

English Historical Documents: 2: 1042–1189, ed. David C. Douglas and G. W. Greenaway, second edition (London: Eyre Methuen, 1981) no. 1, pp. 167–8, no. 205, pp. 915–929
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Extract from

THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE

Annal of 1085, from the E (Peterborough) version

THE SURVEY OF HUNTINDONSHIRE IN DOMESDAY BOOK

Fols. 203–8 of the “Great Domesday,” trans. F. M. Stenton in
Victoria County History: Huntingdonshire, I (1926), 337–55

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scattered: some ran into the church and locked the doors on themselves – and they went after them into the monastery and meant to drag them out when they dared not go out. But a grievous thing happened that day – the Frenchmen¹ broke into the choir and threw missiles towards the altar where the monks were, and some of the retainers went up to the upper story and shot arrows down towards the sanctuary, so that many arrows stuck in the cross that stood above the altar; and the wretched monks were lying round about the altar, and some crept under it, and cried to God zealously, asking for his mercy when they could get no mercy from men. What can we say, except that they shot fiercely, and the others broke down the doors there, and went in and killed some of the monks and wounded many there in the church, so that the blood came from the altar on to the steps, and from the steps on to the floor. Three were killed there and eighteen wounded. And in the same year Maud, William's queen, died the day after All Saints day.² And in this same year, after Christmas, the king had a great and heavy tax ordered all over England – it was 72d for every hide.³

1084 In this year Wulfwold, abbot of Chertsey died, on 19 April.

1085 In this year⁴ people said and declared for a fact, that Cnut, king of Denmark, son of King Swein, was setting out in this direction and meant to conquer this country with the help of Robert, count of Flanders, because Cnut was married to Robert's daughter. When William, king of England, who was then in Normandy – for he was in possession of both England and Normandy – found out about this, he went to England with a larger force of mounted men and infantry from France and Brittany than had ever come to this country, so that people wondered how this country could maintain all that army. And the king had all the army dispersed all over the country among his vassals, and they provisioned the army each in proportion to his land. And people had much oppression that year, and the king had the land near the sea laid waste, so that if his enemies landed, they should have nothing to seize on so quickly. But when the king found out for a fact that his enemies had been hindered and could not carry out their expedition – then he let some of the army go to their own country, and some he kept in this country over winter.

Then at Christmas,⁵ the king was at Gloucester with his council, and held his court there for five days, and then the archbishop and clerks held a synod for three days. There Maurice was elected bishop of

¹ household knights

² 2 November

³ This tax was levied early in 1084.

⁴ A very important annal: on the events in it and in the next annal, see D. C. Douglas, *The Domesday Monachorum of Christ Church, Canterbury* (1944), pp. 26 f.

⁵ 1085

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London, and William for Norfolk, and Robert for Cheshire – they were all clerks of the king.

After this, the king had much thought and very deep discussion with his council about this country – how it was occupied or with what sort of people. Then he sent his men¹ over all England into every shire and had them find out how many hundred hides there were in the shire, or what land and cattle the king himself had in the country, or what dues he ought to have in twelve months from the shire. Also he had a record made of how much land his archbishops had, and his bishops and his abbots and his earls – and though I relate it at too great length – what or how much everybody had who was occupying land in England, in land or cattle, and how much money it was worth. So very narrowly did he have it investigated, that there was no single hide nor virgate of land, nor indeed (it is a shame to relate but it seemed no shame to him to do) one ox nor one cow nor one pig which was there left out, and not put down in his record; and all these records were brought to him afterwards.

1086 (1085)² In this year the king wore his crown and held his court at Winchester for Easter, and travelled so as to be at Westminster for Whitsuntide, and there dubbed his son, Henry, a knight. Then he travelled about so as to come to Salisbury at Lammas;³ and there his councillors came to him, and all the people occupying land who were of any account over all England, no matter whose vassals they might be; and they all submitted to him and became his vassals, and swore oaths of allegiance to him, that they would be loyal to him against all other men.⁴ From there he went into the Isle of Wight, because he meant to go to Normandy, and so he did later. But all the same he first acted according to his custom, that is to say he obtained a very great amount of money from his men where he had any pretext for it either just or otherwise. He afterwards went into Normandy. And the atheling Edgar, King Edward's kinsman, left him because he did not have much honour from him, but may Almighty God grant him honour in the future. And Christina, the atheling's sister, sought refuge in the convent at Romsey and took the veil.

