INSCRIBED TO THE
MEMORY OF HER LATE MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA
WHO GRACIOUSLY GAVE THE TITLE TO
AND ACCEPTED THE DEDICATION
OF THIS HISTORY
The ruined 12th-century church stands within one of the prehistoric circles of Knowlton Rings; the site is thought to be that of a deserted village and the meeting-place of Knowlton hundred.
A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF DORSET

EDITED BY R. B. PUGH

VOLUME III
WITH INDEX TO VOLUME II

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The frontispiece is from an air photograph by J. K. St. Joseph, Cambridge University Collection, copyright reserved. The Domesday map was drawn by H. A. Shelley from a draft by Ann Williams and Celia B. Clarke, and is based on the Ordnance Survey with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, Crown Copyright reserved.

Knowlton in the Parish of Woodlands . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . frontispiece
Domesday Map . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . between pages 60–61
EDITORIAL NOTE

The *Victoria History of Dorset*, Volume II, containing most of the 'general' articles for that county, appeared in 1908. Articles on natural history, pre-history, and schools, and the translation, with commentary, of the county section of Domesday Book then remained to be published in order to complete the 'general' volumes. Though a volume to contain those articles was in preparation at the time, it was not proceeded with, and the First World War put a stop to all further activity on Dorset. An opportunity arose in 1965 to publish separately the Domesday section, which had been prepared for another purpose, and it was decided to do so and not to await the completion of any other ‘general’ articles. The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments are in any case actively engaged in surveying the county’s prehistoric monuments and the case for compiling a partially overlapping survey did not seem compelling. There is, moreover, no strong probability that natural history articles, apart from a survey of physique, will now be needed. They have been omitted from the *Victoria History* scheme in recent years. It is possible that accounts of ancient endowed grammar schools will in Dorset’s case eventually be incorporated in the ‘topographical’ articles.

The structure and aims of the *History* as a whole are outlined in an article published in the *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, Vol. XL (No. 101, May 1967). In preparing the present volume for the press much valuable work has been done by Miss Celia B. Clarke, formerly an Assistant to the Editor.
Domesday Survey

I. The procedure of the Domesday survey—the Exchequer text and the Exon. Domesday—the Domesday commissioners and the hearing of claims—assessment of the shire for geld—teamlands and ploughs—land-values, 1066 and 1086—the peasants—manorial adjuncts, meadow, pasture, woodland, and others—the Dorset boroughs, pp. 00-00. II. The land of the king, 1086 and 1066—the pre-Conquest landowners of Dorset—the survival of the English—the lands of the religious houses, in 1086 and before the Conquest, pp. 00-00. III. The lay tenants in 1086—the king's thegns and the king's serjeants—the later history of the fiefs, pp. 00-00.

Dorset, Wiltshire, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, the five counties covered by the Exon. Domesday, probably comprised one of the circuits into which England was divided for the making of the Domesday survey.1 Each circuit was assigned its own bodies of commissioners2 and, from a passage in the account of Somerset, it has been assumed that William, Bishop of Durham, headed the group of commissioners for the south-west, but the passage could be otherwise construed.3 The commissioners seem to have held special sessions of the shire court, at which the juries of the shire and the hundreds gave sworn evidence, but there is little in the accounts of the south-western shires to illustrate this process. There are several references to the testimony of the English and the thegns of the shire,4 none of which occurs in the Dorset section, and in Devon there is a single reference to the men of the hundred.5 In Dorset there are four references to oral testimony, but the hundred juries are not mentioned.6 It is noticeable that in Domesday there are no hundred rubrics for any of the five south-western shires, although the rest of the English counties were so rubricated. Two hundreds in Dorset are mentioned incidentally, Buckland hundred, where there were 3½ virgates attached to the manor of Bingham's Melcombe (no. 30), and Purbeck hundred, where William of Briouze held 7 hides less ½ virgate (no. 296). It is possible partially to reconstruct the Dorset hundreds by collating the Dorset section of the Domesday survey with the Dorset Geld Rolls.8 It then emerges that the manors of each tenant-in-chief in Dorset are arranged in a fairly consistent order of hundreds, or rather groups of hundreds.9 Whether this order indicates that the records of the court proceedings were originally arranged hundred by hundred, as in the Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis, is conjectural. It is possible that when the original returns were sent to Winchester, they were already in feudal order. The arguments for this view largely turn on the relationship between the Exchequer Domesday and the Exon. Domesday, preserved in Exeter cathedral library.

Exon. Domesday in its original form must have covered all five south-western counties, but the Wiltshire section, with the exception of one manor, and four-fifths

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1 The author wishes to thank Professor R. R. Darlington for his invaluable assistance in preparing this article, the ensuing translation, and the text of the Geld Rolls.
2 Eyton distinguished 9 circuits in all, which A. Ballard (Domesday Inquest (1906), 12–13) reduced to seven; see Domesday Re-Bound (H.M.S.O., 1954), App. II.
3 Robert, Bp. of Hereford, in his contemporary account of the survey, says that there were 2 sets of commissioners, one sent to check on the other: W. H. Stevenson, 'A Contemporary Description of the Domesday Survey', E.H.R. xxii. 74, translated in Eng. Hist. Doc. ii. 851.
5 F. W. Maitland, Dom. Bk. and Beyond, 11, n. 1; Galbraith, op. cit. 70 sqq. For the Wilts. evidence on this matter, see V.C.H. Wilts. ii. 43.
7 See nos. 263, 308, 369, 378 and cx.
8 See p. 115 sqq.
of the Dorset section have not survived. Apart from the incomplete descriptions of the five counties of Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, the Exon. Domesday contains the Geld Rolls for all five counties, including three distinct versions of the Wiltshire Rolls, lists of terre occupate for Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and summaries of the fiefs of some barons, notably the Abbot of Glastonbury. The descriptions of the manors in Exon. Domesday are fuller than those in the Exchequer text, especially in recording the livestock statistics which the author of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle found so shocking. Many surnames and occupations are recorded in Exon. Domesday and omitted in the Exchequer text. Exon. Domesday regularly distinguishes between the demesne, which the Exchequer text records sporadically, and the land of the villani, which the Exchequer text does not mention at all. The phraseology of Exon. Domesday is very diffuse, in strong contrast to the brevity of the Exchequer text, and the numerous differences in terminology and the spelling of place and personal names have given rise to the belief that the two versions are 'independent copies of the same original'. It was also suggested by Reichel that the sections for Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset were compiled at Exeter from the original returns, while the sections for Dorset and Wiltshire were made at Winchester, from an Exchequer digest of the original returns. This view, which seems on the face of it unlikely, is not borne out by any significant differences between the Dorset section and the rest of Exon. Domesday. More recently, however, the theory has been adopted that the Exchequer text for the south-western counties was derived from Exon. Domesday.

Apart from the question of place and personal names there are discrepancies between the two texts which are difficult to explain if one is based upon the other although on balance the general resemblance of the two texts makes it difficult to believe that they are quite independent of each other. The Exon. Domesday for Dorset covers the land of the king, with the exception of the two manors formerly held by Countess Goda, the land of the Countess of Boulogne, the lands of Cerne Abbey, Abbotsbury Abbey, Athelney Abbey, Tavistock Abbey, and Milton Abbey, the lands of William of Moyon, Roger Arundel, Serle of Burcy, the wife of Hugh fitz Grip, and Walter de Claville. In all, 160 of the 515 manors recorded in the Exchequer text are also in Exon. Domesday, covering about one-third of the total hidage of the county. As has been said above, Exon. Domesday contains information not in the Exchequer text; it is also true that the Exchequer text contains items of information which do not appear in Exon. Domesday. At Spetisbury (nos. 274 and lxxxiv) there were two pieces of pasture, one piece measuring 5½ furlongs by 2 furlongs and in alio loco another piece measuring 2½ furlongs by 1½ furlong. According to the Exchequer text this second piece of land lay super aquam but these words do not appear in the Exon. entry. There is a more serious omission in the Exon. account of the borough of Shaftesbury. The Exchequer text says that the Abbess of Shaftesbury had there 151 burgesses, 20 mansiones vacuas, and a garden, the whole rendering 65s., but none of these details is in the Exon. account of the borough.

The most serious discrepancy in the arrangement of manors concerns the land of the king. In the Exchequer text the six manors which had belonged to King Edward, beginning with Portland, come first, followed, with a separate heading, by the

10 '... 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': Anglo-Saxon Chron., a revised translation ed. D. White-lock and others, 161-2.
11 For a discussion of villani and other classes of peasants, see pp. 14-20.
13 F.C.H. Devon, i. 373-85.
manors of Earl Harold and Little Puddle, belonging originally to Earl Harold's mother. In the Exon. Domesday Earl Harold's manors come first, with no heading to distinguish them from the land of King Edward, which follows. Countess Gytha's manor of Little Puddle is included among her son's manors, next to Puddletown, and Portland is placed between the manors of Ibberton and Fleet, both belonging to Earl Harold. In addition the lands of Bollo the priest, Bristuard the priest, and the abbey of St. Wandrille are interspersed with the king's manors, whereas in the Exchequer text they are entered separately. A virgate of reeveland, held by Alulf the sheriff, is also entered among the king's manors, but it does not appear at all in the Exchequer text. The manors of Queen Maud are entered in almost the same order in both texts except that one of the manors of Tarente (nos. 26 and xxxv), which in the Exchequer text lies fifth among the manors held by Hugh fitz Grip of the queen, lies eighth in Exon. Domesday. Abbotsbury, the chief manor of the abbey of that name, comes third in the Exon. arrangement of the abbey's fief, and first in the Exchequer arrangement, and Milton Abbas, the caput abbatie of Milton Abbey, lies eighth among the abbey's manors in Exon. Domesday and second in the Exchequer text. Of the discrepancies in actual content the most serious relates to the wood of Hauocumbe, attached to the manor of Burton Bradstock (nos. 2 and x). According to the Exchequer text one-third of the wood was held by Earl Edwin, which Exon. Domesday says belonged to Earl Godwin. The Exon. version is probably correct, since this portion of the wood was appurtenant to Frampton (no. 121) which was held T.R.E. by Countess Gytha, Earl Godwin's widow. The value of Nettlecombe (nos. 88 and li) is also a matter of disagreement between the two texts. According to Exon. Domesday the manor reddit abbatie vii libras et prefato militi l solidos et v et quando abbas receptit valebat xx solidos plus. The former value of the manor must therefore have been £11 15s. od. The Exchequer text, however, gives the former value of the manor as £12 19s. od. There are numerous other small discrepancies, which could have been due to mistakes in copying. At Child Okeford (nos. 7 and i) the king had 9 (viii) bordars according to Exon. Domesday but 8 (viii) bordars according to the Exchequer text. At Creech (nos. 412 and cxxv) the pasture measured 7 furlongs by 4 (iii) furlongs according to Exon. Domesday and 7 furlongs by 3 (iii) furlongs according to the Exchequer text. In all these cases it is easy to see how a misreading may have occurred. Similarly at Hampreston (nos. 19 and xxv) there were 2 villani according to Exon. and 5 villani in the Exchequer text, which could be explained by a misreading of vii as v. At another manor in the same vill of Hampreston (nos. 389 and cxxi) the wife of Hugh had 1 villanus and 1 bordar according to Exon. Domesday, but 1 villanus and 2 bordars according to the Exchequer text. At Cerne (nos. 108 and lxxxii) 7 bordars in Exon. have become 5 bordars in the Exchequer text. At Winterborne Stickland (nos. 403 and cxxxvi) the former and present values of the manor have become transposed. A mistake like this could arise through the difference in arrangement between the two texts, since Exon. always places the 1086 value first, whereas the Exchequer text gives the former value first.

There are frequent instances of omissions in the Exchequer text. Exon. Domesday records that William of Moyon's manor of Hammoon (nos. 277 and lxxxvii) was held of him by Torstín, but the Exchequer text omits this and treats the manor as if William Puddle, in Puddletown hundred, follows the manor of Puddletown in Exon. Domesday, but is isolated from it in the Exchequer text. This is not the case with the queen's manor of Tarente, where the position is reversed; it is in the Exon. arrangement that the hundredal order is upset, and it is rectified in the Exchequer text.

15 The rearrangement of the lands of Abbotsbury Abbey and Milton Abbey in the Exch. text has disarranged the hundredal order. Abbotsbury lay in Uggescombe hundred, along with Portesham and Shilvinghampton, which it immediately precedes in Exon. Domesday, and Milton lay in Halton hundred, with Lyscombe and Woodland, its neighbours in Exon. Domesday. Similarly Little
held it in demesne. At Turners Puddle (nos. 391 and cxxxiv) there was ½ hide, 4 acres, and a garden which did not pay geld, which are recorded in Exon. Domesday but not in the Exchequer text, and the same is true of a piece of woodland 1 league and 8 furlongs long and 1 league wide in Puddletown (nos. 8 and ii), 15 acres of wood at North Poorton (nos. 329 and ci), 8 cottars at Frome St. Quintin (nos. 15 and xxi), 2 cottars at Chilverne (nos. 278 and lxxxviii), and a villanus with ½ virgate at Winterborne Houghton (nos. 275 and lxxv). Exon. Domesday reveals that only half of the 2 mills at Child Okeford (nos. 7 and i) was held by the king, and that the wood at Nettlecombe (nos. 88 and li) nullum fructum fert. At Cruxton (nos. 279 and lxxix), Durweston (nos. 401 and cxxxiv), and Ringstead (nos. 409 and cxlii) the Exchequer text does not record the men’s ploughs, although they are entered in Exon. Domesday. Other minor omissions include leaving out the words et dimidia in some cases, for instance at Cranborne (nos. 16 and xxii) where there were 2½ leagues of pasture in length according to Exon. Interlineations in Exon. Domesday are not always reproduced in the Exchequer text. At Cerne (nos. 108 and lxxxi) the mill was worth xx(v)d. in Exon. Domesday and xxd. in the Exchequer text. In the case of North Poorton (nos. 329 and ci) the geld assessment is left out by the Exchequer text, although it is given by Exon. Domesday, but this appears to be due to a scribal error. The Exchequer entry reads Wido tenet de Rogerio POVERTONE. Alvinus et Ulf tenuerunt [T.R.E.] pro ii hidis. As it stands this makes little sense and it seems plain that the scribe intended to write something like Alvinus et Ulf tenuerunt pro ii manerius T.R.E. et geldabat pro ii hidis. At Affpuddle (nos. 80 and xliii), where the Exchequer text breaks off short, the Exon. entry is complete but makes little grammatical sense. It seems as if the Exchequer entry, if taken from Exon., was left incomplete until this could be clarified. At Nettlecombe (nos. 88 and li), where Exon. Domesday records a knight with two hides of land, the knight was at first left out in the Exchequer text, but was added in the margin. Several of these marginal additions occur in the Exchequer text, possibly left out in the first place because of haste in the compilation of the Exchequer Domesday, but none of the other entries involving such marginalia survives in the existing Exon. Domesday.

Some omissions, such as that of the hundred rubrics mentioned above, occur in both the Exchequer text and Exon. Domesday. Apart from this it is noticeable that in many cases where a gap has been left in the Exchequer text for some item of information to be inserted, the relevant information is missing from Exon. Domesday also. It is not stated how many teamlands there were at Portland (nos. 1 and vi), Nettlecombe (nos 88 and lii), or Winterborne Stickland (nos. 403 and cxxxvi), although spaces have been left in each case for the relevant information which is not recorded in the Exon. entries either. Spaces have also been left for ploughs at Torne (nos. 419 and clxii), for the men’s ploughs at Tarente (nos. 26 and xxxv) and Renscombe (nos. 91 and liv), and for the number of villani at Morden (nos. 385 and cxvii). At Stafford (nos. 383 and cxv) there is some confusion over the manorial adjuncts. The Exchequer text says that there were 24 acres of meadow, and 16 furlongs of pasture, and 8 acres, leaving a space after acres, which would logically be filled by woodland, since meadow and pasture have already been enumerated. This obscurity also exists in the Exon. text which states that the manor was divided between two men, each of whom held vii agros prati et viii quadragenarias pascue et iii agros, without indicating to what the iii agros refer. There are

16 Cf. the entry for Milborne St. Andrew (no. 477), where the hidage is not given, and the entry for Petersham (Farm) (no. 375), where there is no value. In both these cases over-compression seems to be the cause. Neither is covered by Exon. Domesday.

17 The 2 manors referred to in this entry are Affpuddle and Bloxworth (nos. 79 and xlii). The Bloxworth entry is complete in both texts.

18 See below.
DOMESDAY SURVEY

many such entries in the Dorset survey which cannot be checked against Exon. Domesday, because the relevant portion has not survived. At Cheselbourne (no. 138) a space has been left for the teamlands, at Pulham (no. 146) for the number of ploughs in demesne, at Lulworth (no. 198) for the ploughs belonging to the men, at Wimborne St. Giles (no. 499) for the account of the mill, at Stalbridge (no. 42) for the former value of the manor, and at Knighton (no. 298) there is a space between the bordars and the men's ploughs where one would normally expect to find cotsets or cottars. The entry concerning Kingcombe (no. 485) is unfinished with room left to complete it, and Herston (no. 512), the last manor entered in the Dorset survey, is not completed. The account of Blackmanston (no. 476) is unfinished, since the value is omitted, but, instead of inserting the value in the space provided, the scribe has repeated the whole entry, with the value, later in the text (no. 489). Cases like this seem to indicate haste in the compilation of the Exchequer Domesday. This is borne out by the marginal additions, one of which, the knight with 2 hides of land at Nettlecombe, has already been mentioned. The other instances are a virgate of land which did not pay geld at Catsley (no. 229), the name of the T.R.E. owner (Burde) at Rushton (no. 292), a burgess at Wareham, rendering 25s., attached to Povington (no. 242), and a virgate at Kington Magna (no. 245). The account of the woodland at Iwerne Minster (no. 131) was omitted and entered at the end of the following entry, and the T.R.E. tenure of Bricrid at Frome Billet (no. 491) was added by interlineation. Apart from these the interlineations are few and confined mostly to titles, like Heraldus (comes), surnames, and the words et dimidia.

Not only small items of information but whole manors, and in some cases groups of manors, have been omitted from their correct position in the Exchequer text, and added in other places. A group of eight manors belonging to William of Moyon was left out and is recorded on the lower part of the dorse of a folio inserted (f. 81b). In Exon, Domesday Poleham (nos. 276 and lxxvi), the first of the manors misplaced in the Exchequer text, is entered on the page which begins with part of the account of Winterborne Houghton (nos. 275 and lxxv). Winterborne is entered in the correct place in the Exchequer text, and it cannot be argued that the Exchequer scribe mislaid a sheet or series of sheets of the Exon. Domesday, and found them later. The land of the Countess of Boulogne is entered almost as an afterthought in the Exchequer text, after the land of the king's serjeants. In Exon. Domesday the three manors of the countess are entered on one sheet only (f. 33), the other side of which is blank, and they follow the king's land and immediately precede the land of Cerne Abbey. It is possible that the misplacing of this leaf caused the omission of the countess's manors from the places where it would be more appropriate to find them, that is, with the lands of the Count of Mortain and Earl Hugh, or with the lands of the wife of Hugh fitz Grip. Other misplaced manors are Iwerne Courtney (no. 316), the single Dorset manor of Baldwin of Exeter which appears on folio 81 inserted in the Exchequer volume and having William of Moyon's manors on the dorse; the king's manor of Hinton Martell (no. 31), inserted on a special sheet (f. 76); Compton Valence (no. 357), the manor of Hugh de Port, entered at the foot of folio 83; Kingston (no. 134) and Farnham (no. 135), belonging to Shaftesbury Abbey, added at the foot of folio 78b; North Poorton (no. 249), belonging to Ernulf of Hesdin, added at the foot of folio 80b, and three manors (nos. 510-12), belonging to the king's serjeants, which were omitted and added after the land of the Countess of Boulogne.

It is noticeable in the Dorset survey, as in other parts of the Exchequer Domesday, that the index given on the first folio of the survey, after the account of the boroughs, does not tally with the headings in the text either in arrangement or in terminology.
Aiulf is called *vicecomes* in the index and *camerarius* in the heading. Baldwin is Baldwin *de Execestre* in the index but Baldwin alone in the heading, and similarly Waleran is Waleran *Venator* in the index but Waleran alone in the heading. *Maci de Moretanie* in the index becomes *Mathiu de Moretanii* in the text. The heading in the index *Reinbaldus presbyter et alii clerici* becomes *terra elemosinariorum regis* in the text. In the same way *Gudmund et alii taini* and *Willelmius Belet et alii servientes regis* in the index become *terra tainorum regis* and *terra servientium regis* in the text. Alverd of Epaignes has a heading and a number in the text but not in the index, with the result that the numbers do not tally, and the discrepancy was solved only by omitting heading and number from the entry of Iscolis's land in the text, although they appear in the index. The lands of the abbey of St. Wandrille and of Hugh de Boscherbert have no headings in the text, the relevant numbers being inserted in the margin. The heading *Hugo de Luri et alii franci* is omitted in the text, the number being inserted in the margin by the land of Hugh de Lure. The index lists first the land of the king (I), then the land of the Bishop of Salisbury (II), and then the land of the monks of Sherborne (III) but in the text the lands of the monks are entered as part of the bishop's sief, with the words *hec novaem descripta maneria sunt de victu monachorum Scireburnensium* at the end of the section relating to the monks' land, and the number 'III' inserted in the margin at the point where the lands of the monks begin, half way through the account of Sherborne itself (no. 37). The manors of the bishop both precede and follow the lands of the monks. According to the index the land of the abbey of Montevilliers precedes that of the canons of Coutances, but in the text the positions are reversed.

Despite the difference in nomenclature and phraseology and the inclusion in the Exchequer text of some items not in Exon. Domesday, the relationship of the two texts seems to be closer than some authorities would allow. With exceptions most of the discrepancies could be put down to the speed at which the Exchequer text was compiled, and the fact that the Exchequer text often leaves spaces just where the information is lacking in Exon. Domesday seems to indicate that the Exchequer text was compiled either from Exon. Domesday or a fair copy.

The Domesday commissioners were required to ascertain the name of each manor (*mansio*), who held it T.R.E., who held it in 1086, how many hides there were, how many ploughs in demesne and among the men, how many villani, cottars, servi, free men, and sokemen, how much wood, meadow, and pasture, how many mills and fishponds, how much had been added or taken away, how much it used to be worth, and how much it was worth, and how much each freeman and sokeman had. All this information was to be recorded for three different times, *silicet tempore regis Aedwardi et quando rex Willelmius dedit et quonodo sit modo et si potest plus haberis quam habeatur*. Where the question of tenure was concerned, the commissioners in their capacity as justices heard conflicting claims. In Dorset the son of Odo the chamberlain claimed the manor of Chelborough (nos. 280 and xc) held by William of Moyon. According to Exon. *rex vero iussit ut inde rectum habeat*, but William continued to hold the manor. The Abbess of Shaftesbury had been more fortunate in respect of her manors of Cheselbourne and Stour (nos. 127, 138), which Earl Harold had taken T.R.E., for King William *eas fecit resaisiri quia in ipsa ecclesia inventus est brevis cum sigillo regis Eadwardi precipiens ut ecclesie restitueretur*. The writ, however, also ordered the return of Bingham's Melcombe (no. 30), but *rex adhuc tenet*. At Povington (no. 242), belonging to Robert fitz Gerold, the mill was claimed *ad opus regis*, and at Friar Waddon (no. 143),

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which Hugh fitz Grip had given to the abbey of Montevilliers, the Abbot of Abbotsbury had been entitled to *vi acras messis et iii circresce de consuetudine sed Hugo nunquam dedit.* Two hides in Tatton (nos. 398 and cxxxi), which were *de dominio abbatie de Cernel T.R.E.*, were held by the wife of Hugh fitz Grip in 1086. Hugh is said to have taken them from the church (*has Hugo super abbatem accepi*).20 Farnham (no. 135), belonging to the Abbess of Shaftesbury, was held in 1086 by the wife of Hugh fitz Grip and Aiulf the chamberlain, and is recorded again among their manors.21 Little Cheselbourne (nos. 378 and cx), held by the wife of Hugh in 1086, had apparently belonged formerly to the Abbot of Abbotsbury. It was claimed that Hugh had held this land of the abbey *at homines eius dicunt sed abbas negat.* The inference is that Hugh fitz Grip had taken possession of the property and then alleged that he had been enfeoffed by the abbot. At Abbotsbury itself (nos. 109 and lviii) Hugh held one hide which *T.R.E. ad victum monachorum erat* and at Portesham (nos. 112 and lxx) one virgate which *erat in victu monachorum T.R.E.* Both pieces of land were held by his wife in 1086. At Winterborne Houghton, a divided vill held partly by the wife of Hugh and partly by William of Moyon, the wife of Hugh held one virgate *inustque que pertinet ad Willelum de Moione* (nos. 392 and cxxv). William Rufus (*filius regis*) had taken 3 virgates at Stalbridge (no. 42) *sine consensu episcopii et monachorum* and had given them to Manasses.

