</i> , in the hundred of Branche (p. 184). A charter relating to this manor, which included "3 mansæ in FYRSTES-FELD" (Frustfield), now called the "EARLDOMS," is given in Cod. Dipl. iii., 418. Branche Hund., 51.
NEWENTONE p. 80	Carlo	ALURED of Marlborough	Girard,—3 hides	<i>NEWTON TONY</i> , in the hundred of Ambresbury (p. 185). The manor belonged in 1816 (Nom. Vill.) to ALICE DE TONI, Countess of Warwick. Ambresb. Hund., 103.
NECHENDUNE p. 57	Godwin	EARL MORTON	Gilbert	This would appear, from the Exon Domesday (p. 186), to have been in the hundred of Ambresbury. The name is now not easily recognized, unless <i>KNIGHTON DOWN</i> be intended. It would probably be in that neighbourhood, as most of the other manors in the hundred of Ambresbury are fully accounted for.
NIGRAVRE p. 14	Earl Harold	THE KING	A Thane,—2½ hides Hervey,—1½ hides	This is clearly what is now called <i>NETHER-AVON</i> , in the hundred of Elstub (p. 179). See above, under <i>CHESIGBERIE</i> . The word NIGRAVRE is probably <i>nigrum arvum</i> , a translation of BLACK-HEATH, a name still given to the down-land not far from <i>NETHER-AVON</i> . The land in this parish is held under the Duchy of Lancaster. A survey of the manor, in 1591, is given in Wilts Mag. vi., 194. Elstub. Hund., 28.
NIGRAVRE p. 144	Edwin	HERVEY of Wilton, as one of the King's Officers		This is evidently the small estate alluded to, in the preceding entry, as having been held by HERVEY, as under-tenant.
NIGRAVRE Church of pp. 14, 124	Spirtes, a priest	NIGEL, the physician	Durand	The church of <i>NETHERAVON</i> was given, at the commencement of the 12th century, to the cathedral at Sarum, and constituted a prebend. The charter of Henry I., bestowing the church of "NEDHERAVEN" and other gifts on Sarum, is printed in New Mon. vi., 1296. STRATONE and CHESIGBERIE are said both to have belonged to the church of Nigravre (p. 124). They both belonged, in the time of Edw. I., to the family of DE LA FOLYE. Aubrey, 160.
NITELETONE p. 31	Abbot of Glastonbury	ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY		<i>NETTLETON</i> , in the old hundred of Thorngrave (p. 160), then comprehended in that of Chippenham, afterwards, like other Glastonbury estates, transferred to that of North Damerham. Charters relating to it are given in Cod. Dipl., 398, 439. Aubrey, 148, 435.
NORTONE p. 35	Abbot of Malmesbury	ABBOT OF MALMESBURY		<i>NORTON</i> , in the old hundred of Sterkley, p. 159 (see note), now in that of Malmesbury. It was given by King Æthelstan, in 931, to the monastery at Malmesbury. Cod. Dipl., 355. Aubrey, 274.
NORTONE p. 82	Carlo	ALURED of Marlborough		<i>NORTON BAVENT</i> , in the hundred of Warminster (p. 177). JOHN TREGOZ was chief lord in the 13th century (Hund. R. ii., 277), and under him PETRUS DE SKYDMORE, whence it is sometimes called <i>NORTON SKYDMORE</i> (=Scudamore). In 1316, JOHN BAVENT held the manor. Nom. Vill. Warm. Hund., 77.
OCHEBORNE p. 15		THE KING		<i>NORTH OGBOURN</i> , or <i>OGBOURN MAGNA</i> , in the hundred of Selkley (p. 168). It is now commonly called <i>OGBOURN ST. GEORGE</i> .
OCHEBORNE p. 93	Earl Harold	MILO CRISPIN		<i>OGBOURN PARVA</i> , or <i>OGBOURN ST. ANDREW</i> , in the hundred of Selkley (p. 168). In present actual extent this is the larger of the two parishes, because it embraces <i>ROCHELIE</i> , and, possibly, other manors, which are separately accounted for in Domesday. Some particulars respecting these parishes will be found in N. Mon. vi., 1068. Abbrev. Plac., 313.



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		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
OTNOE p. 13	Queen Editha	THE KING	}	An entry in the Abbrev. Plac. (p. 78), of a suit between WALTER DE RIPERIA (= Rivers) and the abbot of St. MICHAEL DE MONTE, proves these entries to have reference to WOOTTON RIVERS, in the hundred of Kinwardstone (p. 180). The manor intended, from its large extent (which must have been some 5000 to 6000 acres at the least), must have embraced considerably more than the present parish, which contains but 1150 acres, and probably included the district of CADLEY, which immediately adjoins Savernake forest, if not some portions of neighbouring parishes, such as MIDDLETON, and EASTON (Royal), which do not seem otherwise accounted for in Domesday.
OTONE 2 Churches of p. 13		ABBEY OF ST. MICHAEL DE MONTE		
OVRETONE p. 20	Bishop of Winchester	BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, "pro victu monachorum"	Durand,—2 hides	EAST OVERTON, in the hundred of Selkley (p. 169). It is called, in the Nom. Vill., OVERTON FIFHIDE. Two copies, derived from different sources, of a charter of King Æthelstan's, A.D. 939, relating to this manor, are given in Cod. Dipl., 378, 1120. See also Arch. Journ. xiv., 133.
OVRETONE p. 47	Abbess of Wilton	ABBESS OF WILTON		WEST OVERTON, in the hundred of Selkley (p. 169). A charter of King Edgar's, A.D. 972, relating to this estate, which is described as " <i>æt Cynetan</i> ," i. e. "at Kennet," is given in Cod. Dipl., 571, taken from the Wilton Chartulary. This manor is called, in the Nom. Vill., OVERTON ABBATISSÆ. See Hundr. R. ii., 269.
PEVESIE p. 40	Abbey of St. Peter's, Winchester	ABBEY OF ST. PETER'S, Winchester	A Thane,—2 hides Ernulf de Hesinde, 2 hides, of the King	PEWSEY, in the hundred of Kinwardstone (p. 180), the gift of King Edmund, in 940, to Hyde Abbey. In the chartulary of that abbey (Harl. MS., 1761), are several documents relating to PEWSEY. King Edmund's charter is given in Cod. Dipl., 380. See also New Mon. ii., 438.
PEVESIE Church of p. 16		RAINBOLD, the Priest		
PEVESIE p. 75	A Thane, of the Abbot of Winchester	ERNULF DE HESDING	}	The former of these is the holding alluded to in the previous entry as held by Ernulf de Hesinde, under the larger manor; the latter is alluded to in the Exon Domesday under the hundred of Kinwardstone (p. 180), and is no doubt some smaller portion of the same.
PEVESIE p. 137		EDRIC, as one of the King's Thaness		
PAVESHOU Church of p. 12	Father of Edgar	EDGAR		PEWSHAM, close by CORSHAM, in the hundred of Chippenham. See above, p. 12, note.
PERTEWORDE p. 27	Ulward	BISHOP OF COUTANCE	Osbert	PERTWOOD, near HINDON, in the hundred of Warminster, but locally situated in that of Mere. See Mere Hundr., 179.
PIRITONE p. 39	Abbot of Malmesbury	ABBOT OF MALMESBURY		PURTON, anciently spelt PIRITONE (A.S. <i>pirig-tun</i> ), in the hundred of Staple (p. 165). This was one of the earliest endowments of Malmesbury, having been given to Aldhelm, whilst he was abbot of that monastery, by Cædwealha, King of Wessex, A.D. 688. Cod. Dipl., 29, 1065. Aubrey, 154.
POTERNE p. 21	Bishop of Sarum	BISHOP OF SARUM	Two Englishmen —6½ hides Alward,—3 hides Ernulf de Hesinde,—3½ hides under the king, though claimed by the Bishop	POTTERNE, in the old hundred of Rugeberg (p. 174), now in that of Potterne and Cannings. In this manor are included WORTON and MARSTON. In Waylen's History of Devizes will be found some information concerning this parish and hundred.



NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
POTERNE p. 74	Algar, under the Bishop of Sarum	ERNULF DE HESDING	Robert	These are the two holdings alluded to in the preceding entry, and are portions of the manor of <i>POTTERNE</i> .
POTERNE p. 132	Bishop of Sarum	ALWARD, as one of the King's Thanés		
POLTONE p. 59	Siward	EARL ROGER		<i>POULTON</i> , an outlying part of Wilts, locally situated in Gloucestershire, reckoned in the hundred of Cricklade (p. 163). Hund. R. ii., 230. Nom. Vill. In 1316, the manor belonged to NICHOLAS DE SANCTO MAURO (= Seymour). Sir Thomas Seymour founded here, in the 14th century, a Gilbertine Priory, which he endowed with the Manor and Rectory of <i>POULTON</i> . New Mon. vi., 979.
POLTONE p. 89	Tovi	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE		<i>POLTON</i> , the name now of some farms in the Parish of MILDENHALL and hundred of Selkley (p. 169). Wilts Mag. ii., 271. Walter de Dunstanville confirmed to Tewkesbury Abbey, c. 1190, <i>PULTON</i> and <i>WERFTON</i> . See below, under <i>WERTUNE</i> . New Mon. ii., 54.
POLE p. 70	Ulwen	EDWARD OF SALIS- BURY	Azelin	<i>POOL KEYNES</i> , in the old hundred of Cicemethorn, now in that of Malmesbury. This estate came afterwards by inheritance to the Dukes of Lancaster, and the patronage is still in the hands of the Duchy of Lancaster. A survey of the estate, in 1591, is given in Wilts Mag. vi., 197. Aubrey, 278.
POERTONE p. 73	Gode	EDWARD OF SALIS- BURY	Peter	This is most probably <i>PORTON</i> , in the hundred of Alderbury. One fourth part of a knight's fee was held at <i>PORTON</i> , under the Earl of Sarum, c. 1270. Test. de Nev., 144. A list of the Incumbents of the Chapel of St. Nicholas, at <i>PORTON</i> , is given in the Wilts Inst. It is now united to <i>IDMESTON</i> . Alderb. Hundr., 73.
PORTONE p. 140	Uluric's father	ULURIC, the hunts- man, as one of the King's Thanés		This, according to the Exon Domesday (p. 190), was in the hundred of Alderbury, and <i>may be</i> a portion of the manor just described. It is more likely to be <i>PITTON</i> , a chapelry now annexed to Alderbury parish. Uluric is called, in the Exon Domesday, "the huntsman" (p. 187), and the <i>half hide</i> in <i>PURTON</i> (a common way of spelling that name) held on the service of being a warder of the forest of Clarendon, according to Test. de Nev., 143, would seem to be the same holding. Alderb. Hundr., 40.
PONBERIE p. 130	Alnod	OSMUND [Latimar]		According to the Exon Domesday (p. 170), this holding was in the hundred of Bradford. It is <i>POMEROY</i> , the name of a farm in the parish of WINFIELD.
RAMESBERIE p. 23	Bishop of Sarum	BISHOP OF SARUM	The Priests, — 4 hides Otbold, — 12 hides Herbert, — 5 hides Quintin, — 5 hides The Bailiff's Wife, — 1 hide	<i>RAMSBURY</i> :—comprising <i>BAYDON</i> ,— <i>AXFORD</i> ,— <i>EASTRIDGE</i> ,—and possibly <i>BISHOPSTON</i> . This was an early seat of the Bishops of Wiltshire, and the hundred was bestowed on the see by King Offa, at the close of the 8th century. Hund. R. ii., 231, 265. The name itself is a corruption of <i>hræfenes-byrig</i> , i. e. <i>raven's-bury</i> , and the early Bishops called themselves <i>EPISCOPI CORVINENSIS ECCLESIAE</i> . Aubrey, 310.
RETMORE p. 60	Ednod	EARL HUGO	William	
REDBORNE p. 92	Wigot	MILo CRISPIN	Rainald	<i>RODBOURN CHENEY</i> , in the old hundred of Scipe (p. 163), afterwards in that of Highworth. <i>RADULF DE CHANU</i> held this estate at the end of the 13th century, under the Earl of Cornwall, as of the honor of Wallingford. Test. de Nev., 138. Aubrey, 157.



NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
ROTEFELD p. 66	Aluric	EDWARD OF SALIS- BURY	Hervey	These are no doubt portions of one and the same estate. The latter is alluded to in the Exon Domesday (p. 186), under the hundred of Ambresbury. In Inq. Non., 171, mention is made of a prebend belonging to the church at Sarum, within the parish of Ambresbury, and the latter is described in the charter of Henry I. as "one hide, which HERVEY, the son of Walter, the son of Edward, held at ROTEFEN." Dodsworth's Salisb. Cath., 102. The name is preserved in RATFYN, the designation of a farm in Ambresbur parish.
ROTEFELDE p. 146	Earl Harold	HERVEY, as one of the King's Officers		
ROCHELIE p. 82	Carlo	ALURED OF MARL- BOROUGH		ROCKLEY, in the parish of Ogburn St. Andrew, and hundred of Selkley. John Tregoz, a descendant of Alured of Marlborough, held it, 3 Edw. I., as of the barony of Ewyas. Hundr. R. ii., 269.
ROCHELIE p. 71	Azor	EDWARD OF SALIS- BURY		This comparatively small holding is described as "in ROCHELIE." It is most probably a portion of the same ROCKLEY, in the hundred of Selkley.
RODE p. 80	Carlo	ALURED OF MARL- BOROUGH	William, — 18 hides Ulviet, — 1 hide Gilbert, — 1 hide	This is probably ROWDE. It is named in the record next to ADELINGTON (Allington); and CHENETE (Kennet), at no great distance, was also held in chief of Alured of Marlborough. Ulviet, one of the tenants, was also an occupier at CHENETE.—This manor of ROWDE was in the old hundred of Rugeberg; now in that of Potterne and Cannings. Aubrey, 309.
RUSTESELVE p. 10	Ghida	THE KING		RUSHALL, in the hundred of Swanborough (p. 175). This large manor must, with its appendages, have comprised at least 6000 acres, and therefore probably comprehended CHARLTON, which is not otherwise accounted for, and, it may be, a portion of what is now the parish of UPAVON, the church of which also belonged to the Abbey of St. Wandregisil.
RUSTESELVE Church of p. 11		ABBEY OF ST. WANDREGISIL		
RUSTESELLE p. 86	Aluric	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE	Gunter	There can be little doubt but that in this name there has been an error, and that it was meant for LUSTESELLE. The place alluded to is most probably LUSHILL, near Hannington, in the hundred of Highworth. It is referred to in the Exon Domesday under that hundred (p. 164). Wilts Mag. ii., 277.
SALTEHARPE p. 87	Ulwin	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE	Robert	SALTHORP, in the parish of WROUGHTON. It was in the old hundred of Blachegrave (Hund. R. ii., 244), now in that of Kingsbridge. Wilts Mag. ii., 279. Aubrey, 368.
SARISBERIE p. 23	Bishop of Sarum	BISHOP OF SARUM	Edward, — 5 hides Odo, — 5 hides Hugo, — 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hides	This manor, from its large extent, which was certainly not less than 11,000 acres, must have included, besides OLD SARUM, other neighbouring parishes, such as STRATFORD and WOODFORD. In the hundred of Underditch, according to the Exon Domesday (p. 188), were 70 hides, so that this estate, which was assessed at 50 hides, would probably include five sevenths of the land in that hundred.
SCALDEBURNE p. 120	A Thane	HUGO LASNE	William	These are all different portions, each of but small extent, of SHALBOURN, in the hundred of Kinwardstone. It lies on the eastern border of the county, close by TIDCOMB and the forest of CHUTE. The last three entries appear to be referred to in the Exon Domesday under the hundred of Kinwardstone (p. 188).
SCALDEBURNE p. 140	Ordwold	ULURIC, as one of the King's Thaness		
SCALDEBURNE p. 142		OSGOT, as one of the King's Thaness		
SALDEBORNE p. 145	Ordwold	RICHARD STURMID, as one of the King's Officers		



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NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
SOPEWORDE p. 101	Aluric	WILLIAM DE OW	Hugo	<i>SOPWORTH</i> , in the hundred of Chippenham. It is named, c. 1272, among the fees of the EARL MARESCAL, like several other estates belonging, at Domesday, to William de Ow. Test. de Nev., 137. Aubrey, 112.
SORSTAIN Church of p. 16		ABBAY OF ST. WAN- DRAGISIL		This is the church of <i>SHERSTON MAGNA</i> , or <i>MUCH SHERSTON</i> , in the hundred of Chippenham. The charter of William I. confirming, among other grants, the church of SCORESTAN to the abbey of St. Vandrille ( <i>alias Fontenelle</i> ), is given in New Mon. vi., 1107. Aubrey, 108.
SORESTONE p. 90	Godus	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE	Robert	<i>SHERSTON PARVA</i> , in the hundred of Chippenham. It was held, c. 1270, under Walter de Dunstanville, as of the barony of Castle Combe, by Ralph de Pinkeny,—hence its usual designation <i>SHERSTON PINKNEY</i> . Wilts Mag. ii., 286. Aubrey, 109.
STAMERE p. 96	Bruning	GILBERT DE BRETE- VILE	Ansfrið	<i>STANMORE</i> , in the hundred of Selkley. It lies on the borders of the two parishes of CLIFF PIPARD and WINTERBOURN BASSET. It was held, together with BECKHAMPTON (see under BACHENTUNE), in 2 Edw. I., by one of the Columbars family. Hund. R. ii., 269. To this day some lands in <i>STANMORE</i> are free of tithe, because formerly part of the endowment of the " <i>free chapel</i> in BECKHAMPTON." Aubrey, 331.
STANINGES p. 103	Leuing	WILLIAM DE FA- LEISE	Alward	These three small holdings, amounting in all but to <i>two hides</i> , are no doubt different portions of <i>STANLINCH</i> (now called TRAFALGAR), in the hundred of Downton. The <i>first two</i> are distinctly alluded to in the Exon Domesday (p. 190). WILLIAM DE ST. MARTIN, a descendant of WALERAN, held, 2 Edw. I., lands in CHERLTON and STANLING. Downton Hund., 46.
STANINGES p. 105	Colo	WALERAN, the hunts- man		
STANINGES p. 134		ALWI, as one of the King's Thaness		
STANTONE p. 45	Abbess of Wilton	ABBESS OF WILTON		<i>STANTON BERNERS</i> (or <i>BERNARD</i> ), in the hundred of Swanborough (p. 175). This estate was given to Wilton by King Edwy, A.D. 957. See charters relating to it, and containing land-limits, in Cod. Dipl., 335, 467, 482.
STANTONE p. 116	Brictric	OSBERN GIFARD		<i>STANTON ST. QUINTIN</i> , in the hundred of Sterkley (p. 159),—now in that of Malmesbury. Sir Herbert de St. Quintin held the manor under the honor of Gloucester, 3 Edw. I. Hund. R. ii., 272. An entry under CRISTEMALEFORD (p. 30) seems to imply that some land in <i>STANTON</i> once belonged to Glastonbury Abbey. Aubrey, 286.
STANTONE p. 137	Lange	GRIMBALD, the gold- smith, as one of the King's Thaness		<i>STANTON FITZ-WARYN</i> , in the hundred of Highworth (p. 164). FULCO FITZ-WARYN held lands here, and presented to the living in 1299. Wilts Inst. See also Test. de Nev., 150. The parish is also called, from successive owners, <i>STANTON FITZ-HERBERT</i> , and <i>STANTON FITZ-BRYNDE</i> .
STANDONE p. 75	Brictric	ERNULF DE HESDING	Benzelin	<i>STANDEN CHAWORTH</i> , or <i>NORTH STANDEN</i> , in the hundred of Kinwardstone. In the Non. Inq., 174, it is described as situated in Wilts, with a chapel annexed to the parish church of HUNGERFORD. It was held under PATRICK DE CHAWORTH, 3 Edw. I. Hund. R. ii., 260. Test. de Nev., 144. A survey of the manor, in 1591, as parcel of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, is given in Wilts Mag. vi., 187.
STANDENE p. 108	Godric	HENRY DE FERIERES		<i>STANDEN HUSSEY</i> in the hundred of Kinwardstone (p. 181). This manor is also described in Non. Inq., 174, as situated in Wilts, with a chapel annexed to HUNGERFORD. RICHARD HUSSEY died, siesed of a portion of the manor here in 1361, which he had held of the honor of TUTBURY, a principal possession of the FERIERES (Ferrers) family. Inq. p. m., 35 Edw. III.



NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
STANLEGE p. 105	Selewin	WALERAN, the huntsman	Azelin	This holding was probably at <i>STANLEY</i> , in the hundred of Chippenham, in the neighbourhood of the forests of Chippenham and Pewsham. An account of the Abbey, founded here in the middle of the 12th century, is given in Bowles' History of Bremhill. Aubrey, 113.
STAVRETONE p. 132	Brictric's father	BRICTRIC		<i>STAVERTON</i> , in the hundred of Melksham (p. 171). It is now considered as a tithing of the parish of Trowbridge.
STRABURG p. 131	Brictric's father	BRICTRIC		Coming immediately before <i>STAVERTON</i> , it would seem probable that this manor is intended for <i>TROWBRIDGE</i> , though the scribe has strangely corrupted the name. See Exon Domesday (p. 171). Brictric also held <i>TROLE</i> (Trowle) and <i>FARLEGE</i> (Monkton Farleigh), both of which are in the immediate neighbourhood. Moreover <i>HUMFREY BOHUN</i> , by whom several other estates belonging at Domesday to <i>BRICTRIC</i> , were afterwards held, was possessed, in the 13th year of King John's reign, of <i>STAVERTON</i> and <i>TROBRIGGE</i> . Abbrev. Plac., 85.
STAPLEFORD p. 143	Svain's father	SVAIN, as one of the King's Thanes		<i>STAPLEFORD</i> , in the hundred of Branche (p. 184). The parish contains 2004 acres. This estate afterwards came into the possession of the descendants of Waleran, the huntsman, as John Ingham and Reginald St. Martin owned the lordship of the manor in 1316. Nom. Vill. Branche Hundr., 20.
STERTE p. 85	Aluric	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE		<i>STERT</i> , in the old hundred of Stodfald (p. 174), now in that of Swanborough. It was held, 2 Edw. I., by Petronilla de Montfort, a descendant of Humfrey de L'Isle, of the barony of Castle Combe. Hundr. R. ii., 273. It is now connected with <i>ERCHFONT</i> , as a united parish. Wilts Mag. ii., 264.
STOCHE p. 68	Stremi	EDWARD, of Salisbury	William de Pinchengi,— $1\frac{1}{4}$ hide	<i>BRADENSTOKE</i> , in the hundred of Kingsbridge (p. 165). This entry includes, without doubt, <i>LYNEHAM</i> , in which parish Bradenstoke is now reckoned. The name of the tenant is still preserved in <i>TOKENHAM PINKNEY</i> (Abbrev. Plac., 14), which is probably the holding alluded to, as <i>WEST TOKENHAM</i> is in Lyneham parish. Aubrey, 187.
STOCHE p. 149		CROC, the huntsman, as one of the King's Officers		CROC "venator" occurs in a charter from William the Conqueror to the Abbey of Malmesbury respecting the Abbot's woods in the forest of <i>BRADENE</i> . New Mon. i., 261. It is probable therefore that this small holding was in the immediate vicinity of the estate just described.
STORTONE p. 104	Alwacre	WALSCIN DE DOWAI	Radulf	This is no doubt <i>STOURTON</i> , in the hundred of Mere. The parish contains 2210 acres. Mere Hundr., 42. Aubrey, 389.
STOTECOME p. 137	Gode	GODE		This holding, according to the Exon Domesday (p. 180), was in the hundred of Kinwardstone. It has been conjectured to be <i>STICHCOMB</i> , close by Mildenhall.
STOTTUNE p. 21	Bishop of Winchester	BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, "pro vicu monachorum"	Richer,— 5 hides Anschitil,— $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides	<i>STOCKTON</i> , now, like other estates held by the Bishop of Winchester, in the hundred of Elstub, but originally in that of Branche (p. 184). Hundr. R. ii., 233. A charter of King Edward the Elder, A.D. 991, respecting this estate, in which it is described as "10 cassates (=hides) <i>bi Wilig</i> ," i.e., "by the river <i>Wyly</i> ," extracted from the Cod. Winton, is given in Cod. Dipl., 1078. See Heytesb. Hundr., 241.



NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
STRADFORD p. 63	Azor	EARL ALBERIC		STRADFORD TONY, in the hundred of Cawdon (p. 187). RALPH DE THONEY was a landowner here in 1278 (Hundr. R. ii., 247), and ALICE DE TONY, Countess of Warwick, held the manor in 1316. Nom. Vill. From that family the parish derives its distinctive name. Cawdon Hundr., 4.
STRATONE p. 123	Spirtes, a priest	NIGEL, the physician		STRATTON ST. MARGARET, originally in the hundred of Scipe (p. 163), afterwards in that of Highworth. There are two manors, STRATTON SUPERIOR and INFERIOR, recorded in the Nom. Vill., both of which, from the large extent of this estate, which was assessed at thirty hides, are no doubt included in it. Aubrey, 161.
SUTONE p. 107	Alwold and his sister	WILLIAM FITZ-WIDON	Abbey of St. Mary de Monteburg	These two holdings are alluded to in the Exon Domesday (p. 177), under the hundred of Warminster. They are portions of SUTTON MAGNA, or SUTTON FENNY (now commonly written VENEY). In the Nom. Vill., c. 1316, there would seem to have been at least two lordships here. Warm. Hundr., 83.
SUDTONE p. 124	Spirtes, a priest	NIGEL, the physician		
SUTONE p. 103	Colo	WILLIAM DE MOIUN	Walter [Hosatus]	SUTTON PARVA, now a tithing in SUTTON VENEY. See remarks on this entry at pp. 103, 154. There was a free chapel here, dedicated to St. Nicholas (Nom. Inq., 170), and the names of the Incumbents from 1312 to 1333 are still preserved. Warm. Hundr., 85.
SUDTONE p. 108	Ulward	RICHARD FITZ-GILBERT	Berenger	This seems clearly to be the estate held, c. 1270, by GALFRIDUS DE MANDEVILE, of the Earl of Clare, the lineal descendant of Richard Fitz-Gilbert (see p. 108, note), at SUTTON. Test. de Nev., 141. It is SUTTON MANDEVILLE, in the hundred of Cadworth. In 1316, Hugo le Despencer, who married Eleanor, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, is named as possessing part of this same manor. Nom. Vill. Cawd. Hundr., 71. [From the tenant's name a conjecture might have been hazarded that "Sutton BERENGER" (now contracted into BENER) was the estate intended, but that manor always belonged to Malmesbury, and is accounted for under BROCHENEBOE, as parcel of the large grant made to that Abbey in 956, by King Edwy. For this same reason SUTTON BENER was reckoned, in 1316, with Brokenborough, in the hundred of Cheggelewe (Nom. Vill.), though not locally situated within its proper limits, and is now in that of Malmesbury.]
SVALOCLIVE p. 46	Abbess of Wilton	ABBESS OF WILTON		These are different portions of SWALLOWCLIFF, in the hundred of Dunworth. The first entry was the half knight's fee held, 3 Edw. I., in SWALEWECLIVE, by John de Maundevyle, of the Abbess of Wilton. Hundr. R. ii., 258. A charter relating to SWEALEWANCLIF is given in Cod. Dipl., 387. See Heytesb. Hundr., 121. Dunw. Hundr., 67.
SVALOCLIVE p. 131		BRICTRIC, as one of the King's Thanés		
SVALOCLIVE p. 133		ALWARD, as one of the King's Thanés		
SUMREFORD p. 28	Alward	BISHOP OF LISIEUX		This is most probably SOMERFORD KEYNES, in the hundred of Cricklade. Hutchins (History of Dorset, i., 110) says that RALPH DE KAYNES had this manor given to him on his marriage with the daughter of Hugh Maminot, a baron in Kent, of the same family as Gilbert de Maminot, Bishop of Lisieux, who held it at the Conquest. Aubrey, 160.