And in the course of the same year, it was a very severe year, and a very laborious and sorrowful year in England, in cattle plague; and corn and crops were checked, and there was such great misfortune with the weather as cannot easily be conceived – there were such big thunderstorms and such lightning that many people were killed and it kept on getting worse and worse among the people. May God Almighty make things better when it is his will.

¹ Domesday Book (Nos 198–204, 215, 217)

³ 1 August

² 'E', by repeating 1085, falls a year behind.

⁴ The "Oath of Salisbury"; see Stenton, *English Feudalism*, 2nd edn, pp. 112–15.

e Roger, bishop of Salisbury, shop of London, and William Thurstan the chaplain, and Erlain, and William "d'Oilly" Anisy, and Ralph Basset, and and Walter, archdeacon of that Lewknor, his manor, ritune". All its obligations lie ed the church of Abingdon

an annalist of Worcester

Quellen (1879), p. 21)

through all the provinces of hides were held in the whole s and cattle and livestock in r. This he caused to be done hes and of all his barons. He hey then rendered, and how ing Edward. And so thor- ot remain in the whole of or a cow or a pig which was gs of all these things were hat all should be written in ced in his treasury at Win-

"Florence of Worcester"

848), II, 18)

how much each of his barons ; and how many ploughs, in all his kingdom from the as able to render. And as a ce.

lla
precepit ut omnes scriberentur in uno
r ibi.

204. account of the Domesday inquisition by Henry of Huntingdon (before 1129)

(Henry of Huntingdon, *Historia Anglorum*, ed. T. Arnold (1879), p. 211)

This most powerful king sent his justices through every shire, that is to say, every province of England, and caused an inquiry to be made by sworn inquest how many hides (that is to say, ploughlands each sufficient for one plough in the year) there were in each village, and what livestock. He also made inquiry what each city, castle, township, village, marsh and wood was wont to render each year. All these writings in records¹ were brought to the king, and they are preserved in the treasury to this day.

(ii) DOMESDAY BOOK (1086)

205. The survey of Huntingdonshire in Domesday Book

The account of Huntingdonshire occupies folios 203-8 in *Domesday Book*, I (Record Commission, 1783). These passages are translated by F. M. Stenton in *Victoria County History: Huntingdonshire*, I (1926), 337-55.

The survey, though comparatively short, illustrates very well the main features of Domesday Book: note the account of the borough, and the arrangement of the land of the shire under the holdings of the tenants-in-chief. The appendix of "claims" is especially important. The general purposes of the inquisition (*see above*, pp. 858 f.) explain the form, and a typical entry in the Huntingdonshire survey contains these five elements.

1. The manor is assessed at so many hides to the geld: here the hide is a unit of assessment, and not an agrarian measure. For example, in Bottlebridge the king "had 5 hides assessed to the geld": this gives no information about the acreage of Bottlebridge, but states that when geld is levied on the shire Bottlebridge pays according to an assessment of 5 hides. Note the prevalence of the 5-hide unit; very often scattered entries relating to one village add up to this unit or its multiples.

2. A statement that there is land for so many ploughs: the unit is the amount of arable capable of being ploughed each year by a team of 8 oxen.

3. The number of ploughs on the demesne of the manor; and the number possessed by the peasantry, classified by their grades as freemen, sokemen, villeins, bordars, slaves.

4. Miscellaneous information relating to pasture, meadows, churches, pannage for swine etc.

5. The value of the manor under Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror: in 1066 and 1086.

Each manor must be studied individually, and these points, especially 1 and 2, are an essential preliminary to understanding the text. Stenton, *op. cit.*, should also be consulted.

Huntingdonshire

In the borough of Huntingdon there are 4 quarters.

In 2 quarters there were *T.R.E.*,² and are now, 116 burgesses rendering all customs and the king's geld, and under them there are 100 bordars who help them to pay the geld. Of these burgesses St Benedict of Ramsey had 10 with sake and soke and every custom except that they paid geld *T.R.E.* Eustace took them away wrongfully from the abbey and they are, with the others, in the king's hand. Ulf Fenisc had 18 burgesses, now Gilbert of Ghent has them with sake and soke except for the king's geld.

¹ *Haec omnia in cartis scripta*

² *see above*, p. 911

The abbot of Ely has 1 toft with sake and soke except for the king's geld.