At Swyre (no. 263) there was a piece of land which did not pay geld *sed erat in dominio et in firma regis.* The land had been let to Toxus T.R.E. by a king’s reeve who later took it back into the king’s hand. *Toxus vero per regem Edwardum iterum fuit saisitus sicut dicit et ita tenuit eam in vita et in morte regis Eduardi et tempore Heraldi.*22 A similar entry concerns a piece of land in Gillingham, which Hugh fitz Grip received from the king’s farm and gave to Cranborne Abbey.23 This land also was not assessed in hides. Half a hide at *Cerneli* (no. 212) belonging to the Count of Mortain was *de dominica firma Cernel T.R.E.*24 Land held in pledge (*vadimonium*) is occasionally recorded. At *Tarente* (nos. 24 and xxx), a manor of Queen Maud, there was a virgate which Altrie, who held the land T.R.E., had in pledge for ½ mark of gold and *needum est redempta.* At Blandford St. Mary (no. 261) William of Eu had ½ hide which Toli his predecessor had in pledge *et fuit adquietata,* but Ralph de Limesi had taken it *cum ista alia terra.* Stock Gaylard (no. 269), another of William of Eu’s manors, had been held in pledge by Toli *de terra Scireburne.* At Silton (no. 271), belonging to William of Falaise, there was a hide and ½ virgate which Wulfeard White, the previous holder, had in pledge from one of his reeves, and attached to the same manor was a hide which Wulf- weard had bought from the Bishop of Exeter *sed non perteinbat ad ipsum manarium.* Eadnoth the staller, the predecessor of Hugh, Earl of Chester, had bought two manors, Catsley (no. 229) and South Perrott (no. 228), from Aelfwold, Bishop of Sherborne, on condition that at his death they should revert to the church, but Earl Hugh held them in 1086. Exchanges of land had also taken place. Five of the Bishop of Salisbury’s manors in Dorset and one in Wiltshire were held in exchange for *Seipeleia,* which cannot be identified. The king had given the church of Gillingham to the Abbess of Shaftesbury in exchange for one hide of Kingston (no. 134) in which to build Corfe Castle. Hugh fitz Grip had given Little Waddon (no. 460) to Bricetuin, a thegn, in exchange for a manor worth twice as much (*ipsam scambium valet duplum.*). Although this manor is

20 Another part of Tatton (no. 345) was held by Aiulf the chamberlain. T.R.E. 1 thegn had held it of Cernel Abbey and non poterat ab ea separari.
21 See nos. 352 and 396.
22 The phrase *sicut dicit* appears to imply that Toxus gave evidence. This seems unlikely, but it is difficult to see who other than Toxus can be the subject of *dicit.* If it was he who gave evidence, he presumably held of William of Eu in 1086.
23 See no. 70: Hanc terram accepit Hugo de firma regis et dedit ecleone.
24 In the Geld Roll for Whitchurch hundred the Count of Mortain had ½ hide which was *de firma regis,* which seems to be this ½ hide in Cerneli: see pp. 125, 126.
supposed to have been held by the Count of Mortain in 1086, it cannot be identified among his manors. From the Somerset survey it appears that the Count of Mortain gave to Athelney Abbey the manor of Purse Caundle (nos. 118 and lxiv) in Dorset in exchange for Bishopston (Montacute) in Somerset. This exchange is not recorded in the Dorset survey. Some of the tenants-in-chief in 1086 had been given their land by the queen. Anschitil fitz Ameline held Tynelagh (no. 369) of the queen ut dicit sed post mortem eius rege non requiescit. Dodo held $\frac{1}{3}$ hide, in an unspecified locality, of the queen in alms (no. 444). Torchil held part of Hampreston (no. 443) which Schelin had held of the queen, but which in 1086 the king had in demesne (modo habet rex in domino). William fitz Osbern had apparently once held land in Dorset, since Waleran the huntsman had held Chilow (no. 308) of Earl William but modo ut dicit tenet de rege.

Land disputed between two tenants is sometimes entered under each tenant’s name, but this only happens twice in the Dorset survey. Farnham is entered under Shaftesbury Abbey (no. 135) and under Aulf (no. 352) and the wife of Hugh fitz Grip (nos. 396 and cxxix), and the disputed virgate at Winterborne Houghton is entered under William of Moyon (nos. 275 and lxxxv) and the wife of Hugh fitz Grip (nos. 392 and cxxv). One manor, Blackmanston, belonging to Alfric, seems to be entered twice. One entry (no. 476) gives the name of the manor, the holder T.R.E., the hidage, and the teamland, but is unfinished. The other entry (no. 489) omits the hidage but adds the value. The fact that there are so few double entries makes it easier to calculate the assessment of the shire for geld. The total hidage recorded in Domesday amounts to 2,304 hides. This can be compared with the hidage recorded in the Dorset Gelt Rolls. There were 29 hundreds and, according to the figures given for the number of hides in each hundred, there should have been 2,298 hides. The details of each hundred account, however, do not always amount to the figure given for the number of hides in the hundred. The figures derived from the actual details of each hundred account yield a total of 2,307 hides, which is much closer to the Domesday figure. There was in addition a substantial amount of land which was not assessed in hides and not liable to geld. The six manors which had belonged to King Edward, and which were plainly very large, had never paid geld. There were 24 1/2 carucates (carucate) at Sherborne (no. 37) which had never paid geld, 16 belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury and 9 1/2 to the monks of Sherborne. The bishop had 2 carucates at Beaminster and 2 at Netherbury (nos. 46, 47), and 2 teamlands (quantum possunt arare ii carucet) at Charminster (no. 32), 2 more at Alton Pancras (no. 33), 6 at Yetminster (no. 35), and 1 at Lyme Regis (no. 36). None of this land had ever paid geld. The monks of Sherborne had 2 carucates at Stoke Abbott (no. 45) which did not pay geld. The Abbot of Glastonbury had 14 teamlands at Sturminster Newton (no. 63) and 8 at Buckland Newton (no. 65), which were exempt from geld. Aulf the chamberlain had 4 carucates in demesne at Wootton Fitzpaine (no. 347). Some manors were beneficially hidated. Puddletown (nos. 8 and ii) was assessed at 1 1/2 hide but had land for 15 ploughs. Okeford Fitzpaine (no. 64) was assessed at 8 hides, but had land for 16 ploughs and Stanton St. Gabriel (no. 210) was assessed at 1 1/2 hide with land for 6 ploughs. Another part of Wootton Fitzpaine (no. 211) was assessed at 2 hides, but had land for 7 ploughs. The king’s manor of Wimborne

26 The queen had enfeoffed Hugh fitz Grip in several manors, all in the king’s land in 1086, and had probably given the 2 manors of Edmondsom (nos. 353 and 354) to Humphrey the chamberlain.
27 Maitland (Dom. Bh. and Beyond, 505) gives this figure as 2,321 hides, a figure apparently based on Eyton (Key to Domesdays: Dorset, 144). Eyton’s total includes 8 hides, 3 virgates, in Badbury hundred, belonging to Earl Aubrey, which must refer to the manor of Gussage St. Michael, which is in Dorset, but which is treated as part of Wilts. in Domesday; and 8 hides in Gochesbroke hundred, which cannot be identified with any manor recorded in Domesday. When these 16 hides, 3 virgates, are deducted from Eyton’s total, 2,304 hides, 1 virgate, remain.
28 Eyton (op. cit. 144) gives these totals as 2,295 hides and 2,301 hides respectively.
Minster (nos. 21 and xxvii), assessed at $\frac{1}{2}$ hide, never paid geld although it did not belong to the night’s farm of Wimborne, and other exemptions are occasionally recorded. The four Dorset boroughs were assessed at a total of 45 hides, but they contributed to the upkeep of the royal housecarls and were not included in the total assessment of the shire.

There were 39 hundreds in Dorset at this period, which may suggest an original assessment of about 3,900 hides, but this seems unlikely. The hidages recorded in the various earlier charters which can be compared with Domesday assessments do not suggest any reduction in the hideage. The abbey of Shaftesbury, for example, received from King Alfred 100 hides, consisting of Donhead St. Andrew (Wilts.) and the manors which in 1086 formed the hundreds of Handley and Sixpenny. The hundred of Handley consisted solely of the manor of that name, assessed at 20 hides, the hundred of Sixpenny contained 53 hides, and Donhead St. Andrew was assessed at 40 hides, which is rather more than the total hideage given by Alfred, not less. Only three Dorset hundreds contained more than 100 hides, Uggescombe with 104 hides, Beaminster with 105 hides, and Cullifordtree with 109 hides, while the tiny hundred of Redhone contained only 7 hides.

Several hundreds contained approximately 50 hides, and it is noticeable that some of these hundreds were later amalgamated. The Domesday hundred of Celberge (51 hides) became part of Winfrith hundred (49 hides), thus forming one unit of 100 hides; Stane (63 hides) was amalgamated with Modbury (63 hides); and Canendone (48 hides) became part of Badbury (32 hides). This suggests that there had been a division of the original hundreds (if indeed the Dorset hundreds ever did approximate to 100 hides) rather than a reduction in the assessment, which in any case is not indicated by any earlier evidence. Dorset was not included in the County Hidage, compiled earlier in the 11th century, but the earliest text of the Burghal Hidage, dating from the early 10th century, includes Wareham, to which it assigns 1,600 hides, and Brydian (which may be identified with either Bridport or Bredy), to which it assigns 760 hides. These figures yield a total of 2,360 hides, some 56 more than the Domesday figure. The four Dorset boroughs in 1086 were assessed at a total of 45 hides, which would largely account for this discrepancy. Later texts of the Burghal Hidage omit Wareham and Brydian, but include Shaftesbury, to which they assign 700 hides. The Domesday hidage can also be compared with the actual amount of geld collected in 1084. At the end of the Dorset Geld Rolls it is stated that the king received £415 8s. 9½d., the geld on approximately 1,394 hides. The money recorded in the individual hundred accounts amounts to £422 6s. 5½d., the geld on approximately 1,407 hides. About 900 hides were therefore exempt in 1084, which can be accounted for by the baronial demesnes, amounting to approximately 750 hides, and by the various exemptions and defaults, amounting to approximately 150 hides.

The system of assessment in Dorset shows traces of artificiality in the number of manors assessed at multiples or fractions of 5 hides. About one-fifth of all the manors in Dorset were assessed on this principle, and this figure can be broken down as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
2\frac{1}{2} & 5 & 10 & 15 & 20 & 25 & 30 \\
21 & 44 & 25 & 5 & 5 & 1 & 2 \\
\end{array}
\]

In all, 103 out of 515 manors were assessed on a 5-hide basis, and in addition some divided vills add up to 5-hide units as is shown in Table 1.

19 See pp. 119-20.
20 See p. 42.
21 Yetminster (47 hides); Albretasberge (47); Canendone (49); Badbury (32); Stane (63); Tollerford (59); Bere (49); Celberge (41); Newton (47); Knowlton (36); Sixpenny (30); Brownhall (32); Winfrith (49); Celberge (51).
22 A. S. Robertson, Anglo-Saxon Charters, 246-8 and nn.
The divided vill was quite a common feature in Dorset, where manors were mostly small and hamlets more common than vills. Sometimes only one part of a divided vill is recorded. William of Eu had 1 hide in Hives (no. 258), but no one else is said to have any land there, and the place is not otherwise mentioned. Similarly, the Count of Mortain had 2 hides in Mannington (no. 186) and a mill and ½ hide of land in Stoborough (no. 201), but neither place occurs again. William Malbank had 3 hides in Trill (no. 225), attached to Clifton Maybank, but Trill is not mentioned elsewhere. About a quarter of the manors in Dorset in 1086 were parts of divided vills. A large proportion of the manors amounted to no more than 2 or 3 hides, and even the large manors were not as extensive as those in other south-western counties. Sherborne (no. 37), the largest manor in Dorset, was assessed at 43 hides, Piddletrenthide (no. 69) and Sturminster Marshall (no. 232) were each assessed at 30 hides, and Sydling St. Nicholas (no. 93) was assessed at 29 hides. Apart from these only 11 manors were assessed at 20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edmondsiam: 5 hides</th>
<th>Shilvinghampton: 5 hides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The king</td>
<td>2 h. Abbotsbury Abbey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humphrey the chamberlain</td>
<td>1 h. 2 v. Edwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edeva of Humphrey</td>
<td>1 h. 2 v. Count of Mortain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farnham: 5 hides</th>
<th>Creech: 5 hides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aiulf the chamberlain</td>
<td>2 v. Bretel of the Count of Mortain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife of Hugh fitz Grip</td>
<td>2 v. Roger de Beaumont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odo fitz Eurebold</td>
<td>2 h. Walter of William of Briouze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiulf the chamberlain</td>
<td>2 h. Robert of the wife of Hugh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nyland: 5 hides</th>
<th>Warmcwell: 5 hides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drew of the Count of Mortain</td>
<td>2 h. Robert of the Count of Mortain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph of Turstin fitz Rolf</td>
<td>2 h. William of Earl Hugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard of Turstin fitz Rolf</td>
<td>1 h. Turold of the wife of Hugh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tatton: 5 hides</th>
<th>Little Windsor: 5 hides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aiulf</td>
<td>3 h. William of Moyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife of Hugh fitz Grip</td>
<td>2 h. Hunger fitz Odin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mayne: 5 hides</th>
<th>Glanvilles Wootton: 5 hides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William of Earl Hugh</td>
<td>3 h. Ralph of William of Briouze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The same</td>
<td>2 h. The same</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church Knoscle: 7½ hides</th>
<th>Milton on Stour (in Gillingham): 7½ hides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beulf of Walaran</td>
<td>1 h. Roger of William of Falaise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter de Claville</td>
<td>2 h. Godmund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter of William of Briouze</td>
<td>1 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger de Beaumont</td>
<td>3 h. 2 v.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mappowder: 7 hides, 1½ virgate, 7 acres</th>
<th>Morden: 10 hides, 1 virgate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count of Mortain</td>
<td>Robert of the Count of Mortain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh of William of Eu</td>
<td>3 v. Walter de Claville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bollo the priest</td>
<td>5 h. 3 v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulvric</td>
<td>1 h. 1 v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife of Ulvric's brother</td>
<td>1 h. 0½ v.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hampreston: 10 hides, ½ virgate</th>
<th>Worth Matravers: 17 hides, 3½ virgates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The king</td>
<td>2 h. 1 v. Roger Arundel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiulf the chamberlain</td>
<td>6 h. The same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William of the wife of Hugh</td>
<td>1 h. Robert of the wife of Hugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torchil</td>
<td>3½ v.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The divided vill was quite a common feature in Dorset, where manors were mostly small and hamlets more common than vills. Sometimes only one part of a divided vill is recorded. William of Eu had 1 hide in *Hives* (no. 258), but no one else is said to have any land there, and the place is not otherwise mentioned. Similarly, the Count of Mortain had 2 hides in Mannington (no. 186) and a mill and ½ hide of land in Stoborough (no. 201), but neither place occurs again. William Malbank had 3 hides in Trill (no. 225), attached to Clifton Maybank, but Trill is not mentioned elsewhere. About a quarter of the manors in Dorset in 1086 were parts of divided vills. A large proportion of the manors amounted to no more than 2 or 3 hides, and even the large manors were not as extensive as those in other south-western counties. Sherborne (no. 37), the largest manor in Dorset, was assessed at 43 hides, Piddletrenthide (no. 69) and Sturminster Marshall (no. 232) were each assessed at 30 hides, and Sydling St. Nicholas (no. 93) was assessed at 29 hides. Apart from these only 11 manors were assessed at 20
hides or over. Most of them belonged to ecclesiastical tenants, but Loders (nos. 13 and ix), assessed at 20 hides, had belonged to Earl Harold and was held by the king in 1086, Canford Magna (no. 243), assessed at 25 hides, belonged to Edward of Salisbury, and Broadwindsor (no. 505), assessed at 20 hides, belonged to Hunger fitz Odin.

After the assessment in hides is recorded the number of ploughs which could be employed on the manor. Occasionally it happens that the number of hides and the number of ploughs which could be employed are identical. At Frampton (no. 121) there were 25½ hides and there was land for the same number of ploughs (terra est totidem carucarum). In a few cases the number of teamlands exceeds the number of hides, usually as a result of beneficial hidian. At Puddledown (nos. 8 and ii) there was land for 15 ploughs, but the manor was assessed at ½ hide. Beneficial hidian is more usual in the case of ecclesiastical than lay land but two manors of the Count of Mortain, Stanton St. Gabriel (no. 210), and Wootton Fitzpaine (no. 211), were beneficially hided. In the majority of cases, however, the number of hides exceeds the number of teamlands. This sometimes appears to affect the value of the manor. Stalbridge (no. 42) was assessed at 20 hides, but had land for only 16 ploughs. It was worth £13. Similarly Tolpuddle (nos. 110 and lxvi), assessed at 18 hides, had land for 12 ploughs and was worth £12 and Stour (no. 127), assessed at 17 hides, had land for 10 ploughs and was worth £10. On the other hand Piddletrenthide (no. 69), assessed at 30 hides, but with land for only 17 ploughs, was worth £30.

There is no discernible relation between the hidge of a manor, representing the geld assessment, and the number of teamlands, representing an estimate of agricultural capacity. The relation between the teamlands and the number of ploughs actually at work on the manor is likewise not constant. Sometimes their numbers coincide. At Dorchester (nos. 4 and xii) there was land for 56 ploughs and 56 ploughs were actually used there. In some instances there were more ploughs than teamlands. At Chardstock (no. 49) there was land for 20 ploughs, but 21 ploughs were actually there, and the same figures apply in the case of Cerne Abbas (nos. 76 and xxxix). At Stockland (nos. 106 and lxxx) there was land for 16 ploughs, but 22 ploughs were actually there, and at Abbotsbury (nos. 109 and lviii) there was land for 16 ploughs, but 21 ploughs were actually there. It is worth noting that Abbotsbury was assessed at 21 hides. In most cases, however, the number of ploughs falls short of the number of teamlands. Some 180 manors had fewer ploughs than teamlands, as compared with 150 manors where there were equal numbers, and 24 with an excess of ploughs. A considerable number of entries (110), referring to the smaller manors, record teamlands but no ploughs. The values of these manors do not seem to be affected. Woolgarston (no. 297) was assessed at 2 hides and had land for 2 ploughs, and was worth £2, although no ploughs are actually recorded. The teamlands are given for the manor as a whole, but the ploughs are divided into those in demesne and those held by the peasants. The question whether the villani alone held the men’s ploughs or whether they were shared by all the peasants is discussed elsewhere.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary it is to be assumed that the ploughs in question were drawn by teams of 8 oxen. There is no mention in the Dorset survey of the number of oxen to a plough-team, although oxen are mentioned in the case of some small manors. Eight small manors, each assessed at 1 virgate, are said to have land for 2 oxen, and Winterborne (nos. 387 and cxix), assessed at 1½ virgate, had land for 3

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32 Frampton (no. 121); Canford Magna (no. 243); Milton Abbas (nos. 94 and lxiv); Sturminster Newton (no. 63); Cerne Abbas (nos. 76 and xxxix); Abbotsbury (nos. 109 and lviii); Loders (nos. 13 and ix); Stalbridge (no. 42); Netherbury (no. 47); Handley (no. 125) and Broadwindsor (no. 505).

33 See pp. 16–17.

34 Brige (no. 348); Brigan (nos. 393 and cxxvi); Brige (no. 405); Rushton (no. 449); Tyncham (no. 473); Woolcombe (no. 474); Wool (no. 487); Worgret (no. 497).
oxen. Woodstreet (no. 508), assessed at 3 virgates, had land for 6 oxen. Brige or Brigam (nos. 348, 393 and cxxvi, 465) was divided into three manors of 1 virgate each, each of which had land for 2 oxen. But Lewell (no. 492), assessed at 3 virgates, had land for only 2 oxen, and Gillingham (no. 490), assessed at only 1/3 virgate, also had land for 2 oxen. Apart from these two cases the evidence suggests that a manor assessed at 1 hide would be likely to have land for 8 oxen or 1 plough.

The value of each manor is generally given twice; the first value being what it was worth at some time before 1086, the second what it was worth in 1086. In three cases the Exchequer text states that the earlier value relates to the time when the manor was received by the man who held it in 1086 (quando receptit). Exon. Domeday shows that this was the case in most entries, since it nearly always says that the manor was worth so much when its present owner received it. Sometimes Exon. departs from this practice. In the case of the manor of Puddletown Exon. in effect gives three values: _Ex tempore regis Edwardi hec mansto cum omnibus appendiciis suis reddidit per annum lxxiii libras et quando Aiulfus (receptit) reddebat tantundem_. In the cases of two manors belonging to the queen the previous values were the values in her lifetime; Cranborne (nos. 16 and xxi) and Ashmore (nos. 17 and xxi) rendered respectively £24 and £15 vivente regina. Similarly Chaldon (nos. 408 and cxli) _valet per annum viii libras et quando Hugo receptit eam valebat x libras et in vita Hugonis reddidit xi libras_. For most of the manors of Cerne Abbey the previous value relates to the time _quando abbas receptit_, but at Renscombe (nos. 91 and liv) this was defined as _quando abbas W. receptit_, and at Littlebredy (nos. 85 and xlviii) the former value was that _tempore E. abbatis_.

Exon. Domeday reveals that some manors were being held at farm, such as Child Okeford (nos. 7 and i) by Fulcred, and Loders (nos. 13 and ix) by Roger. Both manors had belonged to Earl Harold and were held by the king in 1086. Woodford (nos. 82 and xlv) was held by Bristuard at farm of Cerne Abbey. The Exchequer text omits these farmers, although it records that 6 men held Ringstead (no. 463) at farm of Brictuin. It is also plain that Osmund the baker’s manor of Galton (no. 507) was held for rent by the four men there, who paid 12s. 6d., since no 1086 value is recorded for the manor. Similarly Lyme (no. 36), belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury, was held by fishermen who paid 15s. _ad pisces_, but no 1086 value is recorded, and Ower (nos. 105 and lxxix) was held by 13 salt-workers who paid 20s. In all three cases the money paid by the tenants is the only recorded income from the manor, and they must have held the manors at a money rent. The value of the Count of Mortain’s manor of Nyland (no. 150) was omitted because it was waste (_vasta est_) and no value is given for Odo fitz Eurebold’s manor of Petersham (no. 375). The values of about one-fifth of the manors seem to have been based on a figure of £1 a hide, and in a few other cases the previous value had been based on this figure, but had changed. The tendency was for values to rise rather than fall.

The effect of the teamlands on this valuation has already been shown. Other considerations also seem to have affected the value. In the case of Puddletown (nos. 8 and ii), assessed at 1/3 hide and with land for 15 ploughs, the value of £73 must have taken into account the income derived from the third penny of the shire which was attached to this manor. Some of the manors which may be supposed to have been heads of hundreds were worth considerably more than one would expect, and it is possible that their values were affected by the profits from the hundred courts. At Sherborne (no. 37) the Bishop of Salisbury’s demesne, consisting of 12 hides and 16 carucates which never paid geld, was worth £50. The bishop’s demesne at Beaminster (no. 46) consisted of 6 hides and 2 carucates, and was worth £16. Loders (nos. 13 and ix), assessed at 18
Domesday Survey

hides, was worth £33, and Frampton (no. 121), assessed at 25½ hides, was worth £40. The value seems to have represented the amount at which the manor could be leased. At Wraxall (nos. 328 and c) there were 3 hides worth £3 and comparison with Exon. Domesday shows that 4 villani held this land for £3 rent. Similarly the 3 thegns with 3 hides at Cranborne (nos. 16 and xxii) paid £3. On the other hand, Brictuin, who held 4 hides worth £5 at Cerne Abbas (nos. 76 and xxxix), paid 30s.

It is difficult to compare earlier values with those of 1086, since there are several manors for which no previous value is recorded. In some cases it is legitimate to assume that the value had not changed, but in others this assumption would be misleading. No previous values are given for any of the estates of the New Minster, Winchester, Abbotsbury Abbey, Horton Abbey, Athelney Abbey, or the Countess of Boulogne. Only one or two of the manors of Milton Abbey, Tavistock Abbey, and Wilton Abbey have their previous values recorded, and previous values are given for only 4 of the Bishop of Salisbury’s manors and 3 of the abbey of Glastonbury’s manors. The previous value is given for the smaller of Serle of Burcy’s manors, but not for the larger, and previous values are given for less than half the manors of William of Briouze. These fiefs have consequently been omitted from Table 2, except for those of the Countess of Boulogne and Tavistock Abbey which are supplied by Exon. Domesday.

Table 2

Comparative Values of Dorset Fiefs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenant-in-Chief</th>
<th>Previous Value</th>
<th>1086 Value</th>
<th>Hides</th>
<th>Virgates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count of Mortain</td>
<td>180 15 8</td>
<td>181 4 6 191</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a 118 11 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b 62 4 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count Alan</td>
<td>23 0 0</td>
<td>23 0 0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Hugh</td>
<td>31 15 0</td>
<td>27 10 0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a 26 5 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b 5 10 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger de Beaumont</td>
<td>84 7 6</td>
<td>72 7 6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger de Courseulles</td>
<td>9 0 0</td>
<td>8 0 0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert fitz Gerold.</td>
<td>29 13 0</td>
<td>30 0 0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward of Salisbury</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td>70 0 0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernulf of Hedin</td>
<td>9 10 0</td>
<td>12 10 0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a 8 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b 1 10 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turstin fitz Rolf</td>
<td>8 15 0</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a 7 5 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b 1 10 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William of Eu</td>
<td>72 15 0</td>
<td>89 7 0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William of Moyon</td>
<td>47 0 0</td>
<td>49 0 0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a 40 10 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b 6 10 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William of Falaise</td>
<td>12 0 0</td>
<td>8 0 0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William of Ecouis</td>
<td>14 0 0</td>
<td>13 0 0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walscin of Douai</td>
<td>8 0 0</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waleran</td>
<td>36 5 0</td>
<td>37 15 0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a 25 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b 1 10 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter de Claville</td>
<td>11 10 0</td>
<td>11 10 0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berenger Giffard</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
<td>4 0 0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osbern Giffard</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alved of Epainges</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew de Moretania</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Arundel</td>
<td>44 17 0</td>
<td>52 17 0</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a 40 7 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b 4 10 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2 (contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenant-in-Chief</th>
<th>Previous Value</th>
<th>1086 Value</th>
<th>Hides</th>
<th>Virgates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aulf the chamberlain</td>
<td>a 43 0 0</td>
<td>b 60 0 8</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humphrey the chamberlain</td>
<td>a 12 0 0</td>
<td>b 13 10 0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh de Port</td>
<td>a 2 0 0</td>
<td>b 20 0 0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh de St. Quintin</td>
<td>a 5 0 0</td>
<td>b 2 13 0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife of Hugh fitz Grip</td>
<td>a 113 10 6</td>
<td>b 110 15 6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop of Bayeux</td>
<td>a 10 0 0</td>
<td>b 6 0 0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop of Coutances</td>
<td>a 4 10 0</td>
<td>b 7 10 0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop of Lisieux</td>
<td>a 18 0 0</td>
<td>b 19 0 0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranborne Abbey</td>
<td>a 26 0 0</td>
<td>b 23 0 0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerne Abbey</td>
<td>a 166 10 0</td>
<td>b 166 15 0</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Stephen, Caen</td>
<td>a 52 0 0</td>
<td>b 52 0 0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaftesbury Abbey</td>
<td>a 114 10 0</td>
<td>b 146 0 0</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Trinity, Caen</td>
<td>a 9 0 0</td>
<td>b 14 0 0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canons of Coutances</td>
<td>a 10 0 0</td>
<td>b 15 0 0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbey of Montevilliers</td>
<td>a 10 0 0</td>
<td>b 10 0 0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatvistock Abbey</td>
<td>a 6 5 0</td>
<td>b 8 0 0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countess of Boulogn</td>
<td>a 6 15 0</td>
<td>b 6 15 0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a Previous value as given by Domesday.  b Previous value deduced by assuming no change.  
c Supplied from Exon. Domesday.