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NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
TERINTONE p. 118	Domno	OSBERN GIFARD		This estate seems clearly to be alluded to in the Exon Domesday (p. 162), under the hundred of Chippenham. It represents, without doubt, the <i>two knight's fees</i> held by GODFREY ESCUEMOR and ELYAS DE KAYLEWEY at TUDE- RINTON, of ELYAS GIFFARD, c. 1270, recorded in Test. de Nev., 142, an estate which is also called (Test. de Nev., 144) KAYLEWENT. The name of one of its early owners is still preserved in TITHERTON KELWAYS; though more than the <i>present</i> parish, which comprises but 130 acres, must be included in the manor alluded to in this entry.
TERINTONE p. 71	Elric	EDWARD of Salis- bury	Borel	From its being mentioned immediately after LANGEFEL (Lang- ley Burrell), and being occupied by the same tenant, BOREL, the inference may fairly be drawn, that this holding, which was but of small extent, was in the same immediate neigh- bourhood as the TITHERTON just described.
TEDRINTONE p. 62	Harding	EARL ALBERIC		From this comparatively small holding being named next to CHELTRE (Chittern), and being occupied by the same ten- ant, T. R. E., it is conjectured that this may possibly be TITHERINGTON, in the hundred of Heytesbury. See Heytesb. Hundr., 155, 277.
THEODULVESIDE p. 10	King Edward	THE KING		TILSHEAD, at the time of Domesday in the hundred of Rugeberg (p. 174). It is so reckoned also in the Nom. Vill. In the Hundr. R., it is included in the hundred of Dolesfelt (Dole). At the present time, NORTH TILSHEAD, containing 2097 acres, is in Dole, and SOUTH TILSHEAD, containing 848 acres, in Wherwelsdown hundred. The principal manor at Tilshead was given by the Conqueror to the Abbey of Caen, and the gift was confirmed by Henry I. Hundr. R., ii., 254. N. Mon., vi., 1065. The Abbess of Romsey also, according to Non. Inq. 178, possessed a manor here, most probably the portion in Wherwelsdown hundred, the greater part of the property belonging to that religious house being situated in that hundred. See p. 172. The church, which is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, was given by Henry II. to the Priory of Ivychurch, which he had founded for canons of the order of St. Austin, near his palace at Clarendon. The first mention of the appro- priation of the church to the said monastery is in the Pa- tent Rolls, 10 Edw. II. (1317). A Vicarage however was established at Tilshcad before 1291. Tax. Eccles., 181. Dole Hundr., 42.
TIDULFHIDE p. 133		ALURIC "Parvus"	} as King's Thanes	These are all small portions of the large manor of TILS- HEAD just referred to. They were all held under the King.
TIDULFHIDE p. 133		ALWARD		
TIDULFHIDE p. 135		ALESTAN		
TIDULFHIDE p. 135		ALMAR		
TICOODE p. 71	Svain	EDWARD of Salis- bury	Gilbert	This it is conjectured may possibly be THICK-WOOD, near COLERNE. The same tenant, SVAIN, who occupied it T.R.E., is recorded also as the occupant of COME (Castle Combe), in the immediate neighbourhood. It may cor- respond with BOXE (Box), which would be in the same vicinity, and which is reckoned in Test. de Nev., 135, 138, among the fees of the Earl of Salisbury, and singularly, in both cases, in immediate connection, as in Domesday, with LANGLEY BURRELL. See Aubrey, 77.



NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
TISSEBERIE p. 42	Abbess of Shaftesbury	ABBESS OF SHAFTESBURY	Turstin,—3 hides Gunfrid,—3 hides Alberic,—2 hides Edward, the sheriff,—2 caruc.	TISBURY, in the hundred of Dunworth. This estate was given to the Abbess of Shaftesbury, in 984, by King Æthelred. The charter, with land-limits, may be seen in Cod. Dipl., 641. Of the subordinate holdings that belonged to GUNFRID (who was probably GUNFRID MALDOITH), is no doubt land at ABSHULL, NIPRED, and FERNHULL, since various tenants held there in all some <i>two-thirds</i> of a knight's fee of ROBERT MAUDUIT, c. 1270. Test. de Nev., 152. See Wilts Mag., vii., 286. Dunworth Hundr., 128.
TITICOME p. 141	Wenesius	THE WIFE OF WENESIUS, as one of the King's Thaness		This is most probably TIDCOMB, in the hundred of Kinwardstone. The manor was held, 3 Edw. I., by Hubert Hussey, under the Earl of Warwick as chief lord. Hundr. R., ii., 260. The church afterwards formed part of the endowment of Easton Priory. Aubrey, 358, 382.
TORNVELE p. 147	Strami	WILLIAM FITZ-ANSULF, as one of the King's Officers		THORNHILL, in the parish of CLIFF PIPARD and hundred of Kingsbridge. The tenant, T. R. E., also held STOCHÉ (Bradenstoke). A comparison moreover of the entries at pp. 68, 95, and 148, would seem to make it probable that WILLIAM FITZ-ANSULF and WILLIAM DE PINCHENGI may be the same person. Aubrey, 166.
..... p. 148		WILLIAM FITZ-ANSULF, as one of the King's Officers		This estate, which is said to be near the preceding one, consists of <i>two hides</i> , which are described, <i>the one</i> as belonging to BRADENSTOKE, <i>the other</i> to CLIFF PIPARD. See above, under CLIVE, the manor of GILBERT DE BRETEVILLE, p. 95.
TODEWORDE p. 24	Eddulf	BISHOP OF BAIEUX	Odo	These holdings, all of which are alluded to in the Exon Domesday (p. 185), under the hundred Ambresbury, are different portions of the parish of NORTH TIDWORTH. There were at least <i>two</i> manors here in the 13th century, TIDWORTH MELEWIS, granted by William, Earl of Salisbury, to William de Melewis, and TIDWORTH ZOUCH, held in the time of Edward II. by Alan la Zouch. The patronage of the Church remained for some centuries in the hands of the Earls of Salisbury or their descendants. The adjoining estate of SOUTH TIDWORTH (Hants) was also held at Domesday by Croc, the huntsman, and ROBERT FITZ-GIROLD, the owner of BEDESDENE, which is in the immediate neighbourhood. Hants Domesd., 46b, 49. Ambresb. Hundr., 90.
TODEWORDE p. 67	Alward	EDWARD of Salisbury	[Croc,—1 virgate]	
TODEWORDE p. 146	Three Thaness	CROC, the huntsman, as one of the King's Officers	"Miles,"—2 hides [Edward of Salisbury,—1 virgate]	
TOLLARD p. 123	Five Thaness	AIULF, the Sheriff		These are all different portions of TOLLARD ROYAL, in the hundred of Stanford (= Chalk), at the south-western corner of the county. The <i>first</i> holding is alluded to in the Exon Domesday (p. 186). The <i>second</i> may possibly be RUSH-MERE, deriving its original name it may be from Bozo, the occupier T. R. E. From the tenant, or owner, of the <i>third</i> , TOLI, may perchance be derived the name TOL-LARD. King John had a hunting-seat at this place, and hence the designation TOLLARD ROYAL. Chalk Hundr., 170.
TOLLARD p. 73	Rozo	EDWARD of Salisbury	Aiulf	
TOLLARD p. 102	Toli	WILLIAM DE OW		
TROI p. 125	Abbess of Wilton	RICHARD PUINGIANT		TROW, in the parish of Berwick St. John, and hundred of Stanford (= Chalk). Exon Domesd., p. 186. This is clearly the same estate that is included as a subordinate holding under CHELCHÉ, p. 47.
TROLE p. 131		BRICTRIC, as one of the King's Thaness		TROWLE, in the hundred of Melksham (p. 171). It is a tithing of the parish of TROWBRIDGE. A tithing, immediately adjoining it, belonging to BRADFORD-ON-AVON, is also called by the same name.
TOCHEHAM p. 109	Alwin	RADULF DE MORTEMER	Oidelard	This is the <i>half knight's fee</i> held, c. 1270, under RADULF DE MORTEMER, by Thomas de Tockenham. Test. de Nev., 150. It is no doubt the land held afterwards by BRADENSTOKE PRIORY under the MORTIMERS, and is most probably a part of WEST TOCKENHAM. Aubrey, 189.



NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
TOCHEHAM p. 96	Dodo, under the Church of Mal- mesbury	DURAND of Glou- cester	Roger	This is without doubt the <i>one knight's fee</i> held at TOCHEHAM by Herbert Fitz-Piers, as an inheritance from WALTER PINKNAY. Test. de Nev., 150. A comparison of entries in various records leads to the conclusion that it is a portion of WEST TOCKENHAM, which is in the parish of LINEHAM and hundred of Kingsbridge. In Abbrev. Plac. 14, it is called TOKENHAM PINKINNI. See above, under STOCHÉ, and also Aubrey, 194.
TOCHEHAM p. 134	Two Thanés	ALRIC	}	All these holdings making up in the whole about <i>four hides</i> , are most probably portions of EAST TOCKENHAM, formerly in the hundred of Blagrove, now in that of Kingsbridge. The name of the <i>fourth</i> holding is not given, but it seems to be implied that it was at TOCHEHAM. The <i>third</i> is alluded to in the Exon Domesday, under the hundred of Blagrove (p. 167). Aubrey, 194.
TOCHEHAM p. 135		ALGAR		
TOCHEHAM p. 134		ALURIC 'Parvus'		
..... p. 134		ALURIC 'Parvus'		
TUDERLEGE p. 140	Uluric's father	ULURIC, as one of the King's Thanés		This is a very small holding on the south-east borders of the county close by TITHERLEY. See below, under WINTRESLIE. The parish of TITHERLEY is in Hants.
ULFECOTE p. 140	Uluric's father	ULURIC, as one of the King's Thanés		From the circumstance of ULURIC being possessed of a small estate at SVINDONE (Swindon), it is conjectured that this may be UFCOTT, which is a few miles distant from that place.
UFECOTE p. 96	Almar	DURAND of Glou- cester	Roger	This small holding is described as <i>in</i> UFECOTE. It <i>may</i> be a portion of the manor just described. A reference to TOCHEHAM (p. 96) will show that both the chief lord, and tenant, T. R. W., held lands in the neighbourhood. See Aubrey, 335.
ULFELA p. 146	{ Tuold Alwin	RADULF DE HAL- VILLE, as one of the King's Officers		This is referred to in the Exon Domesday (p. 181), under the hundred of Kinwardstone. It is WOLFHALL, in the parish of GREAT BEDWIN. Wilts Mag., vi., 264. Aubrey, 379.
UPTONE p. 55	Girald of Wilton	GIRALD OF WILTON, 'in frank-almoigne'		UPTON LOVEL, in the hundred of Heytesbury (p. 178). A charter concerning this estate, which is there called UBANTUNE, is contained in the Wilton Chartulary. Cod. Dipl., 468. It would seem at one time to have belonged to the Abbey at Wilton, and the tenure in <i>frank-almoigne</i> implies as much. It appears to be included in Test. de Nev., 151, 154, among the fees of the Abbess. Heytesb. Hundr., 190.
VITELESTONE p. 113	Vitel	ROBERT FITZ- GIROLD	Rainer	FITTLETON, in the hundred of Elstub. It would seem most probably to derive its name from that of its possessor T. R. E. Robert Fitz-Girold held also several estates in the immediate neighbourhood as <i>e.g.</i> BEDESDENE (Biddesten), MILDESTONE (Milston), and BRISMARTONE (Brigmers-ton). Elstub Hundr., 26.
WADHULLE p. 25	Eddulf	BISHOP OF BAIEUX	Odo	WODHULL (now WOOD-HILL), in the parish of Cliff Pipard and hundred of Kingsbridge (p. 165). There was a chapel here in ancient times. Inq. Non., 162.
WADONE p. 133	Aluric	ALURIC of Melk- sham, as one of the King's Thanés		WHADDON, in the hundred of Melksham (p. 171). The parish contains 580 acres. Aubrey, 305.