The bishop of Lincoln had in the site of the castle a messuage with sake and soke which has now disappeared.

Earl Siward had a messuage with a house with sake and soke, quit from all custom, which the Countess Judith has now.

In the site of the castle there were 20 messuages assessed to all customs, and rendering yearly 16 shillings and 8 pence to the king's "farm". These do not exist now.

In addition to these, there were and are 60 waste messuages within these quarters. These gave and give their customs. And in addition to these there are 8 waste messuages which *T.R.E.* were fully occupied. These gave all customs.

In the other 2 quarters there were and are 140 burgesses, less half a house, assessed to all customs and the king's geld, and these had 80 haws for which they gave and give all customs. Of these St Benedict of Ramsey had 22 burgesses *T.R.E.* Two of these were quit of all customs, and 30 rendered 10 pence yearly each. All other customs belonged to the abbot, apart from the king's geld.

In these quarters Aluric the sheriff *T.R.E.* had 1 messuage which King William afterwards granted to his wife and sons. Eustace has it now, and the poor man, with his mother, is claiming it. In these 2 quarters there were and are 44 waste messuages which gave and give their customs. And in these 2 quarters Borred and Turchil *T.R.E.* had 1 church with 2 hides of land and 22 burgesses with houses belonging to the same church with sake and soke; Eustace has all this now. Wherefore these men claim the king's mercy; nevertheless these 22 burgesses give every custom to the king.

Geoffrey the bishop has 1 church and 1 house from the aforesaid which Eustace took away from St Benedict, and the same saint is still claiming them.

In this borough Gos and Hunef had 16 houses *T.R.E.* with sake and soke and toll and team. The Countess Judith has them now.

The borough of Huntingdon used to defend itself towards the king's geld for 50 hides as the fourth part of Hurstingstone hundred, but now it does not so pay geld in that hundred, after the king set a geld of money on the borough. From this whole borough 10 pounds came out *T.R.E.* by way of "Land-gable" of which the earl had the third part, and the king two-thirds. Of this rent 16 shillings and 8 pence, divided between the earl and the king, now remain upon 20 messuages where the castle is. In addition to these payments the king had 20 pounds and the earl 10 pounds from the "farm" of the borough more or less according as each could make disposition of his part. One mill rendered 40 shillings to the king and 20 shillings to the earl. To this borough there belong 2 ploughlands and 40 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow, of which the king with two parts, and the earl with the third part, divide the rent. The burgesses cultivate this land and take it on lease through the servants of the king and the earl. Within the aforesaid rent there are 3 fishermen rendering 3 shillings. In this borough there were 3 moneyers paying

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1. The lord of
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40 shillings between the king and the earl, but now they are not there. *T.R.E.* it rendered 30 pounds; now the same.

In Hurstingstone hundred demesne ploughlands are quit of the king's geld. Villeins and sokemen pay geld according to the hides written in the return, apart from Broughton where the abbot of Ramsey pays geld for 1 hide with the others.

Here are noted those holding lands in Huntingdonshire

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. King William | 16. Swein of Essex |
| 2. The bishop of Lincoln | 17. Roger of Ivry |
| 3. The bishop of Coutances | 18. Arnulf of Hesdins |
| 4. The abbey of Ely | 19. Eustace the sheriff |
| 5. The abbey of Crowland | 20. The Countess Judith |
| 6. The abbey of Ramsey | 21. Gilbert of Ghent |
| 7. The abbey of Thorney | 22. Aubrey "de Vere" |
| 8. The abbey of Peterborough | 23. William, son of Ansculf |
| 9. Count Eustace | 24. Rannulf, the brother of Ilger |
| 10. The count of Eu | 25. Robert Fafiton |
| 11. Earl Hugh | 26. William "Ingania" |
| 12. Walter Giffard | 27. Ralph, son of Osmund |
| 13. William of Warenne | 28. Rohais, the wife of Richard |
| 14. Hugh of Bolbec | 29. The king's thegns |
| 15. Eudo, son of Hubert | |

1. The land of the king

Hurstingstone hundred

A manor. In Hartford King Edward had 15 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 17 ploughs. Rannulf the brother of Ilger keeps it now. There are 4 ploughs now on the demesne; and 30 villeins and 3 bordars have 8 ploughs. There is a priest; 2 churches; 2 mills rendering 4 pounds; and 40 acres of meadow. Woodland for pannage, 1 league in length and half a league in breadth. *T.R.E.* it was worth 24 pounds; now 15 pounds.