The Domesday survey does not give any pre-Conquest details for the peasantry in Dorset as it does for some other counties. In 1086 the peasants in Dorset consisted mainly of *villani* and bordars, with smaller numbers of cottars and cotsets, 33 *coliberti*, and over 1,000 *servi*. There were no sokemen or *liberi homines* as there were in the eastern counties, and no radknights as in some western counties, but 6 men (*homines*) held Ringstead (no. 463) at farm and there were 4 men (*homines*) paying 12s. 4d., apparently as rent, at Galton (no. 507). They may have been the same as the 4 free men (*liberi homines*) who held Galton T.R.E. Rent-paying tenants (*censores*) are recorded at Askerswell (nos. 119 and lv) where there were 2 paying 15s., and at Allington (no. 253) where there were 9 paying 11s. Two French serjeants (*sercientes francigeni*) are recorded at Cerne (no. 157) and 2 free Englishmen (*Angli liberi*) have 4 hides at Handley (no. 125). A smith (*faber*) is recorded at Melbury Osmond (no. 183), and two priests are recorded along with the peasants, one at Church Knowle (no. 235) and one at Bleneford (no. 455). Table 3 shows the numbers of all the various classes of peasants in Dorset in 1086, with the corresponding figures as calculated by Ellis36 given in brackets.

In Dorset, as in some other counties, the *villani* are outnumbered by the bordars.37 They are clearly distinguished from the cottager class, and were obviously more prosperous. Robert, Bishop of Hereford, in his description of the Domesday survey,38 says that it was concerned both with the cottagers (*in tuguria tantum habitantibus*) and with those who had their homes and a share in the fields (*in domos et agros possidentibus*).

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36 H. Ellis, *Gen. Introd. to Dom. Bh.* ii. 419-314. The population totals for each county are currently being reckoned afresh in the Domesday Geography series, edited by Prof. Darby: see *Domesday Geog. of Eastern Eng.* (1952); *Domesday Geog. of Midland Eng.* (1954); *Domesday Geog. of SE. Eng.* (1962); and *Domesday Geog. of Northern Eng.* (1962). The SW. volume, covering Dorset, has not yet been published.


38 *E.H.R.* xxii. 73-74.
DOMESDAY SURVEY

Table 3

Peasantry in Dorset in 1086

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bordarii</td>
<td>2,947</td>
<td>(2,941)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villani</td>
<td>2,636</td>
<td>(2,613)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servi</td>
<td>1,161</td>
<td>(1,231)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coceze</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>(209)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotarii</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>(188)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coliberti</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>(33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censores (gabulatorii in Exon.)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hominies</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancille</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servientes Francigeni</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyteri</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faber</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,217</td>
<td>(7,241)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

The latter must be the villani. As the more prosperous class, they are usually enumerated first. Their exact status and the actual composition of the class as a whole are difficult to establish, but they were clearly not serfs. Although the word villanus in Domesday may conveniently be translated as 'villain', it had not by that date acquired the connotation of someone unfree that it had in later centuries. In 1086 it meant simply a man who lived in a vill, and was equivalent to the Anglo-Saxon word tunesman. The class of villani must have included men who would have been described as geburs in pre-Conquest documents, but this is not to say that the two classes were coterminous. Men like the 4 villani holding 3 hides of land at Wraxall (nos. 328 and c) for rent could not have been classified as geburs, and among the villani of Domesday there must be included men who at one time had been free eorls but had become economically dependent on a Norman lord. There is evidence that men whom pre-Conquest documents would have called geneats (and Domesday itself, in some instances, radknights) were sometimes included among the villani. That some similar change had taken place in Dorset is suggested by a comparison of the Domesday description of Iverne Minster (no. 131), belonging to Shaftesbury Abbey, and the description of the same manor preserved in a survey of the abbey's land about 1130. The survey states that the chaplain of Iverne Minster had de uno quaque genet in diemvente ambra. The Domesday description of the manor records only 29 villani and 20 bordars. The evidence of the later survey suggests that some of these men were, or had been, geneats. In Dorset many manors were very small and were held by quite large groups of thegns in 1066, and it is plain that some of these thegns can have been hardly more prosperous in economic terms than the villani. In two instances it seems almost as if the pre-Conquest thegns or their heirs had survived as dependents of a Norman lord and were classed as villani in Domesday. Kingcombe (no. 247), assessed at 3 1/2 virgates, was held by 5 thegns T.R.E. In 1086 it belonged to Ernulf of Hedsin. He does not seem to have had any demesne there, and the only peasants were 5 villani, holding a plough. Another of Ernulf's manors, North Poorton (no. 249), assessed at 1 1/4 hide, was held by 7 thegns cotsets, and cottars.

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39 They do not always come first. At Beaminster (no. 46) there were six bordarii et ii villani et ii coceze; at Wilt (no. 163) iii coceze cum uno villano habent unam carucam; and at Spetisbury (no. 172) ibi est unus bordarius et unus villanus. But in general the villani precede the bordars, cotsets, and cottars.

40 L.C.H. Hunts. i. 324.
41 F. M. Stenton, Anglo-Saxon Eng. 471.
42 B. M. Harl. MS. 61, ff. 45v-46.
T.R.E. In this manor, too, Eanulf does not seem to have had any demesne, and it was occupied by 7 villani with a plough. It is tempting to see here small, impoverished tenns, seeking the protection of a Norman lord, and being classified by the Domesday commissioners on the basis of their small holdings and not that of their wergild or social status. 43

The Domesday survey of Middlesex gives details of the land held by the peasants, 44 but the Dorset survey is not so informative. Exon. Domesday, however, supplies a little information. At Winterborne Houghton (nos. 275 and lxxxv) a certain villanus, whom the Exchequer text does not mention, held ½ virgate, and at Tarente (nos. 400 and cxxxiii) a villanus qui manet held a virgate and ½ plough. At Burcombe (nos. 115 and xiii) there were 2 villani qui tenent illam terram, assessed at ½ hide. Tenements of a virgate and ½ virgate were common on the estates of Shaftesbury Abbey in the 12th century, and on the estates of Peterborough Abbey at the same period villani with a virgate were called pleni villani and villani with ½ virgate dimidii villani or semi villani. 45 At Swanage (nos. 515 and xxxviii), belonging to the Countess of Boulogne, a single villanus appears to have held the whole manor, assessed at 1 hide and ½ virgate, with a plough. The countess had no demesne in this manor in 1086. 46 Neither Exon. Domesday nor the Exchequer text has anything to say about such services as weekwork or ploughing. Villani paying money are mentioned only once, at Wraxall (nos. 328 and c) belonging to Roger Arundel. William held 3 hides at Wraxall of Roger Arundel which, according to Exon. Domesday, were held by 4 villani for £3 de gablo. 47 In view of the large amount of money involved it seems possible that the villani were holding the land at farm. Although this circumstance is rare, four cases are definitely recorded in Domesday, including two in the neighbouring county of Devon, at Herstahalaia and Lympstone. 48 In addition to these instances in Devon, two manors in Hampshire, Alverstoke and Millbrook, belonging to the abbey of Winchester, were held by the villani and may have been at farm, and in Surrey, Clandon, belonging to Chertsey Abbey, was held by the villani for a money rent. 49

Information about the ploughs held by the villani is even scantier than that about their land. It is not certain whether the men's ploughs were held by the villani alone, or whether they were shared among all the peasants. The evidence on this point is vague and contradictory. The formula employed by Exon. Domesday would at first sight imply that only the villani had ploughs. A typical entry, for Abbotsbury (nos. 109 and lviii), runs: habet Abbas vii hidus et v carrucas in domino et villani xxii hidus et xxi carrucas. Ibi habet Abbas xxxii villanos et xxi bordarios et xiii servos. This language seems to exclude the bordars from a share in the land and ploughs. But from other entries in Exon. it appears that the term villani was employed in two ways, both to designate the villani themselves, and to mean the whole group of peasants as opposed to the lord. At Cruxton (nos. 279 and lxxxix) villani (habent) i hidam ... et i carrucam, but there were no villani, only 9 bordars and a servus. In this case it is obvious that villani means simply the men, and this is probably the meaning throughout. 50 The

43 On the likelihood that some such process had taken place, see F. M. Stenton, 'Eng. Families and the Norman Conquest', Trans. R. H. S., 4th ser., xxvi. 7-8.
44 See J.C.H., Mdx. i. 92.
45 B. M. Harl. MS. 61, ff. 37-89 (Shaftesbury); Chron. Petriburgense (Camd. Soc. xlvii), 157-83 (Peterborough).
46 Count Eustace was credited with 1 hide and ½ virgate in demesne in Silvestrode hundred which must refer to Swanage, but in 1086 it is simply stated that King William never had geld from the manor: see pp. 136, 137.
47 The Exchequer text says merely that the land was worth £3 and that there were 4 villani.
48 Dom. Bh. (Rec. Com.), iv. 371, 425. The other cases are Ore (Kent) and Willesden (Mdx.): ibid. i, ff. 10, 127b. For a full discussion of the question, see R. S. Hoyt, 'The Farm of the Manor and the Community of the Vill', Speculum, xxx. 147-69; cf. R. Lennard, Rural Eng. 135-42.
50 According to Maitland (Dom. Bh. and Beyond, 38-39) 'the term villanus may be used to cover the whole genus as well as to designate one of its three species'. Exon. once uses the word rustici in this general sense and once uses rusticus where it would normally use villanus: see pp. 76, 106.
Exchequer terminology is not helpful since it says merely that so many villani and so many bordars had so many ploughs, without indicating how the ploughs were divided. Two entries distinctly say that the ploughs were shared among all the peasants. At Burton Bradstock (nos. 2 and x) there were 41 villani, 30 bordars, 7 coliberti, and 74 cottars, and inter omnes habent xxvii carucas, and at Wai (no. 163) iii coscez cum uno villano habent uuum carucam. On the other hand, two entries specifically assign the plough to the villani alone. At Corcombre (no. 488) there was unus villanus cum i caruca et iii bordariis et i servo, and at Stoke Abbott (no. 45) i bi est in dominio i caruca cum i servo et vii coscez. Ibi viii villani habent iii carucas. At Woolcombe (no. 262) the bordars but not the cottars seem to be sharing in the ploughs (ii villani et viii bordarii cum i caruca et iii cottari). With this basic uncertainty it is obviously difficult to decide what fraction of a plough was held by the average villanus. Only the total number of ploughs is given and there is no guarantee that they were shared equally among the villani even if the share of the bordars and cottars could be satisfactorily established. In 19 cases the villani were either the only peasants or can be shown to have held all the ploughs. In 10 of these cases the proportion of villani to ploughs is exactly or approximately 2:1, so that it is possible that each villanus held about ½ plough. In 5 cases the proportion is exactly or approximately 4:1. There are 3 cases of a villanus with a whole team (nos. 182, 488, and 515) and at Gillingham (no. 250) there is the extremely rare case of a villanus with two teams of which there are only two other known examples, at Hauingurge (Suss.) and Kersforth (Yorks. W.R.).

The bordars, cotsets, and cottars, who are enumerated after the villani, together form the cottager class, corresponding to the kotsetlan of the Rectitudines Singularum Personarum. The bordars are by far the most numerous, and usually take precedence over the cotsets, who in turn take precedence over the cottars. Since the Domesday commissioners took the trouble to distinguish three classes of cottagers, there must have been some difference between them, but the nature of this difference is now unknown and there is evidence that the distinction was not clear-cut even in the 11th and 12th centuries. In the summary of the fief of Glastonbury Abbey in Exon. Domesday it is stated that the abbot had 72 bordars, whereas according to the Exchequer text he had 40 bordars and 32 cottars. The Exon. figure thus lumps the bordars and cottars together without distinction. It is noticeable, also, that the Shaftesbury surveys of the 12th century record only cotsets, whereas in all but one case the Domesday account of the manors of that abbey mentions only bordars. Round noted that in the accounts of Surrey and Sussex the cottager class were called bordars in some areas and cottars in others, the terms being mutually exclusive. The Middlesex survey, on the other hand, which is the only one to record individual peasant holdings, suggests that there was a distinction between bordars and cottars based on the size of their holdings. Whereas most bordars in Middlesex had tenements of between 5 and 15 acres, the majority of cottars had no land at all or only their gardens. Those cottars who did have land had as a rule between 1 acre and 5 acres, only two having more than this. Only 54 out of 342 bordars had less than 5 acres, and only 9 had no land at all. Whether this distinction holds good in Dorset is conjectural, since there are no details of individual holdings, but a distinction of this sort can be seen in the survey of

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52 It is unknown in Dorset for all 3 types to be found together in a single entry, but when bordars are found with cotsets or cottars they are enumerated first, and when cotsets are found with cottars the cotsets come first.
53 See p. 148.
54 On one occasion the Shaftesbury surveys do use the term 'bordar'. This is in the account of Melbury Abbas (B. M. Harl. Nis. 61, f. 48c), which is the only Shaftesbury manor where cotsets are recorded in Domesday (no. 130).
55 V.C.H. Surr. i. 292; V.C.H. Suss. i. 368.
56 V.C.H. Mdx. i. 92.
Hinton St. Mary, belonging to Shaftesbury Abbey, in the later 12th century. There the 
cotsettle, with 5 acres each, are distinguished from the cotarii, who had only their 
houses and gardens. The distinction between bordars and cotsets is, if anything, more 
problematical. It has been suggested that they were alternative names for the same 
group, bordar (from borne, meaning a wooden hut) being the French equivalent of the 
Anglo-Saxon kotsetla or cotset, but since bordars and cotsets occur together on two 
Dorset manors, this cannot be so. Such information as there is about the holdings of 
the bordars comes from Exon. Domesday. At Cerne (nos. 108 and lxxxii) 7 bordars had 
a virgate and 5 acres, at Waia (nos. 380 and exii) 6 bordars had \( \frac{1}{2} \) hide, and at Nutford 
(nos. 28 and xxxiii) there were 8 cotsets, of whom held 8 acres, while the third 
was apparently landless. There are no entries crediting the cottars with any land. In 
several cases the statement that the villani have so much land is followed by information 
about bordars or cotsets only. At Wintrebourne (nos. 103 and lxxvii), for example, the 
villani are said to have a hide and a virgate, but there were in fact two bordars. 
There is one striking entry concerning bordars (no. 480) where two of them held a \( \frac{1}{2} \) virgate 
which they themselves had held freely T.R.E.: Duo bordarii tenent quartam partem 
unius virgate terre. Valet xx denarios. Ipsi libere temerunt T.R.E. The locality is not 
given, but it may have been part of Stourton Caundle which is the subject of the preceding 
entry. These two bordars do not appear to have being held of any lord other than the 
king, and though their holding is very small it is not unique in this respect, since Al-
ward, a thegn, held \( \frac{1}{2} \) virgate (perhaps part of Wilksworth) rendering 30d. (no. 446) as a 
manor. There is nothing to suggest that the two bordars were not holding as freely in 
1086 as in 1066.

There is even less information about the rents and services of the bordars. Money 
rents are recorded twice. At Langton Herring (nos. 23 and xxix) there were eight 
bordars, one of whom paid 30d., and at Lewell (no. 492) two bordars paid 2od. There is 
no reference to weekwork, ploughing, or any other services. The question of the 
bordars’ share in the men’s ploughs has already been discussed. On manors where 
there were no villani ploughs were held by bordars and sometimes cotsets, but never by 
cottars. At Frampton (no. 121) 24 bordars and 7 cottars had 14 ploughs, but whether 
the cottars shared the ploughs with the bordars or not cannot be determined. 
At Wintrebourne (no. 179) 7 cotsets had \( \frac{1}{2} \) plough. At Shilvinghampton (no. 216) there was 
land for 1 plough que ibi est cum i cosct, and at Moleham (no. 511) there was land for 1 
plough que ibi est cum i cotario. It is hardly likely in these cases that each held a full 
team. Probably the ploughs belonged to the lord, and the bordars were merely in 
charge of them in the absence of servi. There are indications that bordars were some-
times attached to the demesne ploughs. At Worth Matravers (nos. 332 and civ) there 
was land for \( \frac{1}{2} \) plough que ibi est cum iii bordariis, and the corresponding Exon. entry 
shows that the plough belonged to the lord and not to the bordars; ibi habet Rogerus 
dimidiam carrucam et iii bordarios. At Creech (nos. 412 and cxxv) there was land for \( \frac{1}{2} \) 
plough que ibi est cum iii bordariis, and the Exon. entry shows that this \( \frac{1}{2} \) plough was in 
demesne.

After the villani and bordars the largest group of peasants was that of the servi, of 
whom there were 1,161 in Dorset in 1086. Large numbers of servi were found in all the

57 B. M. Harl. MS. 61, ff. 69v–66.
58 H. P. R. Finberg, Tavistock Abbey, 61–62; see nos. 37, 40. The Peterborough survey records cotsets in some 
places and bordars in others, but both are recorded at Fiskerton (Linne.), where there is i plenus cotserius et iii 
bordariis: Chron. Petriburg.ente, 164.
59 Four acres was the normal holding for a cotset on the 
estates of Shaftesbury Abbey in the 12th cent.
60 For similar examples, see nos. 279 and lxxix, 329 and 
ci, 376 and exii, 401 and cxxxiv., 402 and cxxv, 405 and 
cxxvii, 410 and exiiii.
61 For examples of bordars holding ploughs, see nos. 156, 169, 253, 272, 279 and lxxvi, 393, 338, 346, 376 and 
evii, 401 and cxxxiv.
south-western counties, although this area was not unique in that respect. It is true to say, however, that in 1086 serví were most numerous in the area of the old West Saxon kingdom. Apart from the male serví three female ancille were recorded at Crichel (no. 266). It is probable that most of the serví recorded in Domesday were ploughmen. They are usually recorded in conjunction with the number of ploughs in demesne, and it is not uncommon to find a ratio of 2:1 between the serví and the demesne ploughs. Where the number of serví falls short of the amount necessary to yield such a ratio, the deficiency can sometimes be supplied from some other class, such as the bovarii in Warwickshire, whose name indicates that they were ploughmen. No bovarii are recorded in Dorset in 1086, but in one instance the coliberti seem to occupy a similar position. At Sturminster Newton (no. 63) there was in demesne land for 14 ploughs, although the entry does not say how many ploughs were actually there. There were only 15 serví but in addition there were 13 coliberti, whose number combined with that of the serví yields a ratio of 2:1 with the number of ploughs which could be in demesne. That the coliberti were sometimes linked with the demesne ploughs in the same way as the serví was demonstrated by Round in his introduction to the Somerset Domesday. Their name suggests that the coliberti were freed serví. They occur only in the area of Wessex and western Mercia and appear in considerable numbers in some counties, though there were only 33 in Dorset. Apart from the 13 already mentioned at Sturminster Newton they were all on manors which had belonged to King Edward, 12 at Dorchester, 7 at Burton Bradstock, and 1 at Pimperne. At Dorchester and Pimperne they were grouped with the demesne ploughs and the serví, but at Burton Bradstock they were placed between the bordars and the cottars and the wording of the entry does not exclude them from a share in the men’s ploughs. In another instance a cotset seems to be associated with the serví and the demesne ploughs. At Uplooders (no. 206) there was land for 2 ploughs que ibi sunt cum i coscit et iii servis.

Comparison between Domesday and the surveys dating from the 12th century indicates a decrease in the number of serví after 1086. The earlier survey of the lands of Holy Trinity, Caen, records serví at Felstead (Essex) and Horstead (Norf.), but at Tarrant Launceston in Dorset, where there were 14 serví in 1086 (no. 141), no serví are recorded at all, and there has been a corresponding increase in the number of bordars.

In 1086 there was only one bordar but in the 12th century there were 13 bordars together with a smith and a shepherd. It has been suggested that the successors of the serví were to be found among the bovarii and bubulei who figure so largely in the surveys. The Shaftesbury Abbey surveys do not mention serví at all, with the possible exception of a cliens qui servit in aula at Chelseybourne. There are, however, numerous references

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42 In 1086, according to Ellis (Gen. Introd. to Dom. Bk. ii), there were 901 serví in Norf., 912 in Suff., 1,788 in Essex, and 1,148 in Kent. But the largest figures occur in the SW.: over 3,000 in Devon, over 2,000 in both Som. and Glos., and over 1,000 in Cornw., Dorrs., Wilts., and Hants. Prof. Darby gives the figures for Norf., Suff., and Essex as 971, 917, and 1,788 respectively (Domesday Geog. of Eastern Eng. 160, 225), and for Kent as 1,190: Domesday Geog. of SE. Eng. 513.

63 This is the only mention of ancille in the Dorset Domesday, but in the survey of the manors of Holy Trinity, Caen, dating from temp. Hen. I, 3 ancille are recorded at Tarrant Launceston, of whom 2 were dead and the third living (haram ii sunt mortae alia vivit): Bibliothèque Nationale, MS. Latina 5650, f. 27v.

64 M. M. Postan, ‘The Farmans’, Ec. H. R. Suppl. ii. 6. In Dorset there were 312 manors on which serví were recorded, and on 66 of these (c. 3) the ratio between them and the demesne ploughs was 2:1.

65 Ec. H. R. Suppl. ii. 7-8.

66 V.C.H. Som., i. 426.

67 See nos. 2 and 3: Ibi sunt xii villani et xxx bordarii et vii coliberti et lxxiiiii cotarii. Inter omnes habent xxiiii carucas.

68 For cotsets and cottars associated with demesne ploughs, see above.


70 Ec. H. R. Suppl. ii. 8 sqq.

71 These 2 12th-cent. surveys are preserved in the Shaftesbury Abbey cartulary: B.M. Harl. MS. 61, fl. 37-59. The earlier one dates from c. 1130, the later from c. 1175-80.

72 Ibid. f. 45v.
to bubulci, who, as the context shows, were ploughmen. At Handley bubulci qui teneant carucam habent singuli vi acras quietas pro suo servcio. At Tisbury (Wilts.) there were 11 bubulci, to whom datur eibus in natale Dominii et in die Pasche et quando educant carros. Each of the men held 4 acres and tenet carucam et de ipsa arat suam terram. At Chelsbourne the bubulci had 5 acres each (quit of all dues except geld), a piece of land, and a beast quit of herbage pro utensilibus caruce quorum partem emunt de suo et partem accipient in nostram silvam. At Compton Abbas and Melbury Abbas the cotsets appear to have taken part in ploughing the demesne. On both manors the cotsets ad carucas educendas habent dimidiam ambram et dimidiam multonem.

After describing the peasants Domesday gives an account of the non-arable appurtenances of the manor, such as meadow, pasture, and wood. Meadow (pratum) was an important adjunct, since, in the absence of root crops, hay was the staple diet of farm animals in wintertime. Out of 515 manors recorded in the Dorset survey 418 had associated meadow, although only 63 manors had more than 25 acres. Occasionally the meadow lay at some distance from the manor to which it was attached. The Bishop of Salisbury had 130 acres of meadow attached to the manor of Sherborne (no. 57), 3 acres of which were in Somerset iuxta Melborne. At Bingham's Melcombe (no. 30) 12 acres of meadow had been leased to Wlgr Wit T.R.E. and were held by William Belet in 1086, while at Rushton (nos. 407 and cxxl) the wife of Hugh fitz Grip had subinfeudated the entire manor to two knights, retaining in demesne only 16 acres of meadow. Meadow was naturally located on or near rivers and streams, the largest concentrations lying along the valley of the Stour. Pasture (pastura, pascua), though less common than meadow, occurs in connexion with 366 manors and was spread over a larger area. One entry records an encroachment of arable land on pasture. At Swyre (no. 263) there was a piece of land which prius erat pascualis modo seminabilis. This land had been leased T.R.E. to Toxus the priest by a king's reeve, just as the meadow at Melcombe had been leased to Wlgr Wit. At Spetsbury (nos. 274 and lxxiv) there was a piece of pasture 2½ furlongs long by 2 furlongs wide, and in alio loco super aquam another piece 2½ furlongs long by 1½ furlong wide. A similar entry, concerning Tarrant Rawston (nos. 404 and cxxxvii), records a piece of pasture 3 furlongs by 2 furlongs and in alio loco another piece, measuring 8 furlongs. At Mapperton (no. 137) there were inter pasturam et silvam xi quarentine longitudine et tantundem latitudine. This may mean a piece of grassland with scattered clumps of trees, or it may refer to the use of woodland for grazing. Woods (silea, nemus) were used to pasture pigs as well as to provide fuel and timber for building houses and barns. At Stoke Wake in the 12th century Wulfrie the priest had 10 pigs free of pannage in the Abbess of Shaftesbury's wood. Wood which did not provide acorns and beechnut on which pigs could feed was called silea infructuosa, like the wood at Renscombe (nos. 91 and liv). According to Exon. Domesday, the wood at Nettlecombe (nos. 88 and li) nullum fructum fert, although the Exchequer text does not say that it was infructuosa. Silea minuta and silea modica are both recorded occasionally in the Dorset survey. What precisely these terms implied is now difficult.