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NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
WESBERIE p. 147	Ulward	WILLIAM SCUDET, as one of the King's Officers.		This is evidently the subordinato holding under the larger manor alluded to in the preceding entry.
WESTWODE p. 19	Bishop of Winchester	BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, "pro vic-tu monachorum."		WESTWOOD, originally in the hundred of Bradford (Wilts Mag., v., 22), now, like other estates belonging to St. Swithin, Winchester, in that of Elstub. The parish from time immemorial has been united with that of BRADFORD-ON-AVON. The lordship of the manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. Two charters relating to it, one of them with land-limits, are given in Cod. Dipl., 639, 658.
WICHEFORD p. 48	Abbess of Wilton	ABBESS OF WILTON		LITTLE WISHFORD, in the hundred of Branche (p. 184). It is reckoned as a tithing of the parish of SOUTH NEWTON. The charter of King Æthelstan (A.D. 937) respecting "five mansæ in NIWANTUNE," given in Cod. Dipl., 1114, appears to relate to this estate. Branche Hundr., 54.
WICHEFORD p. 149	Avitius	WILLIAM CORNIOLE, as one of the King's Officers		GREAT WISHFORD, in the hundred of Branche. The parish consists of 1610 acres. Most of what is now included in it was, without doubt, at the time of Domesday, part of GROVELY FOREST. Branche Handr., 45.
WICHELESTOTE p. 120	Leuric	HUGO LASNE	Harold	Most probably WICKLESCOT (now corrupted into WEST-LECOT), close by Swindon. Aubrey, 191, 368.
WIDECOME p. 76	Brictric	ERNULF DE HESDING	Robert	WIDCOMB, in the parish of HELMARTON and hundred of Kingsbridge. See above, under HELMERINTONE. Aubrey, 167.
WIDETON p. 138	Father of Edward	EDWARD, as one of the King's Thanes		
WIDEHILLE p. 146	Robert Fitz-Wimarc	TETBALD & HUM-FREY, as King's Officers		These two entries refer to different portions of WIDHILL, the name now of some farms in the parishes of BROAD and LITTLE BLUNSDON. The former is alluded to in the Exon Domesday (p. 163), under the hundred of Scipe, and is probably NORTH WIDHILL. The latter is named among the fees of John Tregoz (Inq. p. m. 28, Edw. I.), and is there called WEST WIDHULL. In Test. de Nev., 136, THOMAS MAUDUIT, a descendant possibly of the tenant GUNFRID [MALDOITH?], is recorded as holding lands at WIDHULL WASTEVILL, under Robert Tregoz. as of the honor of Ewyas. (See p. 79, note). Both of these estates are now in the hundred of Highworth.
WILDEHILLE p. 81	Carlo	ALURED of Marl-brough	Gunfrid	
WIFLESFORDE p. 60	Ednod, the steward	EARL HUGO	Haimo	These are both, it is conjectured, portions of WILSFORD, in the hundred of Underditch. The former is clearly the one-fourth of a knight's fee held at PARVA WYVELESFORD, c. 1270 (Test. de Nev., 144), by RICARPUS FILIUS AUCHER. The same owner is recorded as possessed of FISSERTONE, also one of the possessions of Earl Hugo (p. 61). Test. de Nev., 140.—As regards the latter holding, a reference to the manors of Robert Fitz-Girolld (see above, under BRISMARTONE and MILDESTONE), will show that he was possessed of lands in the neighbourhood.
WIFLESFORD p. 112	Tovi	ROBERT FITZ-GIROLD	Hugo	
WILCOTE p. 65		EDWARD of Salis-bury		WILCOT, in the hundred of Swanborough (p. 175). From the large extent of this manor, which was assessed at 15½ hides, and from the fact that a portion of the present parish (see above, under DRAICOTE) is separately accounted for, it is conjectured that it probably included WOODBOROUGH. The two are recorded in the Nom. Vill. as having been both held by the Earl of Lancaster, a lineal descendant of Edward of Salisbury. WILCOT was held, in the time of Edw. I. by the Prior of Bradenstock, by gift of the Earl of Sarum. Test. de Nev., 155.



NAME.	T. R. E.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
	Owner, or Tenant.	Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
WILGI p. 48	Abbess of Wilton	ABBESS OF WILTON		WYLY, in the hundred of Branche (p. 184). A charter relating to this manor, containing land-limits, is given in Cod. Dipl., 379. Branche Hundr., 5. See above, under DEPEFORD.
WILI p. 88	Aluric	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE		These two manors make up the number of hides held by Humphrey de L'Isle in the hundred of Heytesbury (p. 178). They are respectively <i>GREAT</i> and <i>LITTLE BATHAMPTON ON WYLY</i> . Though in a different hundred, they are now considered tithings in the parish of STEEPLE LANGFORD. The two manors under the names of WILI and BACHAMWYLI are recorded among the fees of Walter de Dunstanville, c. 1270, in Test. de Nev., 140. The word WILRENONE looks like a corruption for WYLYBOURN, a name applied to that part of the country. Wilts Mag., ii., 266. Branche Hundr., 15.
WILRENONE p. 88	Edwin	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE		
WINEFEL p. 26	Azor	BISHOP OF COUTANCE	Roger	WINFIELD, in the hundred of Bradford. This estate was afterwards bestowed on the Abbey of Keynsham (Test. de Nev. 136), and the patronage was exercised by the head of that religious house till the Reformation. Wilts Inst. See below, under WITHENHAM.
WINTREBURNE p. 14	Queen Editha	THE KING	Walter— 2 hides Alwi's wife, —½ hide	These entries refer to WINTERBOURN-STOKE, in the hundred of Dole (p. 183), a manor which, it is conjectured, originally included also some portion of BERWICK ST. JAMES. The Abbey of Jumieges was possessed of the church. Wilts Inst. The <i>third</i> holding would seem to be probably WINTERBOURN PARVA, (or as it is now called, ASSERTON), since in Test. de Nev., 135, that is recorded as having been held by "Willelmus filius Walteri" of the Earl of Sarum, and to have amounted to <i>half a knight's fee</i> , which would correspond with the 2½ hides at which it was assessed. It is now part of BERWICK ST. JAMES. A survey of this last parish, 1591, as parcel of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancas-ter, is given in Wilts Mag., vi., 195.
WINTREBURNE, Church of p. 14		ABBEY OF JUMIEGES		
WINTREBURNE- STOCH p. 66	Alwi,—1 hide	EDWARD of Salis- bury		
WINTREBURNE p. 128	Ulward	MACI OF MORETAINA	Nubold	These two manors, according to the Exon Domesday (pp. 183, 184), were in the hundred of Dole. They are most probably some portions of the large manor just alluded to, which it is impossible now to identify.
WINTREBURNE p. 136	Cudulf	CUDULF, as one of the King's Thanes		
WINTREBURNE p. 78	Nubold	ERNULF DE HESDING		
WINTREBURNE p. 41	Abbey of St. Peter's, Winchester	ABBEY OF ST. PETER'S WINCHESTER		This would seem to correspond with land in the hundred of Dole, held in chief, c. 1276, by Paganus de Cadurcis (=Chaworth), in whose family many of the estates held at Domesday by Ernult de Hesding became afterwards vested. Both in the Hund. R., ii., 254, and Test. de Nev., 142, it is said to have been at BERWYKE, and hence it is conjectured to be a portion of BERWICK ST. JAMES.
WINTREBURNE p. 55	Abbess of Ambresbury	ABBESS OF AMBRES- BURY		This is clearly the ABBODESTON of the Nom. Vill. It was granted under the name of WINTREBURN to the Abbess of St. Peter's, Winchester, by King Edgar, in 966. Cod. Dipl., 523. It is now called ROLLESTON. It was in the hundred of Dole originally (page 184); it was afterwards transferred to that of Elstub.
				These are without doubt the <i>two carucates</i> held in WINTREBURN MADINTON, 3 Edw. I., by the Abbess of Ambresbury. Hundr. R., ii., 254. It is a portion of MADDINGTON, a moiety of which manor belonged to the Abbess. Nom. Vill. Test. de Nev., 155.



NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
WINTREBURNE p. 116	Domne	OSBERN GIFARD		These two are conjectured to be also portions of <i>MADDINGTON</i> , the former being referred to in the Exon Domesday (page 183) under the hundred of Dole, and entries in Hundr. R., ii. 254, compared with those in Test. de Nev., 138, leading to such a conclusion as being probably correct. The latter may be the <i>CLIFTON GIFFARD</i> referred to in the Hundred Rolls.
WINTREBURNE p. 116		OSBERN GIFARD		
WINTREBURNE p. 67	Alric	EDWARD of Salisbury		A comparison of entries in Hundr. R., ii., 254, and Test. de Nev., 135, leads to the conclusion that the first of these is the two knight's fee held at WINTREBURN SCIREVETON, and the others the two sub-infeudations, each of half a knight's fee, at the same place. They probably make up the present parish of <i>SHREWTON</i> , in the hundred of Dole. The former part of the name would seem to be a corruption of <i>Scir-gerefa</i> , i.e. <i>Shire-reeve</i> (= Sheriff), and so to be still a memorial of the office borne by its Domesday owner.
WINTREBURNE p. 66	Ulveva	EDWARD of Salisbury	Godfrey	
WINTREBURNE p. 72	Alward	EDWARD of Salisbury	Tetbald	
WINTREBURNE p. 81		ALURED of Marlborough	Edward	
WINTREBORNE p. 31	Abbot of Glastonbury Orgar,—3½ hides	ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY	Gilbert,—3½ hides	<i>WINTERBOURN MONKTON</i> in the hundred of Selkley (page 169), a parish containing 1813 acres. The manor was given to Glastonbury by Elfrida, Queen of Edward the Elder. N. Mon., i., 24. Aubrey, 341.
WINTREBURNE p. 54	Abbess of Ambresbury	ABBESS OF AMBRESBURY		This is clearly the <i>RUBBEDESTON</i> of the Nom. Vill., under the hundred of Selkley, which, in 1316, belonged to the Abbess of Ambresbury. It is now <i>ROBSON</i> , the name of a farm in the parish of Winterbourn Bassett. See below, p. 169. In the N. Mon., under 'ministers' accounts, appended to the history of Ambresbury, it is called the manor of <i>NORTH WINTERBOURN</i> . See Aubrey, 344.
WINTREBURNE p. 89	Two Thanes	HUMFREY DE L'ISLE		This is the principal portion of the present parish of <i>WINTERBOURN BASSETT</i> , in the hundred of Selkley (p. 169), which contains in the whole some 2210 acres. Wilts Mag., ii., 270. Aubrey, 342.
WINTREBURNE p. 33	Abbot of Glastonbury	ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY	Waleran,—1 virgate	From <i>GOMELDON</i> being mentioned in the Hundr. R., ii., 242, under the hundred of Alderbury, in connection with <i>IDEMESTON</i> , as belonging to Glastonbury, coupled with the fact that in the Exon Domesday (p. 190), this estate is alluded to as having been in the same hundred, it would seem probable that what is now called <i>GUMBLETON</i> , which is in Idmiston parish, is intended by this entry. The neighbouring estate of <i>HURCOT</i> (see under <i>HERDICOTE</i> ) belonged to Waleran. Alderb. Hundr., 57.
WINTREBURNE p. 73	Ulwen	EDWARD of Salisbury		<i>WINTERBOURN EARLS</i> , in the hundred of Alderbury (p. 190). The parish contains 1619 acres. Alderb. Hundr., 85.
WINTREBURNE p. 128	Alwi	GODESCAL		This, according to the Exon Domesday (p. 190), was in the hundred of Alderbury. It seems to correspond with the two carucates held by Henry de la Mare, c. 1270 (Test. de Nev., 143), and which had previously formed part at least of the manor of <i>GUNNORA DE LA MARE</i> (Inq. p. m. 33, Henry III.), whence the name <i>WINTERBOURN GUNNER</i> .
..... p. 129	Gudmund	GODESCAL		The name of this small holding is not given. It was, if not a portion of the same manor, probably in its immediate vicinity.



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NAME.	T. R. E. Owner, or Tenant.	T. R. W.		MODERN NAME, &c.
		Tenant in Capite.	Under-Tenant.	
WOCHESIE p. 131	Brictric's father	BRICTRIC, as one of the King's Thanés		OAKSEY, in the hundred of Cicemethorn (p. 159), now in that of Malmesbury. This manor became afterwards parcel of the estates of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a survey, 1591, is given in Wilts Mag., vi., 108. Aubrey, 275.
WODETONE p. 91	Levenod	MILO CRISPIN		WOOTTON BASSET, in the hundred of Blachegrave (p. 166), now in that of Kingsbridge. It is included among the fees held by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, appertaining to the "honor of Wallingford." See p. 91, note. Inq., p. m. 28 Edw. I. Aubrey, 202. [In Test. de Nev., 137, BRODETON, said to be held by FULCO BASSET, among the fees of the "honor of Wallingford," is clearly a misprint for WODETON.]
WURDE, Church of p. 15		RADULF, the priest		HIGH-WORTH, in a hundred of the same name. See above, under BLONTESDONE. Aubrey, 151.
An estate in the Hundred of WRDERUSTESELE p. 66	Brictric	EDWARD of Salis- bury	Huard	The name of this estate is not given, but it is simply described as <i>six hides</i> in the <i>Hundred of WRDERUSTESELE</i> . What hundred is alluded to it is not easy to say, as none of those named in the Exon Domesday can as yet be identified with it. It has been conjectured that the hundred of WHERWELSDOWN was intended, but all the manors in that hundred (see p. 172) seem fully accounted for. BRICTRIC, the Anglo-Saxon proprietor, certainly had several estates in that neighbourhood, all of which came afterwards into the possession of the descendants of EDWARD OF SALISBURY. See above, under COVELESTONE,—STRABURG,—STAVRETONE,—and TROLE.



## CORRIGENDA.

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- Page 17, line 6, for 'hæc,' read 'hac.'
- „ 19, „ 8, for 'WESTWOODE,' read 'WESTWODE.'
- „ 30, „ 27, for 'hæc,' read 'hæ.'
- „ 62, „ 13, for 'terræ,' read 'terra.'
- „ 80, „ 17, for 'Alward,' read 'Alured.'
- „ 112, „ 23, for 'tenet Roberto' read 'tenet de Roberto.'
- „ 181, „ 5, for 'Standen Chaworth.' read 'Standen Hussey.'
- „ 219, (second entry,) for 'HANTONE,' read 'HENTONE.'
- „ 225, (under the last entry,) transfer 'Aluric, the huntsman,' to the column  
headed T. R. E.
- „ 228, (first entry,) for 'OTNOE,' read 'OTONE.'
- „ 244, (under WODETONE.) erase the words within brackets,—[In Test. de Nev.  
137, &c. . . . WODETON.]







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