Normancross hundred

A manor. In Bottlebridge King Edward had 5 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 8 ploughs. The king has 1 plough now on the demesne; and 15 villeins have 5 ploughs. There is a priest and a church; 60 acres of meadow and 12 acres of woodland for pannage in Northamptonshire. *T.R.E.* it was worth 100 shillings; now 8 pounds. Rannulf keeps it.

In this manor belonging to the king, and in other manors, the enclosure of the abbot of Thorney is doing harm to 300 acres of meadow.

In Stilton the king's sokemen of Normancross have 3 virgates of land

assessed to the geld. There is land for 2 ploughs, and there are 5 ploughing oxen.

In Orton the king has soke over $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides of land in the land of the abbot of Peterborough which was Godwine's.

Toseland hundred

A manor. In Gransden Earl Alfgar had 8 hides of land assessed to the geld. There is land for 15 ploughs. There are 7 ploughs now on the demesne; and 24 villeins and 8 bordars have 8 ploughs. There is a priest and a church; 50 acres of meadow; 12 acres of underwood. From the pasture come 5 shillings and 4 pence. *T.R.E.* it was worth 40 pounds; now 30 pounds. Rannulf keeps it.

Leightonstone hundred

A manor. In Alconbury, and in Gidding, which is an outlying estate, there were 10 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 20 ploughs. There are now 5 ploughs belonging to the hall on 2 hides of this land; and 35 villeins have 13 ploughs there; 80 acres of meadow. *T.R.E.* it was worth 12 pounds; now the same. Rannulf, the brother of Ilger, keeps it.

A manor. In Keyston King Edward had 4 hides of land assessed to the geld. There is land for 12 ploughs. There are 2 ploughs now on the demesne; and 24 villeins and 8 bordars have 10 ploughs; 86 acres of meadow. Scattered woodland for pannage 5 furlongs in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in breadth. *T.R.E.* it was worth 10 pounds; now the same. Rannulf, the brother of Ilger, keeps it.

A manor. In Brampton King Edward had 15 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 15 ploughs. There are 3 ploughs now on the demesne; and 36 villeins and 2 bordars have 14 ploughs. There is a church and a priest; 100 acres of meadow. Woodland for pannage half a league in length and 2 furlongs in breadth. Two mills rendering 100 shillings. *T.R.E.* it was worth 20 pounds; now the same. Rannulf, the brother of Ilger, keeps it.

Soke.¹ In Graffham there are 5 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 8 ploughs. The soke is in Leightonstone hundred. There 7 sokemen and 17 villeins have 6 ploughs now and 6 acres of meadow. Woodland for pannage 1 league in length and 1 league in breadth. *T.R.E.* it was worth 5 pounds; now 10 shillings less.

A manor. In Godmanchester King Edward had 14 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 57 ploughs. There are 2 ploughs now on the king's demesne on 2 hides of this land; and 80 villeins and 16 bordars have 24 ploughs. There is a priest and a church; 3 mills rendering 100 shillings; 160 acres of

¹ This term prefixed to estates in this survey indicates "a group of tenements - united to some manor by the ties of rent, the homage of the peasant landholders, and in most cases their suit of court to the manorial centre".

meadow; and 50 acres of woodland for pannage. From the pasture come 20 shillings. From the meadows come 70 shillings. *T.R.E.* it was worth 40 pounds; now it is worth the same "by tale".

2. The land of the bishop of Lincoln

Toseland hundred

A manor. In "Cotes" the bishop of Lincoln had 2 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 3 ploughs. There are 2 ploughs now on the demesne; and 3 villeins have 2 oxen; 20 acres of meadow. *T.R.E.* it was worth 40 shillings; now the same. Thurstan holds it of the bishop.

A manor. In Staughton the bishop of Lincoln had 6 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 15 ploughs. There are $2\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs on the demesne; and 16 villeins and 4 bordars have 8 ploughs. There is a priest and a church; 24 acres of meadow; 100 acres of underwood. *T.R.E.* it was worth 10 pounds; now the same. Eustace holds it of the bishop. The abbot of Ramsey claims this manor against the bishop.