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23 B.M. Harl. MS. 61, ff. 45v, 55; cf. Iwerne Minster, Orchard, and Stoke Wake; ibid. ff. 47, 52, 52v.
24 Ibid. ff. 48v, 49v-50.
25 In the second survey of Shaftesbury Abbey's lands carting hay was a common obligation of virgaters and half-virgaters. At Iwerne Minster the virgaters carried ½ cart-load of hay from Combe, and at Fontmell Magna they had to find 20 mowers for the meadow iuxta Sanctum Ad- cocahem; B.M. Harl. MS. 61, ff. 65, 67.
26 This reference to pasture on or near water is similar to an entry in the earlier Shaftesbury survey which mentions pascua de mareis at Iwerne Minster: B.M. Harl. MS. 61, f. 46v.
27 In some counties the Domesday survey gives the extent of woodland in terms of the number of pigs it could support: H. C. Darby, 'Domesday Woodland', Ec. H. R. n.s. iii. 23; cf. Laws of Ine, 44, 'a tree that can shelter 30 swine': Laws of the Earliest Eng. Kings, ed. and translated F. L. Attenborough, 51.
28 Thatched with stubble (stitula). In the early 12th cent. the peasants of Chelsbourne reaped the stubble ad domos cooperindos (sic): B.M. Harl. MS. 61, f. 44v.
29 Ibid. f. 52.
to determine, but they may both be translated as ‘underwood’. Marshland (broca) is recorded at Lytchett Matravers (no. 266) and a league of marshland at Wimborne Minster was attached to the manor of Canford Magna (no. 243). Heathland (bruaria) is recorded at Boveridge (no. 71) in Cranborne. The main concentrations of woodland in 1086 were in the areas of the later forests. Although forests were not necessarily wooded areas, they frequently comprised large stretches of woodland. The only Dorset forest mentioned in Domesday is the forest of Wimborne, in which the king held the two best hides (duas meliores hidatas) of Horton (no. 117) belonging to Horton Abbey. The wood (boscus) of Hauocumbe was attached to the manor of Burton Bradstock (nos. 2 and x), the third oak (quercus) being appurtenant to the manor of Frampton (no. 121).

Pasture and woodland were generally measured in leagues and furlongs (leuge, quarentine). At Handley (no. 125), for example, there was woodland 1 league in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ league in width. It is difficult to see exactly what is being measured. The figures cannot in any case be more than a rough estimate of the extent of the wood or pasture, and cannot be taken as a reliable guide to the shape of the land in question. Other units of measurement sometimes used are perches (pertice) and virgates (virgate). At Poxwell (nos. 81 and xliv) there was pastura viii quarentine et xxvi virgate longitudine et iii quarentine et xiii perice latitudine, and at Symondsbury (nos. 92 and lv) there was pastura v quarentine longitudine et una quarentina latitudine x virgatas minus. The acre is sometimes used as a linear measurement. At Wootton Fitzpaine (no. 211) there was vii quarentine et iii acras (sic) pasture. It is also not uncommon to find only one measurement given. At Hinton Martell (no. 31) there was una leuga silte, and at Little Puddle (nos. 14 and iii) x quarentine pasture. At Dewlish (no. 148) there was woodland vi quarentine in longitudine et latitudine and pasture xxiii quarentine inter longitudinem et latitudinem. It is uncertain what these phrases mean. They may be equivalent to the formula pastura iii leuge longitudine et tantandum latitudine (nos. 6 and xv), or they may represent an attempt to use the furlong as a square measure. A fresh difficulty is created by the fact that there is no indication how many furlongs there were in the league. Round considered that in Worcestershire there were four, since three furlongs was the largest measurement under the league. But at Shillingstone (no. 367) in Dorset there was pasture 42 furlongs long and 8 furlongs wide, and woodland 23 furlongs long and 9 furlongs wide. One is left with the problem of which is the larger; pasture 42 furlongs by 8 furlongs or pasture 4 leagues long and as much in width. This uncertainty makes any comparison of the relative sizes of stretches of pasture or woodland extremely difficult, and the situation is complicated by the fact that both pasture and woodland are sometimes measured in acres, especially in the case of underwood (silva minuta). It is impossible to say whether 140 acres of pasture (no. 223) is more or less than the amounts measured in leagues and furlongs.

Among the other manorial assets mills were the most important. There were 276 mills in Dorset in 1086, attached to 178 manors. Some large concentrations are recorded; 12 at Dorchester (nos. 4 and xii), 12 at Sherborne (no. 37), 8 at Burton Bradstock (nos. 2 and x), and 8 at Wimborne Minster (nos. 3 and xi). In addition, 3 manors had 4 mills each, 10 manors had 3 mills each, and 30 manors had 2 mills each. Fractions of mills are sometimes recorded. There was half a mill at Worret (nos. 84 and xlvii) belonging to Cerne Abbey. Worret was a divided vill, and the other half of this mill belonged to the manor held by William of Briouze (no. 293). At Child Okeford (no. 82) the amount of meadow is almost always expressed in acres, but for meadow measured in furlongs, see nos. 110, 146, and 380.

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80 Prof. Darby so translates them at Ec. II. R. n.s. iii. 37, and in the Domesday Geography series.

81 F. W. Morgan, 'Domesday Woodland in SW. Eng.' Antiquity, x. 316. The forests were Powerstock, Gillingham, Blackmore, and Cranborne Chase.

82 The amount of meadow is almost always expressed in acres, but for meadow measured in furlongs, see nos. 110, 146, and 380.
152) the Count of Mortain had half of two mills (mediatas ii molinorum) rendering 10s. Part of Child Okeford (nos. 7 and i) was held by the king, who held there two mills rendering 20s. of which, according to Exon. Domesday, medietatem partu (sic) habet rex. At Tarrant Crawford (no. 436) Alvric had a ½ mill rendering 30d. Three quarters of a mill rendering 9s. were recorded at the unnamed manor (no. 494) belonging to William de Dalmar, which is presumably why Eyton identified this manor as part of Tarrant Crawford.83 Both Alvric’s manor of Tarrant Crawford and William de Dalmar’s unnamed manor can with some confidence be assigned to the hundred of Celebege84 so that Eyton may well have been correct. One third of a mill is recorded at Winborne (nos. 388 and cxx) belonging to the wife of Hugh fitz Grip. It is possible that this was part of the mill recorded at Hervey the chamberlain’s manor of Wimborne St. Giles (no. 499) where the entry reads in molino ville xxii et dimidia and then breaks off leaving a space. At Morden (no. 473) Ulvric had 11d. de parte molini, perhaps part of the mill at Morden (no. 172) held by the Count of Mortain. There was also ½ mill at Watercombe (no. 29) and another ½ mill at Ringstead (no. 359), each rendering 4s. The other halves cannot be traced. The mill of Stoborough (no. 201), belonging to the Count of Mortain, had ½ hide of land and 3 bordars attached to it. The mill at Povington (no. 242), belonging to Robert fitz Gerold, was claimed ad opus regis. The renders from mills varied considerably. At Sherborne, where there were 12 mills, four rendered jointly 18s. 6d., three rendered jointly 30d., three others 22s., one 10s., and one 5s. Where the composite render from a number of mills is given, it is not possible to deduce how much each one was worth since there is no guarantee that the money was divided equally. At Waia (nos. 380 and exii) there were 3 mills which rendered 35s. and Exon. Domesday shows that while one of them rendered 10s. the other two rendered 25s. Of 131 mills for which individual values are given 45 rendered less than 5s., 43 rendered from 5s. to 10s., and 43 rendered 10s. and over. Renders in kind are mentioned once only, at Tarrant Keyneston (no. 60), where two mills rendered 30s. and 1,000 eels.

The largest numbers of mills were on the upper reaches of the Stour. Mills are sometimes mentioned in the 12th-century surveys of the land of Shaftesbury Abbey. At Compton Abbas, in the earlier survey, the abbess supplied the timber of the mill, the miller himself the mill-stones, and the villani transported the mill-stones to the mill.85 At Bradford-on-Avon (Wilts.), in the same survey, the miller had timber from the wood yearly, the villani helped in the repair of the mill and the transportation of the mill-stones, and in return the miller did not receive toll from the lord’s malt.86 The mill at Compton was worth 4s. 2d. at the time of Domesday (no. 129) and according to the earlier survey, the miller still rendered 4s. 2d. in the 12th century, but this is the only such correspondence between Domesday and the Shaftesbury surveys.

Salt-pans and salt-workers are occasionally mentioned in Dorset, although the county was not an important centre of the salt industry. The Count of Mortain had 32 salt-pans (saline) at Studland (no. 209) which rendered 40s. and 12 at Wai (no. 163), and 16 salt-workers (salinarii) at Charmouth (no. 215). Glastonbury Abbey had 13 salt-workers rendering 13s. at Colway in Lyme Regis (no. 68), Milton Abbey had 13 rendering 20s. at Ower in Purbeck (nos. 105 and lxix), and William Belet had 14 at Lyme (no. 504). The production of salt seems to have been confined to three areas, the Isle of Purbeck (Studland and Ower), the mouth of the Wey (Wai), and Lyme Regis

83 R. W. Eyton, Key to Domesday: Dorset, no. 117-18.
84 See p. 136.
85 B.M. Harl. MS. 61, f. 49v.
86 Ibid. f. 35: habebit singultas annis i ligum in silva et auxilium de hominibus et carrus ad fractum (sic) molendinum et molas adhaerendas. At Bradford in the second survey the miller debet habere i truncetum et i pomarium silvestrem uouoquo anno ad molendinum faciendum: ibid. f. 73v. At Hinton at the same date the miller debet habere . . . i quercum singultis annis ad reficiendum molendinum (ibid. f. 68v), and at Tisbury debet annes reparare molendinum sun (sic) de basco domine: ibid. f. 71.
(Colway and Lyme). Later evidence records saltcotes in the same areas. Robert of Lincoln, in his charter founding the priory of Holme as a cell of Montacute, gave to it one tithe of salt from his saltcotes adjoining the manor of Langton Matravers, and Robert’s son Alvred in confirming and extending his father’s grant mentions a tithe of salt from his saltcotes in Purbeck. In the second survey of Shaftesbury Abbey’s lands (dating from the later 12th century) there is an account of Arne in Purbeck, which consisted of a hide of land devoted entirely to the production of salt. Since all the places named are on the seaboard, it is evident that the salt was refined from sea water and not from brine-pits, and the account of Arne mentions the plumba, leaden vessels used to collect and boil the sea-water and isolate the salt.

Fishermen (piscatores) are recorded in the Lyme Regis and Weymouth areas. The manor of Lyme, belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury (no. 36), was held by an unstated number of fishermen who paid 15s. to the monks ad piscas. At Brige (no. 348), belonging to Aiulf the chamberlain, there were 2 fishermen, and 2 more in the same place belonging to Bricuin (no. 465). This manor lay in the neighbourhood of Weymouth. These were obviously sea-fishermen, and it is plain that they cannot have been the total of fishermen in Dorset at this time. The second survey of Shaftesbury Abbey twice refers to the herrings of Wareham, and there must have been a fishing fleet to catch them. The only reference to fishing in weirs is the statement that the 2 mills at Tarrant Keyneston (no. 66) rendered 1,000 sals.

Other manorial appurtenances occasionally recorded are vineyards, orchards, gardens, and honey. Two vineyards (vini) are recorded, both belonging to Aiulf the chamberlain. At Durweston (no. 346) he had ii acre vini and at Wootton Fitzpaine (no. 347) ii arpenz vini. One orchard (virgultum) is recorded at the appropriately-named manor of Orchard (nos. 422 and clv) belonging to the wife of Hugh fitz Grip. Gardens (orti) were more numerous. William of Eu had two gardens in Wareham attached to his manor of Lytchett Matravers (no. 260) and the Abbess of Shaftesbury had a garden in Shaftesbury itself. William of Moyon had a garden in Wareham attached to his manor of Poleham (nos. 276 and lxxvi), which is recorded in Exon. Dorset day but not in the Exchequer text. Hugh’s wife had a garden at Turners Piddle (nos. 391 and cxxiv), which again is mentioned only by Exon. Domesday. Renders of honey (melis) are recorded twice: 1 sester (sextarium) at Holworth (nos. 104 and lxxviii) and 4 sester at Rushton (no. 292). Waste land is rare in Dorset. Nyland (no. 150), held by Drew of the Count of Mortain, was waste (vasta est), and according to Exon, Domesday part of Hurpston (nos. 414 and cxlvii) was laid waste (hec terra omumino devastata est). This manor belonged to the wife of Hugh fitz Grip, whose husband was apparently responsible for the wasting of the Dorset boroughs and the diminution of the value of Bloxworth (nos. 79 and xlii) and Affpuddle (nos. 80 and xliii), belonging to Cerne Abbey. At Stourton Caundle (no. 363) Hugh silestris had a little manor assessed at ½ hide, with land for ½ plough. He had there 2 bordars and 2 acres of meadow and nil amplius. It is not clear why he had no income from the manor.

Exon. Domesday’s largest single addition to the Exchequer account is the information about the livestock, which is entirely omitted by the Exchequer scribes. Since the

88 B.M. Harl. MS. 61, ff. 60v–61.
89 A. R. Bridbury, Eng. and the Salt Trade in the Later Middle Ages, 16–17. The author says (ibid. 19) that there were 32 salt-pans in Dorset in 1086, which must be the group at Studdland, but he does not mention the 12 pans at Wey.
90 Lyne was originally given to Sherborne for the taking of salt (see p. 41), but there are no salt-pans recorded in 1086. There was a house there rendering 6d.
91 It is called Brug(a) lucta Waymne in 2 charters in the Montacute cartulary: see p. 56. There is a Bridge Farm in the area which may preserve the Domesday name: O.S. Map 25,000 SY 67 (1938).
92 B.M. Harl. MS. 61, ff. 65, 67.
93 This orchard is probably to be identified with the garden near Bradle, the tithe of which was given to Montacute Priory by Alvred of Lincoln (11): see p. 56.
94 See p. 27.
greater part of the Dorset survey is missing from Exon. Domesday all the livestock figures need to be treated with some care and it is doubtful what conclusions can be based on them. It is, however, immediately clear that sheep were overwhelmingly important in the county’s economy. There were 22,362 sheep recorded on the lands of the 12 landowners covered by Exon. (see Table 4), or approximately 88 per cent. of the total livestock. Most of them were ewes (ovis), which could provide both wool and milk, but berbices, male sheep kept for mutton, are recorded at Renscombe (nos. 91 and lv) and Mapperton (nos. 283 and xciii). The numbers of sheep are an indication of the importance of the wool trade even at this date.

The largest flocks belonged to the king and were at Cranborne (nos. 16 and xxii), where there were 1,037 sheep, and Puddletown (nos. 8 and ii), where there were 1,600. It is difficult to generalize about distribution from the incomplete data, but there appear to have been more sheep on the western and southern slopes of the North Dorset downs and in the valley of the Piddle than elsewhere. About 3,000 sheep are recorded in this area. Exon. Domesday, however, covers few manors in the north of Dorset, and Cranborne, with its 1,037 sheep, may have been the nucleus of an equally important sheep-farming area. Over 2,000 sheep were pastured in the coastal areas opposite Chesil Beach. Sheep provided not only wool and mutton but cheese and milk, which was used much more than cow’s milk. She-goats (capre), of which there were 811 in Dorset, were also kept for meat and milk. Four manors which kept goats kept cows also: Cranborne (nos. 16 and xxii); Ibberton (nos. 10 and v); Renscombe (nos. 91 and lv); and Farnham (nos. 396 and xxix). Renscombe is the manor where only male sheep (berbices) were recorded. Only 58 cows (vacce) are recorded and it is unusual to find more than one or two on any single manor, although there were 4 at Ibberton, 4 at Holworth (nos. 104 and lxviii), 5 at Winterborne Monkton (nos. 514 and xxxii), 6 at Winterton (nos. 354 and cxvi), 10 at Cranborne, and 13 at Stafford (nos. 353 and cxv). Animalia, usually considered to mean cattle other than the plough-oxen, are more numerous, amounting to 520 in all. Nine oxen (boxes) are recorded at Affpuddle (nos. 80 and xl). The most numerous animals after the sheep were pigs (porci), presumably because they were easy to feed, foraging for themselves in the woods and feeding off acorns and beech mast. There were 1,613 pigs recorded in Exon. Domesday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4</th>
<th>Livestock Recorded in Exon. Domesday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The King</td>
<td>9,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady of Boulogne</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerne Abbey</td>
<td>2,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbotsbury Abbey</td>
<td>1,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavistock Abbey</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Abbey</td>
<td>1,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William of Moyon</td>
<td>1,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Arundel</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serle of Bury</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife of Hugh</td>
<td>4,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter de Claville</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

95 No livestock are in fact recorded at Purse Caundle, the single manor belonging to Athelney Abbey, which was 1 of these 12.
97 There were 1,600 sheep at Puddletown, 393 at Waterston, 300 at Tolpuddle, 260 at Little Puddle, 115 at Burleston, 80 at Turners Puddle, and 12 at Affpuddle. On the western slopes of the downs there were 800 sheep at Burton Bradstock, 260 at Askervell, 200 at Chilfrome, 135 at Powerstock, 150 at Compton Abbas, 185 at N. Poonton, and 93 at Lodders.
98 There were 500 sheep at Abbotsbury, 550 at Littlebredy, and 900 at Portland (which included Weymouth).
It is remarkable that out of 88 manors where pigs were kept, only 48 had associated woodland, and at Renscombe (nos. 91 and 1v), where there were 12 pigs, the wood *nullum fructum fert*. In such cases they must have grazed on the pasture, or perhaps in the forests if they were near enough, or on the stubble of the fields. At Cheselbourne, in the 12th century, Wulfric the priest had *pascua suis porcis in stiplam cum porcis abbatissae*. Cart or pack-horses (*runcini*) are recorded quite frequently, but in small numbers, usually only one or two to a manor. There were 122 in all. Mares (*eques*) are rare, being mentioned only three times, and numbering 25 in all. Roger Arundel had 12 unbroken mares (*indomite eques*) at Chelborough (nos. 324 and xcvi) and a mare at North Poorton (nos. 329 and ci), and at Turners Puddle (nos. 391 and cxxiv) the wife of Hugh fitz Grip had 12 mares with their foals (*eques cum suis pullis*). A single ass (*asinus*) is recorded at her manor of Frome Whitfield (nos. 377 and cix).

The four Dorset boroughs, Dorchester, Wareham, Bridport, and Shaftesbury, conform to the usual type of borough found in south-western England in 1086, small and not fully developed, but clearly distinguished from their agricultural surroundings. Of the boroughs three (Dorchester, Wareham, and Bridport) contributed to the *firma unius noctis*. Dorchester the borough was presumably connected with the group of manors headed by Dorchester (nos. 4 and xii) and Bridport with the group headed by Burton Bradstock (nos. 2 and 3). Wareham was probably associated with Winfrith Newburgh (nos. 6 and xv), which is geographically nearest. A fourth group of royal manors, the Wimborne Minster group, seems to have had burgesses at its centre in 1086, although it was not at that time classed as a borough. A priest with land at Hinton Martell (no. 31) had 11 houses in Wimborne, and at Hinton also the church of Wimborne had 1½ hide and ½ virgate, and 8 burgesses. It is not impossible that the burgesses were at Hinton, but they may equally well have been at Wimborne.¹ The abbey of Horton (no. 117) had a chapel (ecclesiola) and the land of two houses (*terra duabus domibus*) at Wimborne. The two best hides of the manor of Horton lay in the forest of Wimborne, and it is possible that the chapel and the land were given to the abbey by the king in exchange for these two hides just as the church of Gillingham was given to Shaftesbury Abbey in exchange for a hide at Kingston (no. 134). Edward of Salisbury had two bordars and a house in Wimborne attached to his manor of Canford Magna (no. 243), and also a league of marshland. The fact that four persons had land in Wimborne provides one characteristic (though not invariable) feature of a borough, ‘tenurial heterogeneity’.² This characteristic is exhibited in varying degrees by the four boroughs. In Dorchester in 1086 there were 88 houses standing and 160 destroyed, but the account does not state to whom they belonged. One house in Dorchester belonged to the abbey of Horton (no. 117) and the Bishop of Salisbury had one burgess and 10 acres of land in Dorchester attached to his manor of Charminster (no. 32). The same bishop had ½ acre of land in Bridport (no. 48), where in 1086 there were 100 houses standing and 20 ruined but still inhabited. Their owners are not specified. Shaftesbury was divided between the king and the Abbess of Shaftesbury. In 1066 the king had held 104 houses and the abbess 153 houses. In 1086 the king had 66 houses standing and 38 destroyed and the abbess 111 houses standing and 43 destroyed. She had there 151 burgesses, 20 empty mansiones, and a garden, which together were worth £3 5s. 0d. In Wareham T.R.E. there were 143 houses in *domino regis*. In 1086 the king had 70 houses standing and 73 destroyed, the abbey of St. Wandrille had 45 houses standing and 17 destroyed, and *de partibus aliorum baronum* there were 20 houses standing and 60

¹ B.M. Harl. MS. 61, f. 44v.
² Ellis (Gen. Introd. to Dom. Bk. ii. 438) lists 8 burgesses in Wimborne who are presumably those mentioned in the Hinton entry.
³ F. W. Maitland, Dom. Bk. and Beyond, 178.
destroyed. The abbey of St. Wandrille also held a church in Wareham (no. 124). A church
and 5 houses in Wareham belonged to the abbey of Horton (no. 117). This church was
probably that of St. Martin, which dates from the 11th century. 3 A house in Wareham
was attached to the manor of Creech (no. 202), held by the Count of Mortain, and
a house in Wareham belonged to the manor of Broadmayne (no. 223) held by Earl
Hugh. Two burgesses and 12 acres belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury, and a burgess
in Wareham, were attached to the manor of Povington (no. 242) held by Robert fitz
Gerold. William of Eu had a bordar and two gardens in Wareham attached to his
manor of Lytchett Matravers (no. 260) and William of Moyon had a garden in Ware-
ham attached to his manor of Poleham (nos. 276 and lxxxi). At Hurpston (nos. 413 and
cxlvi), belonging to the wife of Hugh fitz Grip, there was a burgess rendering 8d. In
view of the proximity of Hurpston to Wareham, it seems not unlikely that he was in
Wareham. 4

Although some burgesses are said to render money, there is nothing to throw light
on their form of tenure, or the rate at which they paid rent. The burgess attached to
Povington rendered 2s., the one at Hurpston 8d. The Abbess of Shaftesbury had 65s.
from 151 burgesses, 20 empty mansiones, and a garden. Assuming the empty mansiones
to be unproductive and discounting the garden, the burgesses may have paid about 2s.
each. The values of property in the boroughs are only incidentally mentioned. The
church and five houses attached to Horton rendered 65d., about 13d. a house. The house
attached to Broadmayne rendered 5d. The Bishop of Salisbury had a house at Lyme
rendering 6d., and his 1/2 acre in Bridport rendered the same amount. William of
Moyon’s garden in Wareham rendered 3d.

Each of the four boroughs was assessed for geld. Bridport was assessed at 5 hides,
Dorchester and Wareham at 10 hides each, and Shaftesbury at twenty. They all dis-
charged this obligation by contributing to the support of the king’s housecarls. Bridport
rendered 1/2 mark of silver (6s. 8d.), Dorchester and Wareham 1 mark (135. 4d.) each,
and Shaftesbury 2 marks (26s. 8d.). The boroughs of Devon and the Wiltshire borough
of Malmesbury did a similar service. In Devon the borough of Exeter paid geld only
when London, York, and Winchester paid et hoc erat dimidia marka argenti ad opus
militum. Exeter was assessed at five hides: quando expeditio ibat per terram aut per
marem serviebat hec civitas quantum v hide terre. 5 Bridport, assessed at 5 hides, also
rendered 1/2 mark ad opus huscimium. The three other Devon boroughs—Barnstable,
Lyford, and Totnes—did jointly the same service as Exeter. Totnes paid geld when
Exeter did, and then it rendered 35. 4d. 6 At Malmesbury (Wilts.) quando rex ibat in
expeditionem vel terra vel mari habebat de hoc burgo aut xx solidos ad pascendos suoi
buzecarlos aut unum hominem duebat secum pro honore v hidarium. By analogy with the
Dorset and Devon boroughs 20s. (1 1/2 mark) was the amount one would expect a borough
of 15 hides to pay. 7

All four boroughs had moneymen in 1066 but none of these was said to be there in
1086. There had been one at Bridport, two each at Dorchester and Wareham, and three
at Shaftesbury. Each rendered one mark of silver to the king and 20s. quando moneta
vertebatur, that is when fresh dies were issued. The mints of Wareham and Shaftesbury
are mentioned by name in Athelstan’s mint Law8 when there were two mints at each
borough. Coins struck at Dorchester and Wareham under Athelstan have survived, 9

3 G. Baldwin Brown, Arts in Early Eng. (1923), ii. 484.
4 For this burgess, see also M. Bateson, ‘The Burgesses of Domesday and the Malmesbury Wall’; E.H.R. xxi. 710.
6 Ibid. f. 108b.
7 V.C.H. Wilts. ii. 23.
Dorchester.
and the Bridport mint is first recorded in the time of Aethelred II. Although Domesday says only that the mints were there T.R.E. and does not say what the position was in 1086, coins from all four boroughs were struck in the reigns of William I and William II.

It seems unlikely that at this date these little boroughs had courts of their own, but there is a possibility that Dorchester did have its own court. There was a hundred of Dorchester as well as a borough and a vill, and it seems quite likely that the hundred court met in the borough of Dorchester. The boroughs seem to have been extra-hundredal themselves, like the king's manors to which they were attached, and this fact probably contributed to the development of separate courts. Professor Tait observed that the hundred of Dorchester was later known as the hundred of St. George, to whom the parish church of Fordington was dedicated, Fordington being a suburb of Dorchester. He considered it possible that the hundred of Dorchester had split into two, one half covering the borough and the other half covering the geldable portion. It is possible that this division had taken place some time previously, and that consequently the borough of Dorchester had its own jurisdiction perhaps even before the Conquest.