A manor. In Diddington the bishop of Lincoln had $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 2 ploughs. There are now 2 ploughs on the demesne and 5 villeins have 2 ploughs. A church, and 18 acres of meadow. Woodland for pannage half a league in length and half in breadth. *T.R.E.* it was worth 60 shillings; now 70 shillings. William holds it of the bishop.

A manor. In Buckden the bishop of Lincoln had 20 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 20 ploughs. There are now 5 ploughs on the demesne; and 37 villeins and 20 bordars have 14 ploughs. There is a church and a priest; 1 mill worth 30 shillings; 84 acres of meadow. Woodland for pannage 1 league in length and 1 league in breadth. *T.R.E.* it was worth 20 pounds; now 16 pounds and 10 shillings.

Normancross hundred

A manor. In Denton Godric had 5 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 2 ploughs. There is 1 plough on the demesne; and 10 villeins and 2 bordars have 5 ploughs. There is a church and a priest; 24 acres of meadow and 24 acres of underwood. *T.R.E.* it was worth 100 shillings; now 4 pounds. Thurstan holds it of the bishop.

A manor. In Orton Leuric had 3 hides and 1 virgate of land assessed to the geld. There is land for 2 ploughs and 1 ox. There is now 1 plough on the demesne; and 2 villeins and 9 acres of meadow. *T.R.E.* it was worth 20 shillings; now 10 shillings. John holds it of the bishop. The king claims the soke of this land.

A manor. In Stilton Tovi had 2 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 2 ploughs and 7 oxen. There is now 1 plough on the demesne; and 6 villeins have 3 ploughs; 16 acres of meadow and 5 acres of underwood. *T.R.E.* it was

worth 40 shillings; now the same. John holds it of the bishop. This land was given to Bishop Wulfwig *T.R.E.*

Leightonstone hundred

A manor. In Leighton Bromswold Turchil the Dane had 15 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 17 ploughs. There are now 6 ploughs on the demesne; and 33 villeins and 3 bordars have 10 ploughs. One mill rendering 3 shillings; 3 knights hold 3 hides less 1 virgate of this land: they have 3 ploughs and 3 villeins with half a plough. There are 30 acres of meadow and 10 acres of underwood. *T.R.E.* the bishop's demesne was worth 20 pounds and it is worth the same now. The land of the knights is worth 60 shillings. Earl Waltheof gave this manor in alms to St Mary of Lincoln.

In Pertenhall Alwin had 1 virgate of land assessed to the geld. There is land for half a plough. This land is situated in Bedfordshire but renders geld and service in Huntingdonshire. The king's servants claim this land for his use. *T.R.E.* it was worth 5 shillings; now the same. William holds it of Bishop Remigius and ploughs it with his own demesne.

3. The land of the bishop of Coutances

In Hargrave Semar had 1 virgate of land assessed to the geld. There is land for 2 oxen. The soke belongs to Leightonstone hundred. The same man himself holds it of the bishop of Coutances and ploughs there with 2 oxen and has 2 acres of meadow. *T.R.E.* it was worth 5 shillings; now the same.

4. The land of the abbey of Ely¹

Hurstingstone hundred

A manor. In Colne the abbey of Ely had 6 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 6 ploughs and in demesne the abbey has land for 2 ploughs apart from the 6 hides. There are now 2 ploughs on the demesne, and 13 villeins and 5 bordars have 5 ploughs; 10 acres of meadow. Woodland for pannage 1 league in length and half a league in breadth; marsh of the same extent. *T.R.E.* it was worth 6 pounds; now 100 shillings.

A manor. In Bluntisham the abbey of Ely had 6½ hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 8 ploughs, and, apart from these hides, the abbey has land for 2 ploughs in demesne. There are now 2 ploughs on the demesne; and 10 villeins and 3 bordars have 3 ploughs. There is a priest and a church; 20 acres of meadow. Woodland for pannage 1 league in length and 4 furlongs in breadth. *T.R.E.* it was worth 100 shillings; now the same.

A manor. In Somersham the abbey of Ely had 8 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 12 ploughs, and, apart from these hides, the abbey has land for 2 ploughs in demesne. There are now 2 ploughs on the demesne; and 32

¹ see No. 215

villeins and 9 bordars have 9 ploughs. There are 3 fisheries rendering 8 shillings, and 20 acres of meadow. Woodland for pannage 1 league in length and 7 furlongs in breadth. *T.R.E.* it was worth 7 pounds; now 8 pounds.

A manor. In Spaldwick the abbey of Ely had 15 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 15 ploughs. There are now 4 ploughs on the demesne on 5 hides of this land; and 50 villeins and 10 bordars have 25 ploughs. There is 1 mill rendering 2 shillings; and 160 acres of meadow; and 60 acres of woodland for pannage. *T.R.E.* it was worth 16 pounds; now 22 pounds.

A manor. In Little Catworth, outlying estate of Spaldwick, there are 4 hides assessed to the geld. Land for 4 ploughs; 7 villeins have 2 ploughs there now.

5. The land of the abbey of Crowland

A manor. In Morborne the abbey of Crowland has 5 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 9 ploughs. There are now 2 ploughs on the demesne on 1 hide of this land; and 16 villeins and 3 bordars have 7 ploughs. There is a church and a priest; 40 acres of meadow; 1 acre of underwood. *T.R.E.* it was worth 100 shillings; now the same.

In Thurning there are $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides assessed to the geld. There is land for $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs. The soke belongs to the king's manor of Alconbury. Eustace holds it now from the abbot of Crowland, and had 1 plough there and 1 villein with half a plough and 6 acres of meadow. *T.R.E.* it was worth 20 shillings; now the same.

6. The land of St Benedict of Ramsey

[This is similarly described as lying in Stukeley; Abbot's Ripton; Broughton; Wistow; Upwood; Holywell; St Ives; Houghton; Wyton; Warboys; Sawtry; Elton; Lutton; Yelling; Hemingford Abbots; Offord; Dillington; Gidding; Bythorn; Bringtin; Old Weston; Ellington.]

7. The land of St Mary of Thorney

[This is similarly described as lying in Yaxley; Stanground; Woodstone; Haddon; Water Newton; Sibson; Stibbington.]

8. The land of St Peter of Peterborough

[This is similarly described as lying at Fletton; Alwalton; Orton Waterville.]

9. The land of Count Eustace ¹

[This is similarly described as lying at Glatton; Chesterton; Sibson.]

10. The land of the count of Eu ²

[This is similarly described as lying at Buckworth.]

¹ of Boulogne

² Robert, count of Eu, son of William, count of Eu

11. The land of Earl Hugh¹

[This is similarly described as lying in Upton; Coppingford.]

12. The land of Walter Giffard

[This is similarly described as lying at Folksworth.]

13. The land of William of Warenne

[This is similarly described as lying at Kimbolton; Keysoe; Catworth.]

14. The land of Hugh of Bolbec

[This is similarly described as lying at Wood Walton.]

15. The land of Eudo, son of Hubert

[This is similarly described as lying at Hamerton.]

16. The land of Swein of Essex

[This is similarly described as lying at Waresley.]

17. The land of Roger of Ivry

[This is similarly described as lying at Covington.]

18. The land of Arnulf of Hesdins

[This is similarly described as lying in Offord Cluny.]

19. The land of Eustace the sheriff

[This is similarly described as lying in Sawtry; Caldecot; Washingley; Orton Longueville; Stilton; Chesterton; Bottlebridge; Swineshead; Catworth; Hargrave; Gidding; Winwick; Thurning; Ludington; Weston; Wooley; Hemingford; Offord; Waresley; Hail Weston; Southoe; Perry; Catworth.]

20. The land of the Countess Judith²

[This is similarly described as lying in Conington; Sawtry; Stukeley; Molesworth; "Cotes"; Eynesbury; Offord; Diddington; Paxton.]

21. The land of Gilbert of Ghent

[This is similarly described as lying in Fen Stanton.]

¹ Hugh, *vicomte* of Avranches, and earl of Chester

² niece of William the Conqueror. She became countess of Huntingdon on marrying Waltheof, who was executed in 1076.

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22. The land of Aubrey "de Vere"

[This is similarly described as lying in Yelling; Hemingford.]

23. The land of William, son of Ansculf

[This is similarly described as lying in Waresley.]

24. The land of Rannulf, brother of Ilger

[This is similarly described as lying in Everton.]

25. The land of Robert Fafiton

[This is similarly described as lying in Hail Weston; Southoe.]

26. The land of William "Ingania"

[This is similarly described as lying in Gidding.]