In all four boroughs a considerable number of houses had been destroyed after the Conquest. In Dorchester there were 172 houses T.R.E.; in 1086 there were 88 houses standing and 100 destroyed. In Wareham there were 143 houses T.R.E.; in 1086 the king had 70 houses standing and 73 destroyed, the abbey of St. Wandrille had 45 houses standing and 17 destroyed, and the other barons had 20 houses standing and 60 destroyed. In Shaftesbury T.R.E. the Abbess of Shaftesbury had 153 houses and the king had 104 houses; in 1086 the abbess had 111 houses standing and 43 destroyed and the king had 66 houses standing and 18 destroyed. In Bridport T.R.E. there were 120 houses. In 1086, according to the Exchequer text, there were 100 houses and 20 sunt ita destitute quod qui in eis manent geldum solvere non valent. The Exon. text implies that 20 houses must have been destroyed as well, by showing that the 20 impoverished houses were numbered among the 100 houses still standing: xx ex his domibus ita sunt adnichilate quod homines qui intus manent non habent unde reddent nullum geldum. There is no apparent reason for this destruction. The Chronicle does not record any disturbance in the area which could have led to such systematic waster. Eyton’s suggestion that it was caused by ‘internal conflicts between the Anglican and Norman burgesses’ may be the correct one, but in view of his other depredations, it is possible that the boroughs came into conflict with Hugh fitz Grip. In each account the devastation is said to have taken place a tempore Hugonis vicecomitis usque nunc.

II

King William had received in Dorset four groups of lands, the lands of King Edward, the lands of Earl Harold, the lands of Queen Maud, which had reverted to her husband on her death, and two manors which had belonged to Countess Goda, King Edward’s sister. The lands of King Edward consisted of Portland and five large groups of manors. Portland (nos. 1 and vi) was not assessed in hides, and there is a blank space in the Exchequer entry where one would expect to find the number of teamlands. It rendered £65 blanched (lxv libras albas) a year, and did not pay geld. The five groups of manors consisted of Burton Bradstock, Bere Regis, Colesberie or Colesbreia, Shipton Gorge, Bradpole, and Chideock (nos. 2 and x); Wimborne Minster, Shapwick, Crichel, and Opewinburne or Ohpe Winburna (nos. 3 and xi); Dorchester,

10 Ibid. 70.
11 Ibid. 83–85.
13 nullum is underlined in the Exon. text as if for erasure.
14 Eyton, Key to Domesday: Dorset, 72.
15 See pp. 23, 46.
Fordington, Sutton Poyntz, Gillingham, and Frome (nos. 4 and xii); Pimperne and Charlton Marshall (nos. 5 and xiv); and Winfrith Newburgh, Lulworth, Wintreborne, and Knowlton (nos. 6 and xv). None of them was assessed in hides, nor had they ever paid geld. The three groups headed respectively by Burton Bradstock, Dorchester, and Wimborne Minster each rendered one night’s farm (firma unius noctis) and the two remaining groups headed by Pimperne and Winfrith Newburgh each rendered ½ night’s farm (dimidia firma unius noctis). The night’s farm was an ancient food-rent, dating from the time when the king continually travelled about with his court, and representing the supplies needed to support the king and his retinue for one day. It survived in 1086 largely in the area of the old West Saxon kingdom, and is found in Hampshire (where it is called the firma unius diei), Wiltshire, and Somerset as well as in Dorset, but traces of it also survive elsewhere. In Dorset it was not commuted to a money rent in 1086, but money values are given for the farm in the other three western counties. In Hampshire, the only county where the value was in any way standardized, the farm was worth £76 16s. 8d. T.R.E. and £104 12s. 2d. in 1086. No T.R.E. value is given for either Wiltshire or Somerset. In Somerset in 1086 two groups of manors rendered £106 os. 10d., a third group rendered £100 10s. 9d., and a fourth group £105 17s. 4½d. In Wiltshire in 1086 one manor paid £100 and another £110, while the remaining four manors liable to the night’s farm were not valued in money.¹⁶

In Dorset the manors liable to the night’s farm are grouped together in such a way that the only obvious reason for their association is that of size, although this is unlikely to have been the only consideration. Certainly they do not form compact geographical entities. Gillingham, in the northern tip of Dorset, is associated with Dorchester and its suburb of Fordington, in the south of the shire, and Bere Regis in the east is associated with Burton Bradstock, Chideock, and Shipton Gorge, which form a compact group in the west. If the number of teamlands can be taken as a rough guide to the comparative sizes of the manors, then the three groups rendering a full night’s farm were approximately equal, if not in size, at least in agricultural capacity, having respectively 56 teamlands (Dorchester), 55 teamlands (Burton Bradstock), and 45 teamlands (Wimborne Minster). The two groups rendering ½ night’s farm were about half the size, with 20 teamlands (Pimperne) and 24 teamlands (Winfrith Newburgh).

Three of the four Dorset boroughs contributed to the night’s farm in the manner already described, and some of the Dorset hundreds—Dorchester, Gillingham, Bere Regis, Pimperne, Winfrith Newburgh, and Knowlton—bear the names of royal manors, which must have been their heads.

Of the manors which had belonged to Earl Harold the most important was Puddletown (nos. 8 and ii). Since the third penny of the whole shire was attached to this manor it was clearly part of the official endowment of the earldom, and it was in the hands of Aiulf, Sheriff of Dorset, in 1086. With its adjuncts, consisting of 1½ hide in Purbeck and ½ hide in Mapperton, Puddletown was worth £73, and was beneficially hidated, being assessed at ½ hide, with land for 15 ploughs. It must also have been the head of the hundred of the same name. Of Earl Harold’s other manors, Charborough (Celeberge) was also the head of a hundred, and Loders, assessed at 20 hides, was a hundred in itself.

The land of Queen Maud consisted of nearly 42 hides: 31 hides which had belonged to Beorhtric son of Aelfgar, and a further 18 hides which Hugh fitz Grip had held of her. According to Exon. Domesday Schelin held two of her manors, Witchampton (nos. 20

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¹⁶ For a full discussion of the night’s farm and its commutation, see J. H. Round, Feudal Eng. 109–15; R. L. Poole, Exch. in the 12th Cent. 27–30; Dialogus de Scaccario, ed. C. Johnson, pp. xxxviii, 40–41.
DOMESDAY SURVEY

and xxvi) and Edmondsham (nos. 18 and xxv). Schelin also had held part of Ham-
preston (no. 443) of the queen, but in 1086 it was held by Torchil of the king. Another
part of Hampreston (nos. 19 and xxv) was held of the queen by William Belet, according
to Exon. Domesday. He also held 12 acres of meadow at Bingham's Melcombe (no. 30)
which formerly had been leased to Wilgar Wit. Melcombe and Hinton Martell (no. 31)
had formerly belonged to Countess Goda. Melcombe is said to have been taken by Earl
Harold from Shaftesbury Abbey and the fact that the abbey had once held this manor
is confirmed by the entry relating to the abbey's manor of Cheselbourne (no. 138) where
it is stated that Earl Harold had seized the abbey's manors of Stour and Cheselbourne.
King William had ordered them to be returned to the abbey in accordance with a writ of
King Edward, but he himself still retained Melcombe. Since Goda was dead by 1056
it seems likely that Melcombe passed to Shaftesbury Abbey as a bequest, and that
subsequently Harold committed the trespass. What became of Hinton in the interval
between the death of Goda and the arrival of King William is unknown. Nearly half the
manor was subinfeudated, mostly to ecclesiastics. A priest had held 1 hide of thegnland,
which the king had in demesne in 1086. Another priest held 2 1/2 hides T.R.E., of which
he retained 1 1/2 hide in 1086, the other hide being held by the Bishop of Lisieux. A third
priest living in Tarente held 1 1/2 hide, and Ulvric held 1 virgate of land. Lastly, 1 1/2 hide
and 1/2 virgate belonged to the church of Wimborne Minster, and were held by Maurice,
Bishop of London. Attached to the manor of Melcombe were 3 1/2 virgates in Buckland
hundred which three free thegns had held T.R.E., and which, according to Domesday,
Countess Goda had added to her manor. The Geld Roll for Buckland hundred gives a
different account, attributing their acquisition to Robert de Oilly, who seems, from an
entry in the Geld Roll for Canendone hundred, to have held Countess Goda's two
manors at farm of the king.17 Exon. Domesday records that Fulcred held the manor of
Child Okeford (nos. 7 and i) ad firmam de rege. Child Okeford had belonged to Earl
Harold, and Fulcred also held all the other manors of Earl Harold, with the exceptions
of Loders (nos. 13 and ix) which was held at farm by Roger, and Puddletown which was
held by Aiulf, Sheriff of Dorset, who also held the queen's manors of Frome St. Quintin
(nos. 15 and xxi) and Wimborne (nos. 21 and xxvii). Fulcred appears in the Geld Roll
for Uggescombe hundred, accounting for the geld on 1 1/2 hide of Harold's land which can
be identified as part of Fleet, and it seems likely that he held the other manors at farm
also. Roger was perhaps Roger Arundel, a considerable landowner in the area, who had
held the manor of Piddletrenthide (no. 69) before it passed to the New Minster at
Winchester.

It is uncertain whether all King William's manors were exempt from geld or whether
such exemption was confined to those of them which rendered the night's farm.18
In the Geld Rolls the demesne of the king is exempt in the same way as the baronial
demesnes, but in some cases, notably in the manors of Earl Harold, the villani had not
paid geld either.19 It is not clear whether these were defaults or whether the land in
question was exempt. In the case of Ibberon in Halton hundred there certainly seems
to have been a default. It was a manor of 5 hides, 2 1/2 hides in demesne and 2 1/2 hides
belonging to the villani. In Halton hundred the king received £12 15s. on 45 hides. At
6s. on the hide he should have received £1 13 10s. and in fact the account concluded
restant xv solidi de terra Heroldi que est terra villanorum, 15s. being the geld on 2 1/2 hides.
This certainly implies that the land was geldable and should have paid with the rest.
Fleet (nos. 11 and vii), in Uggescombe hundred, is said to have paid geld in another

17 See pp. 129, 146. Rob. de Oilly was Sheriff of Warws.
19 Okeford, in Ferendone hundred; Charborough, in Ceberege (Charborough) hundred; Chaldon, in Winfrith
hundred; and Loders, in Loders hundred: see pp. 136, 143, 146, 148.
hundred, though there is no record of this. Of the manors belonging to the queen two, Cranborne, in Albretesberge hundred, and Ashmore, in Langeberge hundred, had not paid geld. Hampreston, in Canendone hundred, had not paid geld. It was assessed at 2 hides and 1 virgate with 1 hide in demesne, and according to Exon. Domesday William Belet had held it of the queen. The Geld Roll for Canendone hundred states that de ii hidis et i virga quas tenet i tagmus ad firmam de rege non habuit rex geldum. The rest of the queen’s manors appear to have paid geld in the usual way. The two manors which had belonged to Countess Goda, and which the king held in 1086, were certainly liable to geld. At Hinton there were 6 hides and 1 virgate in demesne, duly recorded as exempt in Canendone hundred, where the manor lay, and de v hidis de terra Gode quam tenet Robertus de Oilleio ad firmam de rege habuit rex geldum post Pascha. Hinton was assessed at 14 hides and 1 virgate so that 3 hides must have paid geld normally. The geld due from Melcombe was also withheld until after Easter, and the king had still not received it. The manor was assessed at 10 hides and lay in Haltone hundred, 3½ virgates in Buckland hundred being attached to it. The king’s demesne consisted of 7 hides and 3 virgates, which were exempt, and Robert de Oilly retinuit inde xv solidos usque post Pascha quos munodem habet rex. In the Geld Roll for Buckland hundred it is further stated that de dimidia hida et dimidia virga quas Robertus de Oilleio abstulit i tagno et posuit intra firmam regis in Melecoma non habuit rex geldum. Thus no part of Melcombe had paid geld.

Alienations of royal land are occasionally recorded. A king’s reeve had leased to Tovus a piece of land in Swyre (no. 263) que nunquam geldavit T.R.E. sed erat in dominio et in firma regis, and which in 1086 was held by William of Eu. The abbey of Cranborne held a piece of land in Gillingham (no. 79) which Hugh fitz Grip had given to the abbey, having taken it de firma regis. Half a hide attached to Cerneli (no. 212) fuit de dominica firma Cerne T.R.E. and an entry in the Geld Roll for Whitchurch hundred, which seems to refer to this land, says that it belonged to the king.22 Apart from these pieces of land it seems likely that King Edward had already given Portland to the Old Minster at Winchester. A writ exists which purports to be a record of this grant, but it is of doubtful authenticity.23 The grant, if genuine, may have been intended to take effect after the king’s death, and it is noticeable that the king held Portland in vita sua or, as Exon. Domesday expresses it, ea die qua ipse fuit vivus, omitting the customary et mortuus. In any event the writ seems to reflect an actual grant, since in his charter to the Old Minster King Henry granted it Portland and its appurtenances as the gift of King Edward.24 Soon to be alienated was Burton Bradstock, which in 1101 was given by King Henry to the abbey of St. Stephen, Caen, in exchange for the crown and other regalia which William I had left to that abbey.25 Richard de Rivers (or Redvers) gave Loders to the abbey of Montebourg, with the king’s permission, and its assessment was reduced from 20 hides to five.26 Two of King Edward’s manors, Winfrith Newburgh and Bradpole, were later held by serjeanty.

After King Edward the richest man in Dorset before the Conquest was Earl Harold, whose earldom of Wessex included Dorset. As well as the manors held in 1086 by King William, Harold had possessed Bincombe (no. 122), assessed at 8 hides, Waterston (nos. 334 and cvi), assessed at 10 hides, and Shillingstone (no. 367), assessed at 16 hides. He held in all 87½ hides, or about one-eighth of the land in Dorset held by

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20 See pp. 125, 126.
21 This writ is printed in F. E. Harmer, Anglo-Saxon Writs, no. 112. For a discussion of it, see ibid. 785-7.
22 This charter is printed in V. H. Galbraith, 'Royal Charters to Winchester', E.H.R. xxxv. 390 (no. xviii).
24 Ibid. no. 1018.

In 1212 the Prior of Winchester held Portland de antiquo fementia regum Anglorum: Bk. of Fees, 90.
laymen excluding the king. He had taken four manors from Shaftesbury Abbey: Stour (no. 127), assessed at 17 hides, Cheselbourne (no. 138), assessed at 16 hides, Melcombe (no. 30), assessed at 10 hides, and a manor called Pidele.\(^{25}\) He had also taken a manor belonging to a certain clerk (\textit{quidam clericus}) and given it to Eadnoth the stallier. This manor, Ilsington (no. 221), was held by Earl Hugh in 1086. Harold's mother, Countess Gytha, held two manors in Dorset T.R.E., Little Puddle (nos. 14 and iii) and Frampton (no. 121), assessed at 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) hides, a total hidage of 30\(\frac{1}{2}\) hides. To the manor of Frampton was attached the third share of the wood of \\textit{Hauocumbe}, belonging to Burton Bradstock.\(^{26}\) Queen Edith, Earl Harold's sister and the widow of King Edward, had held the manor of Sherborne (no. 37), assessed at 43 hides. She presumably held it for life, since Bishop Aelfwold of Sherborne had held it before her, and in 1086 it belonged to the Bishop of Salisbury and the monks of Sherborne. Countess Goda had 24 hides in Dorset, consisting of the manors of Melcombe (no. 30) and Hinton (no. 31). She died before 1056 and on her death Melcombe appears to have passed to Shaftesbury Abbey.\(^{27}\) Archbishop Stigand held one manor in Dorset, the large and valuable Sturminster Marshall (no. 232), assessed at 30 hides and worth £66.

The richest thegn in Dorset in 1086 was Beorhtric son of Aelfgar whose lands were given to Queen Maud and later formed the nucleus of the honor of Gloucester. Of Beorhtric’s Dorset manors Cranborne, Ashmore, and Frome St. Quintin belonged to the king in 1086. The queen had given two other manors away, Tarrant Launceston (no. 141) to Holy Trinity, Caen, and Tynchenham (no. 369) to Anschitil fitz Ameline. Boveridge, in Cranborne (no. 71), which belonged to the abbey of Cranborne in 1086, was held by Brictiric T.R.E. who is probably Beorhtric son of Aelfgar. The latter may well be identified also with the T.R.E. holder of Dewlish (no. 148) which Count Alan held in 1086, since this manor was later part of the honor of Gloucester,\(^{28}\) but whether he was the Brictiric who held \\textit{Tarente} (no. 370) or the Brictiric who preceded the Count of Mortain at Mappowder (no. 171) and Uploders (no. 206) is less certain. He certainly held 59 hides in Dorset T.R.E. and may have held 73 hides. Toli, whose name suggests that he was of Scandinavian origin, held 49\(\frac{1}{2}\) hides in Dorset. He was a prosperous local thegn with 34 hides in Hampshire and land in Wiltshire and Devon, all of which was held by William of Eu in 1086. William's other predecessor was Aelfstan of Boscombe, whose land in 8 counties belonged to William in 1086. Most of Aelfstan’s land lay in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, but he was one of the larger landowners in Dorset where he held 34 hides. Ailvert (Aethelfrith) and Ailmar (Aelmer), the most important of Roger Arundel’s predecessors, were quite wealthy thegns, with land in Somerset as well as Dorset which also passed to Roger. Aethelfrith has been identified as Ailferth \textit{minister} who witnessed Edward the Confessor's grant to Bath Abbey in 1061.\(^{29}\) He held 26\(\frac{1}{2}\) hides in Dorset and Aelmer 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) hides. They can be identified as the two men who held Piddletrethside (no. 69), as two manors, of King Edward, since this manor was held by Roger Arundel before it passed to the New Minster, Winchester. It was assessed at 30 hides, and, assuming that it was roughly divided in half between the two men, they must have held in all about 40 hides apiece.

One of the Count of Mortain’s predecessors was called Edmar. He held about 35 hides, consisting of the manors of Gussage All Saints (no. 192), Blanford (no. 194), and some smaller manors, one of which, Wootton Fitzpaine (no. 211), appears to have been beneficially hidated.\(^{30}\) Edmar is probably to be identified as the man of the same name

\(^{25}\) See pp. 43, 83.
\(^{26}\) See pp. 3, 65.
\(^{27}\) See p. 29. For a full account of Goda’s life and marriages, see J. H. Round, \textit{Studies in Peerage and Family Hist.} 147–51.
\(^{28}\) \textit{Bk. of Fees}, 93 (1212).
\(^{29}\) \textit{V.C.H. Som.}, 419; Eyton, \textit{Domesday Studies}: Som. i, 155–6.
\(^{30}\) It was assessed at 2 hides but had land for 7 ploughs.
whose manors in Devon and Somerset passed to the count. In the Devon survey he is called Edmer Atre, and in the Exon. Domesday for Somerset, Edmeratorius. He also held land in Cornwall.\textsuperscript{31} Eadnoth the staller, whose lands passed to Hugh, Earl of Chester, held 25 hides in Dorset, and in King William's time had taken the manor of Burstock (no. 230), assessed at three hides, from a certain thgn. He is addressed in a writ of William relating to Bath Abbey.\textsuperscript{32} He was killed in 1067, leading the militia against the sons of Harold. It was Harold from whom he had received the manor of Ilsington (no. 221). Two of his manors, South Perrott (no. 228) and Catsley (no. 229), he had bought from Bishop Aelfwold of Sherborne, on condition that at his death they should return to the church, but Earl Hugh held them in 1086. Two other manors held by Eadnoth had at one time belonged to Sherborne Abbey.\textsuperscript{33} Eadnoth's son, Harding, also survived the Conquest, and became the ancestor of the Berkeleys.\textsuperscript{34} He may be identical with Harding who held Bredy (Farm) (no. 317) which passed to Berenger Giffard. According to the Geld Roll for Godderthorn hundred, where Bredy (Farm) lay, Berenger's predecessor continued to hold of him at farm.\textsuperscript{35} Wulfwyne, a wealthy English lady, with about 100 hides in six counties, held two manors in Dorset, Canford Magna and Kinson (nos. 243, 244), assessed jointly at 38 hides. Like the rest of her land, these two manors were held in 1086 by Edward of Salisbury. In the Middlesex survey she is called Wlceæe homo regis and in the Buckinghamshire survey Wlceæe homo regis Édwardi. In Buckinghamshire she is also called Wlceæe de Cresselai, which appears to refer to her tenure of the manor of Cresslow (Bucks.).\textsuperscript{36}

The prevalence of names like Alvric and Alward makes identification uncertain, but it is at least likely that the Alvric who held five of the manors belonging to the wife of Hugh fitz Grip in 1086 is identical with the Alvric who T.R.E. had been the tenant of three of the manors which Hugh fitz Grip held of the queen. If this is the case he had 24\textsuperscript{2} hides. Alward Colin(c), who T.R.E. had held Langton Henriing (nos. 23 and xxix), another of the manors held by Hugh fitz Grip of the queen, and who still held Thorncombe (no. 439) in 1086, was probably the man who held five manors belonging to the wife of Hugh fitz Grip in 1086 and also the manor of Little Waddon (no. 460) which Hugh gave to Bricuin. If so, he had 16 hides. It is unsafe to identify him with the Alward who held 14\textsuperscript{3} hides which passed to the Count of Mortain, or the Alward who held 15\textsuperscript{3} hides which passed to William of Moyon.

Bondi is a common Scandinavian name, but it occurs only twice in Dorset and it is probably safe to identify the man who held Broadwindsor (no. 505) with the man who held Compton Valence (no. 357), giving him a total of 30 hides. John, who held the two manors which passed to Matthew de Moretania (nos. 320 and 321), is probably to be identified with John the Dane (danus), a predecessor of Matthew in Gloucestershire and Somerset.\textsuperscript{37} He had about 15 hides in Dorset. Godric held 12 hides as the predecessor of William of Moyon. Alfred the sheriff held Lulworth (no. 350), assessed at 8 hides, 3 virgates, which in 1086 was held by Aiulf the chamberlain, then Sheriff of Dorset. Since Alfred is a common Saxon name, it is unsafe to identify Alfred the sheriff with the pre-Conquest holders of Stour Provost (no. 231) and Wintreburne (no. 305), or with the man who held two manors belonging to the Count of Mortain in 1086.\textsuperscript{38} Bricsi (Bearhtsige), miles regis Édwardi, held Wootton Fitzpaine (no. 347), assessed at

\textsuperscript{31} Dom. Bh. (Rec. Com.), i, f. 104b; iv, 160, 161. Round (V.C.H. Som. i. 418) identifies him with Edmer attile or atule, who held land in Herts., Mdx., and Berks., which passed to the Count of Mortain. Felitzen (Pre-Conquest Personal Names of Dom. Bh. 232 n.) regards this identification as no more than a possibility. Edmer attile was also called tegmus Heraldi comitis and tegmus R.E.: Dom. Bh. (Rec. Com.), i, ff. 129b, 136b, 146.

\textsuperscript{32} Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum, i, no. 7.

\textsuperscript{33} See p. 41.

\textsuperscript{34} V.C.H. Som. i. 417-18; see also p. 57.

\textsuperscript{35} See pp. 36, 131.

\textsuperscript{36} V.C.H. Wilts. ii. 99.

\textsuperscript{37} See p. 49.

\textsuperscript{38} For a writ addressed to Alfred the sheriff, see F. E. Harmer, Anglo-Saxon Writs, no. 1.
12 hides, which Aiulf the chamberlain held in 1086. He also held Kcevil (Wilts.) and about 20 hides in Somerset.\textsuperscript{30} Ode the treasurer held ½ hide in Wimborne Minster (nos. 21 and xxvii). Round identified him with Odo of Winchester who held land in Hampshire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire, as a thegn in 1086.\textsuperscript{40} Rainbold of Cirencester, who had the office if not the name of chancellor under Edward the Confessor, held Pulham (no. 146) in Dorset,\textsuperscript{41} which he still held in 1086.

Wulfweard White, who held Pentridge (no. 67) and Siton (no. 271), had land in eleven counties. He may be identical with the Wulfweard who held Tarrant Crawford (no. 58), and Eyton identified Wlger Wif, who T.R.E. held 12 acres of meadow at Bingham's Melcombe (no. 30), with Wulfweard White.\textsuperscript{42} Other landowners with little land in Dorset but larger estates elsewhere were Saeweward, Alwi, and Wulfgifu. Saeweward, the predecessor of Baldwin at Iverne Courtney (no. 316), held five manors in Somerset and five in Devon, all of which had passed to Baldwin. Alwi held Turnworth (no. 319) which in 1086 was held by Alved of Epaignes. He was Alved's predecessor in Wiltshire, Devon, and Somerset as well, and is called Alwi Bannesos in Exon. Domesday. Wulfgifu, who held 11 hides in Dorset as the predecessor of the Countess of Boulogne, had 65 hides in Hampshire, where she was called Wulfgifu Beteslau.\textsuperscript{43} In addition, she held 5 hides in Wiltshire and a manor in Somerset. Other women besides Wulfwynn and Wulfgifu held land in Dorset, although only in small amounts. Aelfrun held part of Afflington (no. 236), to which she gave her name.\textsuperscript{44} Aethelfled held 2 hides at Hethfelton (no. 294) and Leofrun held two manors, both in Stourton Caundle (nos. 363, 478), amounting to 1½ hide. Leogifu held Blandford (no. 336) and Aelgifu held Morden (no. 337). The latter is probably to be identified with the woman of the same name who held Lyme Regis (no. 504) and Stourton Caundle (no. 219).