27. The land of Ralph, son of Osmund

[This is similarly described as lying in Hemingford.]

28. The land of Rohais, wife of Richard fitz Gilbert¹

Toseland hundred

A manor. In Eynesbury Robert, son of Wimarc, had 15 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 27 ploughs. Rohais, the wife of Richard, has 7 ploughs on the demesne there now. In the same place St Neot has from her 3 ploughs on the demesne, and in the same village 19 villeins and 5 bordars have 7 ploughs. There is 1 mill worth 23 shillings, and 1 fishery which is valued with the manor; 65½ acres of meadow. *T.R.E.* it was worth 24 pounds; now it is worth 21 pounds apart from that which is assigned to the food of the monks, which is valued at 4 pounds. William "Brito" holds 2 hides and 1 virgate of this land from Rohais and has half a plough on the demesne; and 3 villeins and 4 bordars have 1 plough. It is worth 30 shillings.

29. The land of the king's thegns

A manor. In Washingley, Chetelebert had 2½ hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 4 ploughs. He himself holds from the king and has 1 plough there; and 10 villeins have 4 ploughs. There is a church and a priest; 12 acres of meadow. Woodland for pannage 7 furlongs in length and 10½ furlongs in breadth. *T.R.E.* it was worth 10 shillings; now the same.

¹ see table 11

Leightonstone hundred

In Keysoe Alwine had 1 virgate of land assessed to the geld with sake and soke. There is land for 2 oxen. It belongs to Bedfordshire, but gives geld in Huntingdonshire. He himself holds now of the king and has 1 villein there with 2 oxen in a plough. *T.R.E.* it was worth 16 pence; now the same.

A manor. In Catworth Avic had 3 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 4 ploughs. Eric holds it now of the king. And the same man has under the king 1 hide assessed to the geld. There is land for 1 plough. He has 2 villeins there, and 6 acres of meadow. *T.R.E.* it was worth 40 shillings; now 20 shillings.

In Brampton Elric has 1 hide and 1 virgate of land assessed to the geld. There is land for 10 oxen. There are 3 bordars and 1 plough. It is worth 30 shillings.

A manor. In Wooley Golde and Uluric, his son, had 3 hides assessed to the geld. There is land for 6 ploughs. They themselves now have it from the king. There is 1 plough on the demesne; and 14 villeins have 5 ploughs; 20 acres of meadow. *T.R.E.* it was worth 60 shillings; now the same.

In Sawtry Alwine had half a carucate assessed to the geld. There is land for 6 oxen. His wife holds it now of the king, and has 1 plough there and 2 acres. *T.R.E.* it was worth 10 shillings; now the same.

[Claims]

The jurors of Huntingdon say that the church of St Mary of the borough and the land which is annexed to it belonged to the church of Thorney, but the abbot gave it in pledge to the burgesses. Moreover, King Edward gave it to Vitalis and Bernard, his priests, and they sold it to Hugh, chamberlain to King Edward. Moreover, Hugh sold it to two priests of Huntingdon, and in respect of this they have the seal of King Edward. Eustace has it now without livery, without writ, and without seisin.

Eustace took away wrongfully the house of Leveve and gave it to Oger of London.

They bear witness that the land of Hunef and Gos was under the hand of King Edward on the day when he was alive and dead and that they held of him and not of the earl. But the jurors say that they heard that King William was said to have given it to Waltheof.

Touching the 5 hides of Broughton the jurors say that it was the land of sokemen *T.R.E.*, but that the same king gave the land and the soke over the men to St Benedict of Ramsey in return for a service which Abbot Alwin did for him in Saxony, and ever afterwards the saint had it.

The shire bears witness that the land of Bricmer "Belehorne" was "reeve-land" *T.R.E.* and belonged to the king's "farm".

They bear witness that the land of Alwin the priest was to the abbot. . . .¹

¹ The missing words are *et utrunque fuisse terram presbiter et prefecti*: these seem untranslatable.

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They bear witness that Aluric's land of Yelling and Hemingford belonged to St Benedict and that it was granted to Aluric for the term of his life on the condition that after his death it ought to return to the church, and "Bocstede" with it. But this same Aluric was killed in the battle of Hastings, and the abbot took back his lands and held them until Aubrey "de Vere" deprived him of possession.