The relative rarity of the name Beorhtnod permits the identification of Britnod, who held Stafford (no. 155), with Bricnod, who held Melbury Bubb (no. 323), and Brisnod who held West Parley (no. 371).\textsuperscript{45} Other rare names occur in Dorset. Sared (Sacred) is found only in Dorset, where he and his brother held Blandford St. Mary (no. 185), and in Somerset, and Watman (Hwactman), who held Waia (no. 364), occurs only in Dorset and Herefordshire. Burde, who held the little manor of Rushton (no. 292), is only found in Dorset. His name is apparently derived from the French burdel meaning mule. Her, who gave his name to Herston (nos. 333 and 347) is also peculiar to Dorset. Herston was a divided vill in 1086, part of it (no. 512) being held by Godfrey the scullion whose father held it T.R.E. His father's name is not given. Toxus the priest who held part of Swyre (no. 263) is not found anywhere else but Dorset. Aldebert (Ealdbeorht) and Wicnod (Wihtnoth), who held Cerneli (no. 212) and Milton on Stour (no. 272) respectively, were peculiar to Dorset. Bern (Beorn), who held part of Church Knowle (no. 312), has a name found otherwise only in East Anglia and Northamptonshire, and Tormund (Thormund) who held Wintreburne (no. 50) is otherwise only found in Somerset. Herling, who held Tarrant Keyneston (no. 60), is found only in Dorset and Berkshire, and Trawin, who held Lulworth (no. 199), Dachelin, who held Nyland (no. 251) in company with Edric and Alward, and Gerling, who held Turners Puddle (nos. 391 and 392), are all peculiar to Dorset. Trasmund, who held Hill (no. 318), which passed to Osbern Giffard, is found elsewhere as Osbern's predecessor in Wiltshire, and also held Manston (no. 302), which passed to Waleran. He is not otherwise recorded. Herling, Trawin, Dachelin, Gerling, and Trasmund all bear names of Germanic origin, while Bern, Brune (Bruno, no. 149), Turmund, Her, Toi, Bondi,
Askell (Anschil), and Azor are all of Scandinavian derivation. Askell (Anschil) occurs twice in Dorset (nos. 180, 496). Azor appears three times. One of his three manors, Alivwood (no. 482), had passed to Swain in 1086. Swain's three other manors had been held by his father T.R.E., and it is possible that he is to be identified with Swain son of Azor, who held land in Northamptonshire, and that Azor can be identified as Swain's father, the holder of some 20 hides in Dorset T.R.E. The pre-Conquest holders of three manors are described as free men (liberi homines). Godwin who held Cernel (no. 147) is described as a liber homo. Four free men held the manor of Galton T.R.E. (no. 507) and may be identical with the 4 men holding it for rent in 1086. Three free men held Woodstreet (no. 508). Both Galton, assessed at 1 hide and ½ virgate, and Woodstreet, assessed at 3 virgates, had passed to Osmund the baker in 1086. Cernel was assessed at 3 hides and was held by Walter the deacon, an almsman of the king in 1086. Apart from these free men several manors were held by 'free thegns' T.R.E. A free thegn (liber tainius) held Hemsworth (no. 355). Three free thegns (liberi taini) held the 3½ virgates in Buckland hundred which were added to the manor of Melcombe. Mappowder (no. 431), which Bollo the priest held in 1086, was held T.R.E. by the same Bollo cum alii is vii liberis tainis. The thegn who held Church Knowle (no. 308) was free with his land (liber erat cum hac terra), which presumably means that he was not commended to any lord. Freedom to commend oneself to any lord is quite frequently mentioned, in a haphazard fashion which suggests that it was so common that it was not thought necessary to mention it in all cases. Five thegns who held three virgates attached to Rampisham (no. 55) could quo voleabant se vertere. Alward, who held Little Windsor (nos. 282 and xci), potuit ire ad quemlibet dominum volebat. Wulfgifu, the T.R.E. holder of the Countess of Boulogne's manors, poterat ire cum terra sua quo volebat. Dodo who held Edmondsham (nos. 18 and xxiv), Saul who held Hampreston (nos. 19 and xxv), and the two thegns who held Witchampton (nos. 20 and xxvi) could all go with their land to any lord they liked. The men who held the manors which in 1086 were held by the wife of Hugh Fitz Grip were all free to go to any lord, as appears from a note appended at the end of the account of her manors: Omnes taini qui has terras tenebant poterant ire ad quem dominum volebant. A similar statement is appended to the land of the king's serjeants: Qui has terras tenebant T.R.E. poterant ire quo volebant, and at the end of the account of the land of the Count of Mortain there is a note that omnes qui has terras tenebant T.R.E. libere tenebant. References to commendation are rare. The three thegns holding 3 hides at Cranborne of Beorhtric son of Aelfgar non potuerant separari ab eo and Alnod held Stourpaine de Edwarde Lipe et non poterat separari a dominio suo. Aelmer and Aethelfrith who held Piddletrethside as two manors of King Edward non poterant cum terra ista ire ad quemlibet dominum. Aethelfrith also held Worth Matravers (no. 330) of King Edward et non potuerat separari a servicio regis. Beorhtsige, who held Wootton Fitzpaine (no. 347), is described as miles regis Eddardi.

There are frequent references to land held in parage (in paragio, pariter), which consisted in the joint tenure of an estate by co-heirs. The merit of this system was that it prevented the fragmentation of manors which would otherwise have occurred in a society which did not recognize primogeniture. Sared and his brother held Blandford (no. 185) in parage and two brothers held Ranston (no. 241) in parage. Scirewold and Ulward, who held Wai (no. 162), and Edric, Dachelin, and Alward, who held Nyland (no. 251), are said to hold in parage. The necessity of such a system is obvious when the

46 For these rare names, see Feilitzen, op cit. passim. For the identification of Swain as Swain son of Azor, see p. 52.

47 See p. 114.
proportion of manors held by large numbers of unnamed thegns is taken into consideration. An extreme instance is the manor of Poleham (nos. 276 and lxxxvi), which was held by 21 thegns T.R.E., and which was assessed at 10 hides. The Exon. version shows that these thegns held in parage. If the manor had been divided between them the fragmentation would have produced a large number of tiny, uneconomic units. Even so, it is plain from such examples that many pre-Conquest thegns were scarcely more prosperous, in economic terms, than the villani. Poleham is unusual, but large groups of thegns are not exceptional. Twelve thegns held 7 hides in Purbeck and poterant ire quo volebant. Ten thegns held 3 hides in Cerne (no. 157). Four manors were each held by a group of 9 thegns, two more were held by groups of 7 thegns, and Stinsford (no. 358), assessed at 2½ hides, was held by 6 thegns. Kingcombe (no. 483), assessed at 1 hide and ¾ virgate, was held by 10 thegns pro uno manerio and they still held it in 1086. A certain amount of consolidation had taken place after the Conquest. There are cases where the lands of several thegns had been made into one holding for a single Norman lord. William of Ecous held the land of 5 thegns in Stourton Caundle (no. 299), assessed at 5 hides, as one manor. Hugh de Lure held land in 3 places (terras in tribus locis) which had belonged to 11 thegns T.R.E. and which was assessed at 5 hides. William de Dalmar had the lands of 3 thegns, assessed at 3 hides, 3 virgates. Some manors had been held as two manors (pro ii manerii) T.R.E. Piddlehinton (no. 163), which the abbey of Marmoutier held of the Count of Mortain in 1086, had been held T.R.E. by two thegns pro ii manerii. Three thegns had held Wool (no. 208), which Bretel and Malger held of the Count of Mortain in 1086 pro ii manerii. Wintreburne (no. 300), held by Walcher of Walscin of Douai in 1086, was held T.R.E. by Alward and Alwin pro ii manerii. Roger Arundel’s manor of North Poorton (nos. 329 and ci) was held T.R.E. by Alwin and Ulf pro ii hidis (sic). Comparison with Exon. Domesday shows that there were in fact two manors T.R.E., one of 1½ hide, held by Alwin, and one of ½ hide, held by Ulf. Stafford (nos. 353 and cxv) was held by 3 thegns in parage T.R.E. pro ii manerii. At first sight this seems like a contradiction in terms, but Exon. Domesday shows that there were in fact 2 manors, one held by two thegns in parage and one held by Leving. At Hurpston (nos. 413 and cxlv) the wife of Hugh had 3 hides which Alward held T.R.E. and ½ hide which Sawin held pro manerio T.R.E. Buckhorn Weston (no. 149) was held by Godric and Bruno in parage pro ii manerii. Like the Stafford entry this seems to contradict itself. A similar position is revealed by the Exon. entry for Chilfrome (nos. 278 and lxxxvii) belonging to William of Moyon. The Exchequer text says that 3 thegns held the manor in parage T.R.E. Exon. Domesday repeats this, and adds has iii mansiones clamat Willehnnus pro ii. This entry also suggests that whereas two or more manors might be given to one lord, and listed as a single manor in Domesday, they were still reckoned as two manors or more. Chilfrome was held by Dodoman and Niel (the Exchequer text says merely duo homines) of William of Moyon, and this is not the only manor of this sort to be held by more than one post-Conquest mesne tenant. Stafford was held by William and Hugh, and Wool by Bretel and Malger.

Some Englishmen can be shown to have survived the Conquest still in possession of at least some of their land, or to have received land which had belonged to other thegns T.R.E. Most of these men are numbered among the king’s thegns in 1086, and are

48 Venta (nos. 230 and cxii), assessed at 4 hides, E. Chaldon (nos. 408 and cxii), assessed at 5 hides, Martins-town (nos. 376 and cxvii), assessed at 6 hides, and Rolling-ton (nos. 331 and ciii), assessed at 2½ hides. According to Exon. Domesday the 9 thegns at Rollington still held the manor in 1086: see pp. 36, 99.

49 Mappowder (no. 431) and Mapperton (no. 248), Mappowder was assessed at 5 hides, 3 virgates, and Mapperton at 3 hides, 3 virgates.
discussed elsewhere. Some Englishmen appear as tenants of Norman lords in 1086, and a few appear to have become economically dependent upon a Norman lord to the extent of being numbered among the villani in 1086. Apart from these Regenbald was still in possession of his manor of Pulham (no. 146) in 1086, and Eadnoth the staller survived until his death in 1067 and in King William’s time obtained Burstock (no. 230) from the thegn to whom it belonged T.R.E. Other thegns continued to hold their land, but as tenants of Norman lords. According to Exon. Domesday the 9 thegns who held Rollington (nos. 331 and ciii) T.R.E. still held it in 1086, although it had passed to Roger Arundel, and was subinfeudated to Robert Attlet. The Exchequer text does not mention the tenure of these 9 thegns. It is probable that the 4 men at Galton (no. 507) who rendered 12s. 4d. to Osmund the baker, to whom the manor belonged, were identical with the 4 free men who held the manor T.R.E. The Geld Rolls reveal other cases in which the English owners of a manor were still holding their land of a Norman. In Cullifordtree hundred a thegn cuius ipsa terra fuit held 1 hide and 1 virgate of William Belet. This land can be identified as part of Winterborne Belet or Cripton (no. 493), which 2 thegns held T.R.E. In Godderthorn hundred Berenger Giffard had a piece of land which his predecessor held of him at farm (hanc tenet antecessor Berengerii de eo ad firmam). Berenger held only one manor in Dorset, Bredy (Farm) (no. 317), which was held T.R.E. by Harding. It is possible that he is to be identified as Harding son of Eadnoth the staller, who held several manors in this area both before and after the Conquest. In Uggescombe hundred a thegn held 2½ hides of Aiulf the chamberlain. These 2½ hides were probably part of Aiulf’s manor of Tatton (no. 345) held by a thegn of Cerne Abbey T.R.E., who may also have held it of Aiulf in 1084. Exon. Domesday reveals that the 3 thegns holding 3 hides of Cranborne (nos. 16 and xxii) of the king in 1086, held them of Beorhtric son of Aelfgar T.R.E. Bricruit, who held 4 hides of Cerne Abbas of the abbot in 1086, held it likewise T.R.E. Tenants with English names are quite common on ecclesiastical land in 1086. Chetel held Fifhead St. Quintin (no. 133) of Shaftesbury Abbey. Algar and Bricruit appear among the Bishop of Salisbury’s tenants at Beaminster (no. 46). Chetel appears as a tenant of Glastonbury Abbey at Sturminster Newton (no. 63) and at Okeford Fitzpaine (no. 64), and Warmund held land at Buckland Newton (no. 65). Two widows are mentioned in connexion with ecclesiastical land, one at Piddletrenthide (no. 69) and one at Atrim (nos. 116 and lxiiii).

In contrast to the lay lands the possessions of the religious houses in Dorset suffered no major upset during the transition to Norman rule. Where the names of bishops or abbots are given, they are generally Norman, like Osmund de Seez, Bishop of Salisbury, Maurice, Bishop of London, and Geoffrey, Abbot of Tavistock. Various foreign ecclesiastics and religious houses had received small amounts of land. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, the king’s half-brother, had received Rampisham (no. 55) and Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, two small manors called Wintreburne (nos. 56, 57). The canons of Coutances also held a small manor called Winterborne Stickland (no. 142), the only land they had in England. Gilbert Maminot, Bishop of Lisieux, held four Dorset manors, amounting to 26 hides, and Maurice, Bishop of London, held ½ hide in Odeham (no. 62) and 1½ hide at Hinton Martell (no. 31) which belonged to the church of Wimborne. Another hide of land at Hinton, which had belonged to a priest T.R.E., was held in 1086 by the Bishop of Lisieux. The abbey of St. Stephen, Caen, had 35½ hides in Dorset, consisting of Frampton and Bincombe, which had belonged to Countess

50 See pp. 51–53.  
51 See p. 49.  
52 For a further discussion of ecclesiastical tenants and the question of thegnland, see pp. 39–40.
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Gytha and Earl Harold respectively. The sister house of Holy Trinity, Cacn, held the manor of Tarrant Launceston (no. 141) which was the gift of Queen Maud. The abbey of Montevilliers held Friar Waddon (no. 143), given to it by Hugh fitz Grip; the abbey of St. Wandrille held the churches of Bridport, Burton Bradstock, Whitchurch Canonicorum, and Wareham (nos. 123 and xviii, 124 and xx), and the abbey of Marmoutier held Piddlehinton (no. 168) of the Count of Mortain. According to the Geld Rolls the abbey of St. Leger, Préaux, held land in Dorset, and, although Domesday does not mention the fact, the land in question was probably the manor of Stour Provost (no. 231), held by Roger de Beaumont, whose father founded the two abbeys at Préaux.

Of the losses sustained by the English houses some dated from before 1066. Earl Harold had taken four manors from Shaftesbury Abbey, two of which were restored by King William in accordance with a writ of King Edward. Queen Edith, Earl Harold's sister, had held Sherborne (no. 37) but Bishop Aelfwold (1045/6-1058) had held it previously, and it belonged to the Bishop of Salisbury in 1086. It is possible that Queen Edith had held the manor on a life-lease. One hide at Sherborne had been held by Alward of King Edward T.R.E. sed prius erat de episcopatu. In 1086 it had reverted to the bishopric. Sometimes the churches had lost lands because they had been leased to thegns whose estates had passed to Norman lords. Wulfward White had held Pentridge (no. 66) of Glastonbury Abbey T.R.E., but in 1086 the manor was held by the king who had taken possession of most of Wulfward's lands. Clifton and Trill (no. 225) had at one time belonged to the Bishop of Sherborne, but were held T.R.E. by Eadnoth the staller and passed to Hugh, Earl of Chester, with the rest of Eadnoth's lands. Eadnoth had also bought South Perrott (no. 228) and Catsley (no. 229) from Bishop Aelfwold for his own lifetime, on condition that at his death they should revert to the church, but both these manors were held by Earl Hugh in 1086. Stock Gaylard (no. 269), which T.R.E. was held by Toli in pledge de terra Scireburne, had passed to William of Eu who received the rest of Toli's land. Attached to the manor of Silton, belonging to William of Falaise, was one hide which Wulfward White had bought from the Bishop of Exeter. Some losses, usually involving smaller amounts of land, were due to deliberate seizure for which Hugh fitz Grip, the former sheriff, was largely responsible. From Abbotsbury Abbey he had taken a hide at Abbotsbury (nos. 109 and lviii) and a virgate at Portesham (nos. 112 and lxix), which his wife retained by force. Tatton, which had belonged to Cerne Abbey T.R.E., was in 1086 held partly by Aiulf the chamberlain, then sheriff (no. 345), and partly by Hugh's wife (nos. 398 and cxxxi), and according to Exon. Domesday two other manors of this abbey, Bloxworth (nos. 79 and xlii) and Affpuddle (nos. 80 and xliii), had been devastated by Hugh. Farnham (no. 135), which T.R.E. belonged to Shaftesbury Abbey, was held in 1086 by Aiulf (no. 352) and Hugh's wife (nos. 396 and cxxix) and a virgate at Kingston (no. 134), belonging to the same abbey T.R.E., was held in 1086 by William of Briouze. Manasses held 3 virgates at Stallbridge (no. 42), belonging to Sherborne Abbey, which William the king's son had given him sine consensu episcopi et monachorum, and the two best hides of the manor of Horton (no. 117), belonging to Horton Abbey, had been taken into the king's forest of Wimborne.

The Exchequer text gives the hides in demesne on the ecclesiastical estates, though only rarely on lay estates, whereas Exon. Domesday regularly gives the hides in demesne and the hides held by the villani for both lay and ecclesiastical estates. It is

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54 Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum, i, no. 105.
55 Ibid. no. 149.
56 Ibid. no. 110.
57 Ibid. xii, 352.
58 See p. 141.
59 For Clifton and Trill, see p. 41.
60 Vide uxor eum vi detinet. The Abbotsbury entry has given rise to an error in V.C.H. Dorset, ii, 49, where vi ('by force') is translated as 'six.'
noticeable that the term ‘demesne’ is used in three distinct senses, to designate the portion of a manor held by the lord (the home farm) as opposed to that held by the *villani*; the demesne (in this sense) with the *terra villanorum*, as opposed to the land subinfeudated to knights or thegns; and lastly, a whole manor which was or should have been held by the lord himself, and not by a tenant. The manor of Stockland (nos. 106 and lxxx) was held of Milton Abbey by Hervey fitz Anger, but nevertheless was *de dominio monachorum ad victum et vestitum eorum*. Similarly the manor of Little Puddle (nos. 77 and xl), held of Cerne Abbey by William de monasteris, was *de propria terra ecclesie*, and the 3 hides at Poxwell (nos. 81 and xlv), held by Hugh’s wife of the same abbey, were *de dominica firma monachorum T.R.E.*. The last case seems to imply an encroachment on the part of Hugh’s wife. At *Cerneli* (no. 212) William held of the Count of Mortain ½ hide *que fuit de dominica firma CERNE T.R.E.*, which seems to be a similar use of ‘demesne’. Hampreston (no. 443), which Torchil, a king’s thegn, held in 1086, had been held by Schelin of the queen but *modo tenet rex in dominio*. It is probable that Schelin had held some of the queen’s manors at farm*63 in 1086 were in the king’s hand, and the use of ‘demesne’ in this context is very unusual. It may be that Torchil held the manor at farm in 1086 or for some service. *62 Other ecclesiastical tenants include Wadard, who held Rampisham of the Bishop of Bayeux, as well as land in other counties of the same lord, and who is mentioned by name in the Bayeux Tapestry.* *63 ‘The two manors of the Bishop of Coutances were held by Osbern. Domesday does not mention any tenants on the land of Gilbert Maminot, Bishop of Lisieux, but the Geld Rolls name Hugh Maminot as his tenant in connexion with land which can be identified with Tarrant Crawford and Preston (nos. 58, 59), and the bishop’s other two Dorset manors, Tarrant Keynes and Coombe Keynes, passed to Hugh Maminot’s daughter with the Wiltshire manor of Somerford Keynes.* *64 The Bishop of Salisbury had subinfeudated several manors. Robert held Up Cerne (no. 34), the wife of Hugh fitz Grip held Bardolfeston (no. 51), and Othold held Athelhampton (no. 52). *Cernel* (no. 50) was held by an unnamed woman, and it is worth noting that a manor of the same name (no. 153), belonging to the Count of Mortain, was also held by a woman (*quedam femina*). Hugh’s wife held Woodyates (no. 65) of Glastonbury Abbey. John held Leftisford (no. 73) of Cranborne Abbey, and Chetel held Fifehead St. Quintin (no. 133) of Shaftesbury Abbey. Bollo the priest held Shilvinghampton (nos. 113 and lx) of Cerne Abbey, and a hide at Atrim (nos. 116 and lxiii), the other hide of which was held by a widow. Aiulf the sheriff held *Cerne* (nos. 108 and lxviii) of the abbey of Milton, which T.R.E. was held by Edric, who could not be separated from the church with this land. Ulviet (Wulfgeat) held Colway (no. 68) of Glastonbury Abbey both T.R.E. and in 1086 and could not be separated from the church. According to Exon. Domesday Bristuin held Woodsford (nos. 82 and xlv) of Cerne Abbey at farm, although the Exchequer text does not mention his tenure. The Bishop of Salisbury’s manor of Lyme Regis (no. 36) was held by fishermen (* piscatores*) who rendered 15s. *ad pisces*, and Ower (nos. 105 and lxxix), belonging to Milton Abbey, was held by salt-workers (*salinarii*) who rendered 20s. a year. Burcombe (nos. 115 and lxii) was held by the *villani* of Abbotsbury Abbey.

The enfeoffment of knights was frequent on the ecclesiastical estates, especially in the case of the richer houses, that is, Sherborne and Glastonbury. At Alton Pancras (no. 33), belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury, Edward and Pain held 2½ hides each and at Sherborne (no. 37) the knights of the bishop held 22½ hides and included

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*61 See p. 119.
62 For the king’s thegns and their tenure, see p. 52.
63 Bayeux Tapestry, ed. F. M. Stenton, 21.
64 See pp. 60, 129.
Othold, Sinod, Ingelbert, Ralph, Walran, and the wife of Hugh. At Stalbridge (no. 42) Lambert held 2 hides, and at Beaminster (no. 46) the knights held 10 hides and a virgate. Two of them were obviously French (H. de Cartraï and Sinod) but the names Algar and Bricutuin show that two others were English. At Netherbury (no. 47) Tezelin had 5 hides, 3 virgates, William and Godfrey 2 hides each, and Serle 1½ hide. Walter held Buckham (no. 54) and two knights, Walter and William, held Chardstock (no. 49). Three knights, Godfrey, Osmar, and Elfric, held Bowood (no. 53), which three thegns held T.R.E. Two of these knights also must have been English. Of the Glastonbury manors Okeford Fitzpaine was held by knights, namely the wife of Hugh, who held 4 hides, and Alvred of Erpaignes and Chetel who held 2 hides each. Four thegns had held the manor T.R.E. At Stirminster Newton (no. 63) Walran held 6 hides, Roger 1 hide, and Chetel 1 hide, and at Buckland Newton (no. 65) the wife of Hugh had 7 hides, 1½ virgate, and Warmund 2 hides. A knight and a widow held 3 hides at Piddletrenthide (no. 69) belonging to the New Minster, Winchester.

The meaning of the term ‘thegnland’ which occurs in connexion with some ecclesiastical land is obscure. It does not seem to have been held by military service, although a French knight (miles francigenus) held 2 hides of thegnland at Nettlecombe (nos. 88 and 92). In some cases it seems to have been liable to some kind of service. At Cerne Abbas (nos. 76 and xxxix) Bricutuin held 4 hides of land, which he also held T.R.E. et non potuit reecedere ab ecclesia. Exon. Domesday records that the land was thegnland and that Bricutuin rendered 30s. to the church excepto servitio. A similar entry is that of Cranborne (nos. 16 and xxii), where 3 thegns held 3 hides of land (not specifically said to be thegnland) for which they rendered £3 excepto servitio. Exon. Domesday adds that they held the same land T.R.E. of Beorhtric and non poterant separari ab eo. It is not altogether clear from these entries whether the thegns both performed service and rendered money, or rendered money instead of doing service. Other evidence favours the latter interpretation. Durnford (Wilt.) was held T.R.E. by 3 Englishmen, two of whom paid 5s. while the third serviebat sicut taimus. At Winsford (Som.) there was ½ hide which 3 thegns held T.R.E. et serviebant preposito manerii per consuetudinem absque omni firma donante. If these thegns did not contribute to the farm because they performed some service, then presumably the Dorset thegns who paid money renders did not serve. The ½ hide attached to Winsford is entered twice, appearing again under the name of Robert de Odburville, who held it in 1086. According to the second entry the land was judged to be thegnland (modo diriatiocinata est in tainland). This second entry implies that the thegns rendered service in the capacity of foresters, and suggests that the thegnland was set aside for men serving in a ministerial capacity. But from other entries it is plain that the term could be used simply to describe land once held by thegns. At Loders (nos. 13 and ix) there were 2 hides of thegnland que non ibi pertinent, which 2 thegns held T.R.E. In the Geld Roll for Loders hundred (which consisted solely of the manor of Loders), it is stated that ii hide quas teneverunt tagnti tempore regis Edwardi sunt addite huic mansioni. There is no reason to suppose that these thegns owed either service or money to the manor of Loders. At Hinton a priest held a hide of thegnland T.R.E. et poterat ire quo volebat. This terminology does not suggest land owing a service to the holder of Hinton. In 1086 the land was in the king’s

63 Dom. Bh. (Rec. Com.), i. f. 65b; T.C.H. Wilts. ii. 81. There is a similar entry in Dorset relating to Tatton (nos. 345, 398 and cxxix). Part of Tatton had been held T.R.E. by a thegn of Cerne Abbey, who non poterat ab ea separari, while the other portion was held by 2 thegns of the same abbey for rent (prestitio).
64 Dom. Bh. (Rec. Com.), i. ff. 86b, 98b.
65 The statement that a manor owed service is in itself ambiguous. It could mean service like that described in the Winsford entries, or it could mean the rent in money or kind derived from the manor. When the Som. Domesday states, in enumerating the manors in Som. taken from the abbey of Glastonbury, that the church had lost the service (ecclesia servitium unde non habet, ecclesia servitium
demesne. Most of the thegns holding land of the ecclesiastical tenants in 1086 are not said to hold thegnland, and they were presumably just men with a thegn’s wergild. At Long Bredy (nos. 87 and 1) an English thegn (*teignus anglicus*) had a hide of land worth £3. Six thegns held 8½ hides at Sherborne (no. 37) and 2 thegns held 2½ hides at Stoke Abbott (no. 45). The thegn who held part of Farnham (no. 352) of Shaftesbury Abbey T.R.E. *et non poterat ab ea separari* must have been commended to the church and may have owed some service like that of the 3 thegns at Winsford. He is probably identical with Alwin, who held the other part of Farnham (nos. 396 and cxxix) of the abbey T.R.E. *et non poterat ab ea separari*. Two free Englishmen (*angli liberi*) held 4 hides at Handley (no. 125) of Shaftesbury Abbey. Three thegns held Bowood (no. 53) T.R.E., which was held by the same number of knights in 1086, 2 of them, Osmer and Elfric, apparently being English.