Touching 2 hides which Ralph, son of Osmund, holds in Hemingford, they say that one of them belonged to the demesne of the church of Ramsey in King Edward's day, and that Ralph holds it against the abbot's will. Touching the other hide, they say that Godric held it from the abbot, but when the abbot was in Denmark, Osmund, Ralph's father, seized it from Sawin the fowler, to whom the abbot had given it for love of the king.

Touching Summerlede they say that he held his land from Turulf who gave it to him, and afterwards from the sons of Turulf, and they had sake and soke over him.

The jurors say that the land of Wolwine Chit of Weston was a manor by itself, and did not belong to Kimbolton, but that nevertheless he was a man of Earl Harold.

Touching a hide and a half of land which was Ælget's, the jurors say that this Ælget held them from Earl Tosti with sake and soke and afterwards of Waltheof.

Godric the priest likewise held 1 hide of land from Earl Waltheof *T.R.E.*, and Eustace holds it now.

They say that the land of Godwine of Weston in no way belonged to Saxi, Fafiton's predecessor.

The men of the shire bear witness that King Edward gave Swineshead to Earl Siward with sake and soke, and so Earl Harold had it, except that the men paid geld in the hundred, and performed military service with them.

Touching the land of Fursa, the soke was the king's. King Edward had soke over 1 virgate of land of Alwin Deule in Pertenhall.

The jurors say that the hide of land which Wolwine Chit had in Catworth was in the king's soke and that Earl Harold did not have it.

In Little Catworth the same Wolwine had 1 hide over which King Edward always had sake and soke. But Wolwine could give and sell the land to whom he wished. But the men of the countess say that the king gave the land to Earl Waltheof.

The shire bears witness that the third part of half a hide which lies in Easton and pays geld in Bedfordshire belongs to the abbot of Ely's manor of Spaldwick. The abbot of Ely thus held it *T.R.E.*, and for five years after the coming of King William. Eustace seized this land wrongfully from the church, and kept it.

The jurors say that Keystone was and is of the "farm" of King Edward, and although Aluric the sheriff resided in that village, he nevertheless always paid the king's "farm" therefrom, and his sons after him, until Eustace took

the sheriffdom. They have never seen or heard of a seal of King Edward that he put it outside his "farm".

Alwold and his brother claim that Eustace took away their land from them, and the men of the shire deny that they have ever seen a seal, or seen anyone who gave Eustace seisin of it.

On the day when King Edward was alive and dead, Gidding was an outlying estate of Alconbury in the king's "farm".

The men of the shire bear witness that Buckworth was an outlying estate of Paxton *T.R.E.*

They say that 36 hides of land in Brampton which Richard "Ingania" claims to belong to the forest were of the king's demesne "farm", and did not belong to the forest.

They say that Graffham was and is the king's sokeland, and that they have not seen the writ, or anyone who gave legal possession of this to Eustace.

Touching 6 hides in Conington they said they had heard that these formerly belonged to the church of Thorney, and that they were granted to Turchill on condition that after [his] death they ought to return to the church with the other 3 hides in the same village. The jurors said that they had heard this, but they had not seen evidence of it, nor were they present when the arrangement was made.

Touching the land of Tosti of Sawtry, they say that Eric, his brother, bequeathed it to the church of Ramsey after his death and after the death of his brother and sister.

Touching Fletton the jurors say that *T.R.E.* the whole belonged to the church of Peterborough, and so it should.

Touching Leuric's land the jurors say that it was in the king's soke, but Bishop Remigius shows the writ of King Edward by which he gave Leuric with all his land to the bishopric of Lincoln with sake and soke.

206. The knights of Lanfranc in Domesday Book

Domesday Book normally alludes to the holdings of knights only incidentally as they occur on the estates of the tenants-in-chief, but in Kent exceptionally a separate space is allotted to the estates of the knights of the archbishop of Canterbury (cf. No. 222, the barony of the archbishop). This text is in *Domesday Book*, I (Record Commission, 1783), folios 4, 4b; and it is translated in *Victoria County History: Kent*, III (1932), 213.

Land of the archbishop of Canterbury

Land of his knights

In Axton hundred

Ansgot holds Farningham from the archbishop. It is assessed at 1 suling. There is land for ¹ In the demesne there are 2 ploughs, and 13 villeins with 5 bordars have 3½ ploughs. There are 6 acres of meadow, and woodland

¹ space left for the number of ploughs

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