There are a few references to churches in the Dorset survey. Bristuard the priest held the churches of Bere Regis and Dorchester, with the tithes and 1 hide and 20 acres of land (nos. 144 and xiii). The church of Gillingham was given to Shaftesbury Abbey in exchange for a hide of land at Kingston (no. 134) in which Corfe Castle was to be built.68 The church of Winfrith Newburgh, with a virgate of land, and the churches of Puddletown, Chaldon, and Fleet, with 1½ hide of land, were held by Bollo the priest (nos. 145 and xvi, 145a and xix). The churches of Burton Bradstock, Bridport, and Whitchurch Canoniciorum belonged to the abbey of St. Wandrille (nos. 123 and xviii) and so did the church of Warcham (nos. 124 and xx). Another church in Wareham, probably the 11th-century church of St. Martin,69 and a chapel (ecclesiola) in Wimborne Minster belonged to Horton Abbey (no. 117). To Wimborne belonged 1½ hide and ½ virgate in Hinton (no. 31) which Bishop Maurice held in 1086. It is evident that this is not a comprehensive list of all the churches in Dorset in 1086. There must have been a Saxon church at Sherborne, and this is confirmed by the survival of a Saxon doorway in the west wall of the present building.70 As their names suggest there must also have been Saxon churches at Yetminster (no. 35), Charminster (no. 32), Beaminster (no. 46), which belonged to the Bishop of Salisbury, Iwerne Minster (no. 131), belonging to Shaftesbury Abbey, and Sturminster (no. 232) belonging to Roger de Beaumont. Three priests are recorded at Hinton (no. 31), two of whom still held land in 1086. One lived at Tarente. There was a priest at Church Knowle (no. 235) and another at Bleuford (no. 455), both of them being enumerated in conjunction with the peasants. Bristuard the priest and Bollo the priest have already been mentioned and Godric the priest occurs among the king’s thegns. Walter the deacon (*diaconus*) held Cernel (no. 147) as an almsman.

The most prosperous of the ecclesiastical landowners and after the king the wealthiest man in Dorset was the Bishop of Salisbury. The ancient see of Sherborne, founded by Ine in 705, and numbering Alhelm and Asser among its bishops, had been restricted to the county of Dorset since the reign of Edward the Elder.71 In 1058 Bishop Herman united the sees of Sherborne and Ramsbury and between 1075 and 1078 the episcopal seat was transferred to Salisbury.72 This amalgamation of Sherborne and Ramsbury explains the size of Bishop Osmund’s fief, which consisted of

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68 *castellum WARHAM* in Domesday, but later evidence indicates that Corfe Castle is meant: see p. 83.
69 G. Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early Eng.* (1925), ii. 484.
70 Ibid. 477-8.
72 W. Stubbs, *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, 35. The transfer was sanctioned by the Council of London in 1075 and the removal took place between that date and Herman’s death in 1078.
267 hides in Wiltshire, 8 hides in Somerset, and the two large manors of Sonning in Berkshire and Dunsden in Oxfordshire (assessed at 20 hides), with just under 100 hides in Dorset, where the monks of Sherborne held 119½ hides. In addition the bishop and the monks held between them about 40 carucates of land in Dorset which never paid geld. The original endowment of the Bishop of Sherborne seems to have been 300 hides. A letter from Bishop Aethelric to Aethelmaer, dating from the early 11th century, complains that he is not receiving ship-scot from 33 out of the 300 hides which his predecessors had for their diocese.74 He itemized the deficit as 1 hide at Bubbancumbe, 2 hides at Alton Pancras, 7 hides at Up Cerne, 6 hides at Clifton, 5 hides at Hewish, 2 hides at Trill, 1 hide at Wyllon, 5 hides at Buchaemature, 3 hides at Dibberford, and 1 hide at Peder. Alton Pancras and Up Cerne (nos. 33, 34) were both held by the bishop in 1086. Clifton Maybank and Trill (no. 223) were held by Earl Hugh as the successor of Eadnoth the staller. Before the Conquest Eadnoth had bought two manors, Catsley and South Perrott (nos. 228, 229), of Bishop Aelfwold, on condition that at his death the manors should revert to the church; Earl Hugh, however, held them in 1086. It seems possible that South Perrott is the Peder of Bishop Aethelric's letter, but this has been disputed.75 Dibberford lies in Dorset, but does not appear in the Dorset survey.76

Sherborne was originally a house of secular canons, but Bishop Wulfisige (992–1001) expelled the clerks and replaced them by monks.77 A dubious charter of Aethelred II, dated 998,78 confirms to the church the manors of Bradford Abbas, Over Compton, Oborne, Stalbridge, Stalbridge Weston, Thornford, and Lyme Regis, all of which, with the exception of Lyme, were de victu monachorum Seireburne in 1086. Lyme was held by the Bishop of Salisbury in 1086. It had never paid geld and was held by an unspecified number of fishermen who rendered 15s. for the fish (ad piscis). The bishop had a house there worth 6d. In a charter dated 774 Cynewulf, King of the West Saxons, gave Lyme to the church of Sherborne for a salt-pan.79 Bradford Abbas and Stalbridge were given to the church by Aethelstan80 and Oborne by Edgar.81 Aethelstan’s charters give the extent of Bradford as 10 hides and of Stalbridge Weston as 8 hides and these reckonings agree with the Domesday assessment of the manors, but in Aethelred’s confirmation charter Bradford is reckoned as 7 hides and Stalbridge Weston as five. In Edgar’s charter Oborne is reckoned as 5 hides, as in Domesday, but in the confirmation charter it is reckoned as ten. Eadred is supposed to have given 8 cassati in Thornford to Wulfisige II in 951, with a reversion to the church.82 Thornford was reckoned as 15 cassati in the confirmation charter and in Domesday was assessed at 8 hides. Another charter of Aethelred II, dated 1014, gave 13 hides in Corscombe to Sherborne,83 and in 1035 Cnut

71 Poterne, Cannings, Ramsbury, and Salisbury (Wilt.), and Sonning (Berks.) were the endowment of the Bp. of Ramsbury.
72 F. E. Harmer, *Anglo-Saxon Writs*, no. 63 (dated 1001/2–1009/12), where it is pointed out that the Bp. of Salisbury held 3 hundreds in Dorset, Yetminster, Beaminster, and Sherborne.
73 For the alternative identifications of Peder, see Harmer, op. cit. 456. The Domesday form of the name S. Perrott is Pedret.
74 Dibberford lay in Dorset in 1252, when it was held by Grece de Muergos; there is no evidence that it belonged to the Bp. of Salisbury at that date: Bk. of Fees, 1267.
75 Stenton, *Anglo-Saxon Eng.*, 450. Stevenson seems to accept this charter (E.I.R. xxix. 680), but Miss Harmer (*Anglo-Saxon Writs*, 485) does not regard it as genuine.
76 Cart. Sax. no. 224. Stenton accepts it as a genuine charter: E.I.R. xxxiii. 443 n. Although no salt-pans or salt-workers are recorded at the Bp. of Salisbury’s manor of Lyme, there were 13 salt-workers at the manor of Colway (no. 68) held by the abbey of Glastonbury, and 14 salt-workers at the manor of Lyme held by William Belet (no. 504).
77 *Cart. Sax.* nos. 695, 696. Stevenson appears to accept them as genuine (*Asset, Life of King Alfred*, ed. W. H. Stevenson, 148 n.). *Cart. Sax.* no. 695 calls Sherborne a monasterium, but this could mean a minster.
78 A. J. Robertson, *Anglo-Saxon Charters*, no. 1; *Cart. Sax.* no. 1308.
79 *Cart. Sax.* no. 894. The phrase ad refectionem familie Sceireburnum eccleise suggests a community, and Eadred styles himself Occidentalium Saxorum rex, whereas his normal style is rex Anglorum. Stevenson regards this charter as ‘doubtful or spurious’: E.I.R. xxix. 692 n.
80 *Cod. Dipl.* no. 1309. Both Miss Harmer (*Anglo-Saxon Writs*, 553) and Miss Robertson (*Anglo-Saxon Charters*, 387) seem to accept it as genuine.
gave 16 manse in the same place to the monastery. In 1086 Corscombe (no. 44) was assessed at 10 hides less a virgate.

The last five manors entered in the bishop's fief are preceded by the heading Has terras que subterscribuntur habet episcopus pro excambio de Scipeleia. He also held Chaddenwick in Mere (Wilts.) in exchange for Scipeleia. There is no indication where Scipeleia was or to whom the exchanged manors had belonged. The Dorset manors amount to over 20 hides and Chaddenwick is assessed at 5 hides, so Scipeleia should have been a sizeable manor. This consideration eliminates Shipley in Yorkshire, assessed at 3 carucates, and Shipley in Derbyshire, assessed at 2 carucates. William of Briouze held a manor called Shipley in Sussex, but the fact emerges only obliquely in the account of Fulking and this Shipley is omitted from the Sussex Domesday. No other manor of this name occurs in Domesday and the exchange remains a mystery.

If Sherborne was the largest of the Dorset monasteries, the smallest was Horton, a poorly endowed little house with only the manor of Horton (no. 117) in Dorset and 3 hides in Devon, a total of 10 hides in all. It may conveniently be discussed here since in 1122 it was amalgamated with Sherborne and became a cell of that abbey. It seems to have been founded between 1033, when Cnut gave 7 manse in Horton to his minister Bovi, and 1061, when Edward the Confessor freed the monks of Horton from all duties except gold, the repair of fortifications, and the building of bridges. According to William of Malmesbury Horton was founded by Ordulf son of Ordgar, who also founded Tavistock Abbey, but he is last recorded in 1068. It has been noted that Littleham (Devon), belonging to Horton Abbey in 1086, had been given by Edward to his minister Ordgar in 1042, and suggested that this Ordgar was a descendant of Ordulf son of Ordgar and that the founder of Horton Abbey was a member of the same family. William of Malmesbury stated that the land which Ordulf left to Horton Abbey was seized by the Abbot of Tavistock, and in 1086 the abbey of Horton was claiming the manor of Antony (Cornw.) from Tavistock Abbey.

The largest nunnery in Dorset, and indeed in the whole of England, was Shaftesbury, which possessed about 360 hides, including 172 hides in Wilts, 161 hides in Dorset, the manor of Falcheham (Suss.), and 10 hides in Somerset. It was founded by King Alfred, whose daughter Aethelgifu was its first abbess. Alfred left her a bequest of 100 hides of which 40 hides were at Donhead St. Andrew (Wilts.) and Compton Abbas, 20 hides at Handley and Gussage St. Andrew, 10 at Tarrant, 15 at Iwerne Minster, and 15 at Fontmell Magna, all in Dorset. All these manors were in the possession of the abbey in 1086. Donhead St. Andrew was assessed at 40 hides, Compton Abbas at 10, and Iwerne Minster at 18, but the other hidages were the same as in Alfred's bequest. With the exception of Donhead St. Andrew these manors comprised the Domesday hundreds of Sexpene and Handley (later amalgamated under the name Sixpenny Handley). According to two charters preserved in the abbey's cartulary Mapperton (no. 137) was given by Edmund to Eadric the caldorman in 943, when it was reckoned

84 Cod. Dipl. no. 1322.
86 Ibid. f. 277b.
87 Ibid. f. 29b. Round suggested that Shipley (Suss.) was included in William of Briouze's manor of Thakeham, assessed at 20 hides and 3 virgates: V.C.H. Sussex, i, 440 n.
88 Regesta Regum Anglo-Normanorum, ii, no. 1325.
89 Cod. Dipl. no. 1318. Miss Harmer (Anglo-Saxon Charters, 576) seems to accept it as genuine. Urk, who attests it, was the founder of Abbotsbury.
90 Cod. Dipl. no. 1341: Robertson, Anglo-Saxon Charters, no. cxv. Miss Robertson points out that this charter, which is incomplete, is almost identical with one granted by Aethelberht, King of Wessex, to Sherborne in 864.
91 Wm. of Malmesbury, Gesta Pontificum Anglorum (Rolls Ser.), 203.
93 Dom. Bk. (Rec. Com.), i, f. 121.
94 Kilmington (Som.) was given to the abbey by Serle of Burcy when his daughter became a nun there: Dom. Bk. (Rec. Com.), i, f. 98.
95 Asser, Life of King Alfred, 85.
96 Cart. Sax. no. 531; Cod. Dipl. no. 310; Robertson, Anglo-Saxon Charters, no. xiii.
as 11 manse,\(^7\) and Hinton St. Mary (Hamtune) (no. 126) was given by Edmund to Wulfgar in 944, when it was reckoned as 5 manse.\(^8\) Mapperton was assessed at 11 hides in 1086 and Hinton St. Mary at eight. Another charter of Edmund, dated 942, concerns the manor of Cheselbourne. According to this charter Edmund restored 7 manse of land at Cheselbourne to Wynfaed, a religious woman, with an additional grant of 8 manse in the same place.\(^9\) According to Domesday Cheselbourne was one of the manors taken by Earl Harold from the abbey and restored by King William in accordance with a writ of King Edward. It was then assessed at 16 hides. Earl Harold had also taken another manor, Pidele, from the abbey, which was not returned and was held by the Count of Mortain in 1086. According to a charter in the abbey’s cartulary Edgar in 966 restored to the church 10 cassati of land at Uppidelen, which had originally been given by Wynfaed, described as his grandmother (avca), whose charter had been lost through carelessness.\(^1\) Of the four manors called Pidele held in 1086 by the Count of Mortain, only one, Piddlehinton (no. 168), assessed at 10 hides, is large enough to be identifiable with Uppidelen. It had been held T.R.E. by two thegns pro ii maneriiis, and it is not said ever to have belonged to Shaftesbury Abbey. Uppidelen has in fact been identified as part of Piddletrenthide (no. 60),\(^2\) held T.R.E. by Almar and Alverd of King Edward, which belonged in 1086 to the New Minster, Winchester. Neither Pidele (whether it be identified with Piddlehinton or Piddletrenthide) nor Melcombe (no. 30) was ever returned to the abbey, but half the hide in Farnham (no. 135), taken from the abbey by Aiulf and the wife of Hugh, was returned. Aiulf the chamberlain restored it to the abbey when his daughter became a nun there, and added the manor of Blandford (no. 336) for the soul of his wife. Drew of Montacute’s daughter also became a nun at Shaftesbury, and on this occasion he gave to the abbey his manor of Nyland (no. 150).\(^3\)

Apart from the two great houses of Sherborne and Shaftesbury the Dorset abbeys were quite small. Cerne Abbey was the foundation of Aethelmaer son of Aethelweard, patron of Aelfric the homilist. Aelfric was responsible for teaching at Cerne, and later became Abbot of Eynsham. Aethelmaer has been identified with the earl of the western provinces to whom Bishop Aethelric addressed his complaint about ship-scot mentioned above.\(^4\) His foundation charter of 987 gave to the abbey Cerne Abbas itself, with 10 manse in Winterborne, the two manors of Littlebredy and Long Bredy, reckoned at 12 and 16 manse respectively, and 3 manse in Renscombe. Leofric the clerk of Poxwell gave Poxwell, and Aelfrith, a relative of Aethelmaer, gave 4 cassati at Puddle. Aelfwald gave 5 manse at Bloxworth. All these manors belonged to the abbey in 1086. Winterborne Abbas was still assessed at 10 hides, Littlebredy and Long Bredy were assessed at 11 and 9 hides respectively, and Renscombe at 5 hides, 1 virgate. Poxwell was a manor of 6 hides and Bloxworth of five and a half. Two manors called Puddle were

\(^{7}\) Cart. Sax. no. 781. Eadric minister attests nos. 763, 765, and 767, and no. 769 is in grant to Eadric cassallus, dated 942, of Beechington (Wilts.) by Edmund, which Stevenson considered ‘may be genuine’: Asser, Life of King Alfred, 255. Eadric attests Cart. Sax. no. 775 (dated 942) as doc.

\(^{8}\) Cart. Sax. no. 793. For the identification of Hinton with Hinton St. Mary, see A. Fægersten, Place-Names of Dorset, 44, and n.

\(^{9}\) Cart. Sax. no. 775. Two charters of Aethelred I are preserved, granting 7 manse of land at Cheselbourne to Earl Aelfstan: Cart. Sax. nos. 525, 526. One is printed in Robertson, Anglo-Saxon Charters, xii. Stevenson regarded no. 525 as doubtful or spurious: E.H.R., xxix. 602 n., 658 n. Crut gave 16 hides at Cheselbourne to Agemund in 1019: Cod. Dipl. no. 730. These 3 charters and that of Edmund are discussed in Robertson, Anglo-Saxon Charters, 281-2.

\(^{1}\) Cart. Sax. no. 1186. The Wynfaed of this charter may be the same woman as the Wynfaed of Edmund’s charter relating to Cheselbourne. The Wynfaed who received the grant of Cheselbourne has been identified with the woman who bequeathed Chinnock (Som.) to the abbey c. 950: D. Whitelock, Anglo-Saxon Wills, no. iii and nn.; cf. Robertson, Anglo-Saxon Charters, 379-80.


\(^{3}\) Regesta Regnum Anglo-Normanorum, ii. 346-7.

\(^{4}\) See p. 41. For the identification, see Robertson, Anglo-Saxon Charters, 386-7; Whitelock, Anglo-Saxon Wills, 144-5; Harmer, Anglo-Saxon Wills, 553.

\(^{5}\) Cod. Dipl. no. 636. Dr. Whitelock (Anglo-Saxon Wills, 145) seems to accept it as genuine.
held by the abbey in 1086, Affpuddle assessed at 9 hides, and Little Puddle assessed at two and a half. In all Cerne Abbey had 121½ hides in 1086, all in Dorset.

Milton Abbey had 120½ hides in Dorset and two manors in Glanvilles Wootton (nos. 284, 285) had also belonged to this abbey T.R.E. Its register was destroyed by fire in 1309, but there are in existence two versions of a charter attributed to Athelstan, one in Latin and the other in English. If these documents represent a genuine charter of Athelstan, he gave to the church 26 hides at Milborne, 5 at Woolland, three at the mouth of the Frome 'on the island, two on sea and one on land, that is to say at Ower', 3 at Clyffe, 3½ at Lyscombe, 1 at Burleston, 1 at Little Puddle, 5 at Cattistock, 6 at Compton, 2 at Whitcombe, 5 at Osmington, and 6 at Holworth. In addition, he gave 30 hides at Sydling St. Nicholas for victuals, 2 hides at Chelmington and 6 at Hillfield, 10 hides at Ereccombe 'to timberland', and a weir on the Avon at Twynham, with 12 acres to support it. With the exception of Chelmington and Hillfield these lands all belonged to the abbey in 1086. Milborne was presumably Milton Abbas itself, assessed at 24 hides. Woolland in 1086 was still assessed at 5 hides and Ower at 3, but the assessments of the other manors had changed from the earlier reckonings. Clyffe was assessed at 2 hides, Lyscombe at 3, Burleston (Puddle Burston) at 3, Little Puddle at 2, Cattistock at 10, Compton at 5, Whitcombe at 6, Osmington at 10, and Holworth at five. Sydling St. Nicholas was assessed at 29 hides. Ereccombe appears in Domesday as Ertacomestoc (nos. 106 and lxxx), and can be identified as Stockland (Devon), which lay in Dorset at that date. In 1086 it was worth £9 and fuit semper de dominio monachorum ad victum et vestum eorum. The abbey held 12 acres on the Avon in 1086 and there had once been a fishery there. Since it is known that in 964 Edgar expelled the clerks from Milton Abbey and replaced them with monks under Abbot Cynneward, Athelstan's grant, if genuine, must have been made to a community of clerks.

Abbotsbury Abbey, with 75 hides in Dorset, was founded by Urk, who had been a housecarl of both Cnut and Edward the Confessor, and his wife Tole. In 1024 Urk received 7 manse in Portesham from Cnut, and in 1044 5 perticas in Abbott's Wootton from Edward the Confessor. Both these manors belonged to the abbey in 1086, when Portesham was assessed at 12 hides and Abbott's Wootton at two and a half. In a writ dating from between 1053 and 1058 Edward the Confessor commanded that his housecarl Urk should have his shore, with right of wreck. This is presumably a reference to Chesil Beach. A second writ of Edward, dating from between 1058 and 1066, gives permission to his mann Tole, Urk's widow, to bequeath her land to the abbey of Abbotsbury, which he takes under his protection. One of the manors which the abbey derived from Tole must have been Tolpuddle, which bears her name. William I issued two writs concerning the land and rights of the abbey, both addressed to Hugh fitz Grip, whose encroachments on the land of this and other abbey have already been mentioned.
Cranborne Abbey was poorly endowed, having only 21 hides in Dorset and the same number in Wiltshire. Hugh fitz Grip gave to this abbey a piece of land in Gillingham, which he received from the king's farm, and 1 hide at Orchard (nos. 422 and 1231) pro anima sua. The manor of Cranborne belonged to the king in 1086, having been one of the manors which passed to Queen Maud from Beorhtric son of Aelfgar. When Robert fitz Hamon received the land which had once belonged to Beorhtric, he became the patron of Cranborne Abbey, and in 1102 made it a cell of Tewkesbury.

Of the houses not situated in Dorset but holding land there, the most important was the abbey of Glastonbury, the richest house in England. The 52 hides held by the abbey in Dorset were only a fraction of its huge fief, totalling about 800 hides. The largest manors of the abbey in Dorset were Sturminster Newton and Buckland Newton. Each of these manors was the head of a hundred, and the two hundreds themselves were later amalgamated to form Buckland Newton hundred. Sturminster Newton had been bequeathed by Alfred to his younger son Athelweard, and according to a charter preserved in the Glastonbury cartulary it was given to the abbey by Edgar in 968. Among the other religious houses with land in Dorset were the New Minster at Winchester (Hyde Abbey), with Piddletrenthide (no. 69) which had belonged to Roger Arundel; Athelney Abbey, which held Purse Caundle by an exchange with the Count of Mortain, who received Bishopston (Montacute) in return; Tavistock Abbey, with two small manors totalling 5 hides; and Wilton Abbey with Didlington and Philipston (Winburne).

The land of the king's almsmen follows the account of the bishops' and abbots' land. Bristuard the priest held the churches of Dorchester and Bere Regis (nos. 144 and 133) with their tithes and 1 hide, 20 acres, of land. Bollo the priest held the churches of Winfrith Newburgh, with a virgate of land, and the churches of Puddletown, Chaldon, and Fleet, with 1½ hide of land (nos. 145a and 16, 145b and 18). He held land as a king's thegn as well, and was a tenant of Abbotsbury Abbey at Atrim. Walter the deacon (diaconus) held Cerneil (no. 147), and Bernard held of him. But the most important of the king's almsmen was Rainbald (Regenbald) the priest, who held the manor of Pulham (no. 146). He is undoubtedly to be identified as Rainbald of Cirencester, who held the post, if not the name, of chancellor under Edward the Confessor. He is called Rainbald canceler in the Herefordshire survey. He had held Pulham T.R.E., assessed at 10 hides. William I confirmed his lands to him, and in 1086 he held 67 hides in 5 counties, besides 8 carucates in Somerset. Some of this land had belonged to him T.R.E. and he had obtained some of it after the Conquest.

In 1086 the greatest lay landowner in Dorset after the king was Robert, Count of Mortain, the king's half-brother, with 190 hides. His Dorset lands were a mere appendage of his vast estates in Cornwall, where he held virtually the whole county. He was probably the richest man in England apart from the king, with lands scattered in many areas, particularly the south-west, Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, and Sussex.

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15 There is a tradition that the abbeys of Tewkesbury and Cranborne were founded by Aethelward, said to be the grandfather of Beorhtric: Dugdale, Mon. iv. 355; V.C.H. Dorset ii. 79.
16 Select Eng. Hist. Doc. ed. F. E. Harmer, 17. For the identification, see A. Fagersten, Place-Names of Dorset, 47.
18 He is called Rainbald of Cirencester in the account of Berks: Dom. Bl. (Rec. Com.), i. f. 63. In 1130 Alfred of Lincoln paid 60 silver marks to have the manor of Pulham de honore Cirecestre: Pipe R. 1130 (Rec. Com.), 16.
19 Dom. Bl. (Rec. Com.), i. f. 185b.
20 Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum, i. no. 19.
21 For a full account of Rainbald, see Round, Feudal Eng. 421-30.
In all, he held over 790 manors in 20 counties. One of his Dorset manors, Piddlehinton, had apparently belonged to his wife, Maud. He derived his lands from a number of small thegns, but Ednar, who held his more important manors in Dorset, seems to have been a man of considerable wealth. He is probably identical with the Edmer who held land in Somerset and Devon which later passed to the count, and possibly identical with Edmer *attilte* or *attule* who held land in Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and Berkshire which belonged to the Count of Mortain in 1086. Count Alan, lord of Richmond in Yorkshire, held the 15-hide manor of Dewlish in Dorset. He held no other land in the area, and his possession of this solitary manor is rendered more inexplicable by the fact that it had formerly belonged to Beorhtric son of Aelfgar, whose lands generally passed to Queen Maud. Hugh, Earl of Chester, held 35 hides in Dorset in consequence of his acquisition of the lands of Eadnoth the staller, who had held all but two of the Dorset manors held by Earl Hugh in 1086. Aubrey de Couci, sometime Earl of Northumbria, had held Gussage St. Michael in Dorset which in 1086 was in the king’s hand. He had held several manors in Wiltshire and Gussage appears in the Wiltshire survey with the rest of his land. The Countess of Boulogne held 3 manors in Dorset, Winterborne Monkton, Bockhampton, and Swanage, all of which had been held by Wulfgifu T.R.E. The Geld Roll for *Ailecesc知道* hundred refers to the tenure by Count Eustace (of Boulogne) of a manor which can only be Swanage.

The wife of Hugh fitz Grip held 116 hides in Dorset and 3 hides at Damerham (Hants), the latter as tenant of Glastonbury Abbey. Her name is not recorded in Domesday, but in an *inspeximus* of Philip IV, dated 1305, concerning the land of the abbey of Montevilliers, there is a charter by which *Hadwidis, filia Nicolai de Bascel-villa, uxor Hugonis de Varhan (Wareham) filii Griponis*, gave the manor of Waddon to the abbey. Friar Waddon (no. 143) belonged to this abbey in 1086 by the gift of Hugh fitz Grip. It seems likely that the charter is genuine, and that Hugh’s wife was Hadwidis or Hawise de Bascelville. Hugh fitz Grip, late Sheriff of Dorset, had held 18½ hides of the queen, which had reverted to the king. The Domesday survey itself supplies most of what is known about him, but two writs, both concerning the land of Abbotsbury Abbey, are addressed to him as sheriff. Three Dorset abbeys, Shaftesbury, Abbotsbury, and Cerne, had suffered losses at his hands, and he seems to have been responsible for the devastation of the Dorset boroughs. He also appropriated a virgate of William of moyon’s manor of Winterborne Houghton (nos. 275 and lxxxv) and gave to Erictzin the manor of Little Waddon (no. 460) in exchange for a manor worth twice as much. He was dead by 1084, since Aulf the chamberlain appears as sheriff both in the Geld Rolls and in Domesday. The wife of Hugh held 28 hides as a mesne tenant, 6 hides of the Bishop of Salisbury, 15 hides of Glastonbury Abbey (excluding Damerham), a piece of land in Purbeck of William of Briouze, and Ailwood (no. 482) of Swain.

Aulf the chamberlain held just over 55 hides in Dorset, 6 in Wiltshire, and 10 in Berkshire. *Chirce* (no. 351) belonged to him as long as he was sheriff (quando erit vicecomes) and Lulworth (no. 350) had belonged to Alfred, the Saxon sheriff. Aulf’s largest manor, Wootton Fitzpaine (no. 347), was held T.R.E. by Beorhtsige, a thegn of King Edward (miles regis Edwaerd). None of his other Saxon predecessors was a man of any importance. By 1091 Aulf was Sheriff of Somerset, and held both offices in the

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23 See p. 130.
24 See pp. 31–32.
26 See pp. 136, 137.
28 Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum, i, nos. 109, 205.
29 Eyton (Key to Domesday: Dorset, 141–2) identified this manor as Marshwood, Fagersten (Place-Names of Dorset, 268) as Wootton Fitzpaine.
reign of Henry I, perhaps until about 1120. He may have been alive in 1130, since he appears in the Pipe Roll for that year. A daughter of his became a nun at Shaftesbury, whereupon he returned to that abbey the part of Farnham (no. 352) which he held in 1086 but which had belonged to the abbey T.R.E. Ailulf's brother, Humphrey the chamberlain, held just over 10 hides in Dorset. He held land in 8 counties, and seems to have been a protégé of Queen Maud. In Surrey he held the manor of Combe whose previous owner, a woman, placed herself under the queen's protection and two of his manors in Gloucestershire had been given to him by the queen. Queen Maud presumably gave him his two manors at Edmondsham (nos. 353, 354) since she had held the remaining portion of this vill herself (nos. 18 and xxiv). Eddeva, who held one of these two manors, is probably to be identified with the widow mentioned in the Geld Roll for Albrethesberhe hundred, who held a hide at farm of Humphrey the chamberlain which did not pay geld because Ailulfus dicit reginam perdonasse pro anima Ricardi filii sui. Humphrey seems to have held some official position in East Anglia under William Rufus, either as sheriff or as local justiciar. William of Eu held 90 hides in Dorset. Over half of his entire fief (consisting of 336 hides in eight counties) lay in Wiltshire and Dorset. His lands were derived largely from Aelfstan of Boscombe, who held 36 hides in Dorset, and Toli, who, though less wealthy than Aelfstan, held a considerable amount of land in Dorset and the south-west. William's father, Count Robert, held land in Essex and Huntingdon, but the bulk of his fief lay in Sussex. The mother of William of Eu occurs once in the Dorset Geld Rolls, holding a manor which can only be Crichel (no. 266) which her son held in 1086. Eyton suggested that William's mother was a relative of Ralph de Limesi, who had once held land in Dorset and Gloucestershire which belonged to William in 1086. In Dorset Ralph de Limesi had held Blandford St. Mary (no. 261) and in Gloucestershire 34 carucates of the honor of Strigoil (later Chepstow) and several manors. William of Eu was a rich and powerful baron but he did not retain his position long. In 1088 he took part in the rebellion against William Rufus, and in 1094 was involved in the plot against the king's life. In 1096 he was unable to clear himself of a charge of treason, and in consequence was blinded and mutilated, probably dying soon afterwards. His steward, William de Aldrie, was involved in his downfall and hanged. He held land of William of Eu in Wiltshire, and in the Dorset Geld Rolls appears as the holder of a manor which is probably Blandford (no. 261).

Roger Arundel held a considerable amount of land in the south-west which later formed the honor of Powerstock. He had 65 hides in Dorset and 78½ in Somerset, most of which he derived from two English thegns, Aethelfrith and Aelmer. He had at one time held the 30-hide manor of Piddletrenthide (no. 69) which in 1086 belonged to the New Minster, Winchester. Roger's surname appears to be a corruption of l'hirondelle, and has no connexion with Arundel in Sussex. As Roger Derundel he witnessed a charter to the Bishop of Wells in 1068, but is otherwise unknown. A much more famous figure was Roger de Beaumont, who held 47½ hides in Dorset and the manor of

33 Ibid. f. 176.
34 Regesta Regum Anglo-Normanorum, i, p. xxv.
35 See pp. 128, 139.
36 Eyton, Key to Domesday: Dorset, 76; Eyton, Domesday Studies: Som., i, 64.
38 Anglo-Saxon Chron., ed. D. Whitehead and others, 173; Ordinicus Vitalis, Hist. Ecc., ed. A. Le Prévost, iii. 411. According to the Chron. the accusation was brought by Geoffrey Binaud. Ordéric says that the accuser was Earl Hugh, whose sister William had married. Le Prévost calls William the Count of Eu, but Dr. Whitehead rejects this.
39 Eyton, Domesday Studies: Som. i. 62–63.
40 Regesta Regum Anglo-Normanorum, i, no. 23.
Dorsington (Glos.), assessed at 10 hides. Eyton remarked that ‘the appearance of this name on any page of Domesday is a marvel’ since Roger must have been of an advanced age in 1086. He was the son of Humphrey de Viesles, who died before 1047. Roger furnished 60 ships for the invasion of England, but was already too old to fight in the battle of Hastings, and was represented by his elder son Robert. Nevertheless, Roger remained active throughout his long life. As late as 1090 he supported his son Robert in a quarrel with the Duke of Normandy and about 1095 he entered the monastery of St. Pierre, Préaux, where he died as a monk, some years later (post aliquot annos (sic) conversionis suae bono fine quiēvit).

Some of the men holding smaller amounts of land in Dorset were powerful barons in neighbouring counties. Edward of Salisbury, who held two manors assessed at 38 hides in Dorset, was Sheriff of Wiltshire, where he held 193 hides. Much of his land in 8 counties, including his Dorset manors, had belonged to the English lady Wulfwynn. Waleran the huntsman (renator), who held 38 hides in Dorset, had extensive lands in Wiltshire also. One of his Domesday manors, Church Knowle (no. 308), was given to him by William fitz Osbern. Robert fitz Gerold held 22 hides in Dorset and 55 in Wiltshire. Ernulf of Hesdin, a Fleming from the Pas de Calais, had land in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, as well as his 15 hides in Dorset. William of Moyon, Sheriff of Somerset, had 36 hides in Dorset, and 75 in Somerset, including the manor of Dunster, where he built his castle. Turstin fitz Rolf, another Somerset landowner, held 11 hides in Dorset. He is perhaps to be identified with Turstin son of Rollo, who is said to have borne the Norman banner at Hastings. Two other Somerset barons, Serle of Burcy and William of Falaise, had 13 hides each in Dorset. William of Falaise was Serle’s son-in-law, having married his daughter Geva. Another of Serle’s daughters was a nun at Shaftesbury. Walter or Walscin of Douai, whose lands lay mainly in Devon, held 10 hides in Dorset, and Walter de Claville, who had 13 hides in Dorset, also held land in Devon. Unlike the foregoing barons, the bulk of the land of William of Briouze lay at a distance, in Sussex, where he had over 400 hides. His 26 hides in Dorset were an insignificant part of his fief, later known as the honor of Bramber. A less important person was William of Ecous, who held 11 hides in Dorset, and also held land at Caerleon, then part of Herefordshire. Most of his land lay in East Anglia and Essex. Hugh de St. Quintin, who had 14 1/2 hides in Dorset, held 3 manors in Essex, and was a tenant of Hugh de Port in Hampshire. Hugh de Boscherbert who held 11 1/2 hides, is unknown outside Dorset, but appears also as a tenant of the wife of Hugh fitz Grip.

Some men who held isolated manors had received the estates of Englishmen whose lands were scattered over several shires. Baldwin of Exeter, Sheriff of Devon, held Iwerne Courtney (no. 316) as a result of his acquisition of the lands of Seward, who held this manor T.R.E. and appears as a predecessor of Baldwin in Devon and Somerset. It acquired its alternative name Shroton (i.e. sheriff’s town) from Baldwin. The predecessor of Alvred of Epaignes at Turnworth (no. 319) was Alwi, whose lands in Devon and Somerset had also passed to Alvred. Exon. Domesday for these two counties

42 Eyton, Key to Domesday: Dorset, 76.
44 History, xxviii. 136.
45 Ordericus Vitalis, Hist. Eccl. iii. 336-44.
46 Ibid. 426-7.
49 Ordericus Vitalis, Hist. Eccl. ii. 147.
Banneson. Trasmund, Osbern Giffard's predecessor at Hill (no. 318), had held one of his manors in Wiltshire also, and Matthew de Moretania's predecessor at Milborne St. Andrew and Owermoigne (nos. 320, 321) was John, who had previously held some of Matthew's land in Gloucestershire and Somerset. In the Exon. Domesday for Somerset he is called John the Dane. Strang the Dane held another of Matthew's Gloucestershire manors, and Torchil (another Danish name) appears as his predecessor in Somerset. The acquisition of the scattered land of an English thegn does not always account for the possession of these solitary manors. Hugh de Port's55 manor of Compton Valence (no. 357) was held by Bundi, who does not appear as his predecessor elsewhere, and the manor of Corton (no. 238), belonging to Roger de Courseulles,56 was held by two unnamed thegns T.R.E. Berenger Giffard's predecessor at Bredy (no. 317), Harding, did not hold either of his two Wiltshire manors.

Subinfeudation had reached a considerable extent in 1086, especially on the larger estates. Both the Count of Mortain and the wife of Hugh fitz Grip had subinfeudated about two-thirds of their land in Dorset. Ernulf of Hesdin and Turstin fitz Rolf also had subinfeudated about two-thirds of their land, and William of Eu retained only about a quarter of his land in demesne. Earl Hugh and William of Briouze, whose chief possessions lay at some distance from Dorset, had subinfeudated all or virtually all their land, but William of Ecouis, whose land lay mainly in Norfolk, had retained all his Dorset manors in demesne. Roger Arundel and William of Moyon each held about half their land in Dorset in demesne. Roger de Beaumont, Robert fitz Gerald, and Aulf the chamberlain57 had retained the greater part of their land in demesne, and William of Falaise and Walter de Claville had so retained virtually all their Dorset manors. Some of this subinfeudated land was held by English tenants. Eddeva (Eadgifu) held Edmondsham (no. 354) of Humphrey the chamberlain, and Alwin (Aelfwine) held Stourton Caundle (no. 219) of the Count of Mortain. Beulf (Beowulf), who held Church Knowle (no. 308) of Waleran the huntsman, must have been English. It would appear from the Geld Rolls that other Englishmen had being holding land of Norman lords.58 Most of the mesne tenants, however, were French. The Exchequer text does not as a rule mention their surnames, and Exon. Domesday, which usually does, only covers one-fifth of the manors in Dorset. In the case of lands not covered by Exon. Domesday it is sometimes possible to identify tenants in Dorset with men holding of the same lord in other counties. Vitalis, who held the single Dorset manor of Roger de Courseulles, is probably the same Vitalis who held land of Roger de Courseulles in Somerset. Urse, who held two manors in Dorset of Ernulf of Hesdin, held one of his Wiltshire manors too. Bernard, who held two Dorset manors of Turstin fitz Rolf, is probably to be identified with Bernard Pauncevolt, who held land of Turstin in Somerset and Gloucestershire, and was a tenant-in-chief in Hampshire and Wiltshire. Exon. Domesday for Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall supplies surnames for some of the tenants of the Count of Mortain, and some of the men holding land of the count in Dorset can tentatively be identified with men holding land of the count in these other South-western counties. Ansger, who held four Dorset manors of the count, may be identified with Ansger Breto or Brito who was a tenant of the count in Somerset and Devon. Malger, who held Wintreburne (no. 182) and part of Wool (no. 208) of the count, may be Malger de Cartrait, a tenant of the count in Somerset and Devon.59 Hubert who held

57 Domesday suggests that Aulf retained nearly all his manors in demesne. The Geld Rolls, however, indicate that some of his land had been held by mesne tenants not mentioned in the Domesday survey.
58 See pp. 35-36.
59 A knight called H. de Cartrait held land at Beaminster (no. 46) of the Bp. of Salisbury.
three of the count’s Dorset manors may be Hubert de St. Clare, who held land in Somerset of the count, and Alvred, who held the count’s manor of Stanton St. Gabriel (no. 210) and part of Loders (no. 190), is almost certainly to be identified with Alvred pincerna who held land of the count in Somerset and Cornwall and in Dorset held 1½ virgate at Purse Caundle (nos. 118 and lxiv) which the count gave to Athelney Abbey in exchange for Montacute.\(^6^0\)

Exon. Domesday supplies surnames for some of the tenants of Roger Arundel, William of Moyon, and the wife of Hugh fitz Grip. Roger, who held Wyndlam (nos. 322 and xciv) of Roger Arundel, was Roger de margella and Robert, who held Blandford (nos. 326 and xvii) and Rollington (nos. 331 and cii), was Robert Attlet. Godfrey, who held Todber (nos. 273 and lxxxi) of William of Moyon, was Godfrey Maloret. Of the wife of Hugh’s tenants, the William who held Bere (nos. 390 and cxxii) and Puncknowle (nos. 397 and cxxx) was William de monasteriis who also held land of Cerne Abbey; the William who held Morden (nos. 383 and cxxvii), Winburne (nos. 388 and cxx), and Hampreston (nos. 389 and cxxi) was William de Creneto or Chernen; and the William holding Sturthill (nos. 394 and cxxvii) was William de Almerico, who as William de Dalmar held two manors as a king’s serjeant.\(^6^1\) Durand who held Wilkswood (nos. 423 and clvi) was Durand the carpenter, who also held land as a king’s serjeant. Hugh who held Brencombe (nos. 421 and cliv) was Hugh de Boscherbert, who held two manors in Dorset as a tenant-in-chief.\(^6^2\) Roger who held Little Cheselbourne (nos. 378 and cx) was Roger Boissell, who appears as a tenant of Roger Arundel in the Exon. Domesday for Somerset. Walter, who held Turners Puddle (nos. 391 and cxxxiv) and Swanage (nos. 417 and cl), was Walter Tonitruus. The Robert who held Creech (nos. 412 and cxxv) was Robert the corn-dealer (frumentium), but Robert who held Torne (nos. 420 and cliii) was Hugh’s nephew (nepos hugonis) and Robert who held Hurpston (nos. 413 and cxxv) was Robert the boy (puer). Ralph who held Ringstead (nos. 411 and cxxiv) was Ralph the steward (dapifer).

The Geld Rolls sometimes mention surnames not given in Domesday. In Whitchurch hundred William de estra had one hide of the Count of Mortain, which can be identified as part of Cerneli (no. 212). Corcombe (no. 213) was held by the same William according to Domesday, so these two manors must have been held by William de estra.\(^6^3\) Robert fitz Ivo, who appears as a tenant of the Count of Mortain in Exon. Domesday for Somerset, held land in Celeberge and Cullifordtree hundreds of the same count, probably to be identified as the manors of Morden (no. 172) and Stafford (no. 155). Ralph the clerk held land of the count in Dorchester hundred, which must be Cerne (no. 157) since this is the only manor in Dorset to be held of the count by a man called Ralph. William Malbeene (sic) appears in the Geld Roll for Beaminster hundred holding a virgate of Earl Hugh, which can be identified as part of Catesly (no. 229). It is reasonable to assume that William Malbank held the other manors of Earl Hugh also, since he frequently appears as the earl’s tenant. Clifton (no. 225) must have derived from him its later form of Clifton Maybank. He held all the count’s manors in Dorset except one, Fifehead Magdalen (no. 220), which was held by Gilbert. In the hundred of Whitchurch it is stated that William ‘the Goat’ (capru) held 3½ hide of Roger Arundel. A man called William held 3 hides of Roger Arundel at Wraxall (nos. 328 and c). He may therefore be identical with William ‘the Goat’, a tenant-in-chief in Somerset. In Combsditch hundred William de monasteriis is said to hold 3 virgates of William de Aldrie, which never paid geld. William de Aldrie does not appear as a tenant-in-chief

\(^6^0\) See p. 8. \(^6^1\) See p. 54. \(^6^2\) See p. 48. \(^6^3\) Later evidence suggests that the William who held Knighton (no. 193) and Hooke (no. 207) was the same as William de estra, and that Drew who held Nyland (no. 150) and Toller (no. 214) was Drew of Montacute: see p. 60.
in Dorset. He was the steward of William of Eu, and the land in question may be the ½ hide at Blandford (no. 261) which did not pay geld, and which was held by William of William of Eu. It is true that the Geld Rolls mention 3 virgates, while the amount in Domesday is ½ hide, but it is difficult to see what other piece of land could be meant.

After the land of Hugh de Boscherbert is entered the land of nine men described in the index as Hugo de Luri et alii franci. Hugh de Lure held a manor of 5 hides (no. 362) in an unspecified locality (or rather localities, since it is called terra in tribus locis) which was held of him by a man called Ralph. Hugh de Lure was a tenant-in-chief in Northamptonshire where he held Weldon.64 Hugh silvestris held ½ hide in Stourton Caundle (no. 363), but is otherwise unknown. Fulcred who held Waia and Moorith (nos. 364, 365) had held all but two of the manors which had belonged to Earl Harold, and which in 1086 were held by King William. Richard de Rivers, who held Mosterton (no. 366), rose to prominence in the reign of Henry I, from whom he obtained Loders, which he gave to the abbey of Montebourg.65 His son, Baldwin de Rivers, was made Earl of Devon by the Empress Maud, probably about 1141.66 Schelin held the manor of Shilling Okeford, or Shillingsstone (no. 367), to which he gave his name. It was the largest manor held by a francis, being assessed at 16 hides, and had belonged to Earl Harold. Schelin had held the manors of Edmondsham and Witchampton of the queen,67 and had received from her also part of Hampreston (no. 443), which in 1086 was held by Torchil as a king's thegn.68 In Somerset Schelin held Fodington, which according to Exon, he held at farm of the king.69 Another protégé of Queen Maud was Anschitil fitz Ameline, who held Tyneham (no. 369) which he claimed to hold of the queen sed post mortem eius regem non requisivit. He seems to be identical with the man called Anschitil de Carisburgo in the Geld Roll for Hasilor hundred. David the interpreter (interpres) who held Poorton (no. 368) is not otherwise known, unless he is identical with the David who held Ash (no. 287) of William of Briouze. Poorton was held of him by Godeschal. Ralph of Cranborne held West Parley (no. 371), and may be identical with Ralph who held Tarente (no. 370). A man called Ralph held one hide of Cranborne Abbey at Wimborne (no. 72). Odo fitz Eurebold held four small manors, Farnham (no. 372), Milborne Stileham (no. 373), Rushton (no. 374), and Petersham (no. 375). Petersham was a divided vill, the other part being held by Iseldis (no. 424). This lady held only this one manor and is not known outside Dorset.

After the little manor of Iseldis are entered the lands of the king's thegns. They were Englishmen who had survived the Conquest either still in possession of some of their lands, or with the lands of other pre-Conquest thegns, and were the last representatives of the Saxon landowning class. The most prosperous* thegns in Dorset in 1086 were Bictuin (Beorhtwine) and Swain. They may be the men addressed in a writ of William I concerning the lands of Abbotsbury Abbey, which is directed to Bishop Herman, Brihtwi, Scewine, and all the king's thegns of Dorset.70 They each held about 20 hides. Bictuin held 11 small manors, totalling 15 hides and 8 acres, most of which he had also held T.R.E. His predecessor at Melbury Sampford (no. 441) is not named and Little Waddon (no. 460) was given to him by Hugh fitz Grip in exchange for a manor worth twice as much. The Count of Mortain is said to have held this manor in 1086, but it rendering 15s. 9d. de firma de Hamma Gallfridi Eskelling : Pipe R. 1104 (P.R.S. N.S. v). 20. Geoffrey is not mentioned again, and his connexion, if any, with Schelin is not known. The Domesday form of Hampreston was Hame.

64 Dom. Bk. (Rec. Com.), i. f. 223b.
65 Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum, ii, no. 825.
67 See pp. 28–29. It is possible that he continued to hold at least Edmondsham, since, according to a charter in the Montacute cartulary, his son Robert gave the tithe of Edmondsham and land in Shillingstone to Montacute: see p. 59.
68 In 1104 Geoffrey Eskelling is entered in the Pipe Roll, rendering 15s. 9d. de firma de Hamma Gallfridi Eskelling : Pipe R. 1104 (P.R.S. N.S. v). 20. Geoffrey is not mentioned again, and his connexion, if any, with Schelin is not known. The Domesday form of Hampreston was Hame.
69 Dom. Bk. (Rec. Com.), i, f. 99; iv. 466. He can also be identified with the Schelin who held 5 hides in Nategrate (Glos.) as tenant of the church of Worcester: ibid, i, f. 165; see pp. 59–60.
70 Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum, i, no. 108.
cannot be traced among his other manors. Two of Bricuin’s manors were held of him by others. Stinsford (no. 464) was held by Aiulf and six men (hominæ) held Ringstead (no. 463) at farm. Bricuin is probably to be identified with the man called in the Geld Rolls Bricuin the reeve, since the land held by this man can be identified with some of Bricuin’s Domesday manors. Swain held four manors, three of which were assessed at a total of 20 hides. The hidage of Milborne Stileham (no. 477) is not given. Three of his manors were held by his father T.R.E. and the fourth, Ailwood (no. 482), by a man called Azor. All four manors were subinfeudated in 1086. Hugh’s wife held Ailwood, Osmond held Milborne, Ralph held Plumber (no. 453), and Robert held Wintreburne (no. 452). This suggests that Swain held land elsewhere. He may be identical with the Swain who held Stapleford (Wils.) which his father had held T.R.E.  It is also possible that Azor, the T.R.E. holder of Ailwood, was in fact the father of Swain, which would identify him as Swain son of Azor, who held Stoke Bruern (Northants.) and 22 houses in Northampton. In 1095 Sügen filius Azor contributed 20s. to the Worcester relief. A man called Swain had held Colesborne (Glos.) of the church of Worcester T.R.E. but does not appear to have held it in 1086.

Some of the less prosperous thegns held lands which they had held T.R.E. as did Godmund at Milton on Stour (no. 425) and Saward at Stourton Caundle (no. 479). The ten thegns who held Kingcombe (no. 485) had held it T.R.E. as one manor, and the two bordars who held ½ virgate (no. 480) in an unspecified locality had held it freely T.R.E. Godwin the reeve held a virgate in Wintreburne (no. 450) and Alward the reeve held Wool (no. 486) both of which they had held T.R.E. Almar held one virgate in Wool, which had belonged T.R.E. to Alward, presumably Alward the reeve (no. 487). Alward Colinc held Thorncombe (no. 439) which he also held T.R.E. He had been the pre-Conquest holder of Langton Herring, which Hugh fitz Grip had held of the queen (nos. 23 and xxix), and had held several other manors which Hugh’s wife held in 1086. Thorncombe was the only manor which he had retained.

Some of the Englishmen who had retained or had been given lands evidently held them as a result of some service which they performed for the king. The number of huntsmen (venatores) recorded among the thegns of Dorset and neighbouring counties suggests that some of these held their lands by serjeancy. Several men are called venator in the Geld Rolls, and can usually be identified with one or other of the king’s thegns. Ulvric the huntsman held a hide in an unspecified locality (no. 454) which his father had held T.R.E. Ulvric the huntsman is mentioned in the Geld Roll for Celeberge hundred, holding land which can be identified with Morden (no. 437). According to Domesday it was held partly by Ulvric and partly by his brother’s wife, who is probably the lady named Ulveva in the Geld Roll. The manor was held by Ulvric’s father T.R.E. In Canendone hundred Ulvric the huntsman held land which can be identified with Ulvric’s manor of Thornhill (no. 442), also held by his father T.R.E. Ulvric may be identified with the man of the same name who held a manor in Hampshire which his father held T.R.E. Ulvric the huntsman also occurs as a king’s thegn in Wiltshire. In Albretesberge hundred Ulviet the huntsman had 1 hide, which is probably to be identified with the manor of Wimborne (no. 440) held by Ulviet. A man called Ulviet also held Blandford (no. 458), and may be identical with Ulviet the huntsman. Ulviet the huntsman held land in Hampshire and Wiltshire also as a king’s thegn.
huntsman held land in the hundreds of Alvecestowe and Bere, which can be identified as the manors of Combe (no. 481) and Bovington (no. 483) both held by Alviric according to Domesday. He held both these manors himself T.R.E. Several other manors were held by Alviric in 1086, but whether this was the huntsman or not is uncertain. Alviric the huntsman held land in Wiltshire in 1086, and before the Conquest held 1½ hide at North Newton of the abbey of Wilton. In 1086 Richard Sturmid held this 1½ hide, and it is possible that the Alviric who held several other manors as Richard Sturmid’s predecessor is identical with Alviric the huntsman.

Edward the huntsman held land in the hundreds of Langeberge, Pimperne, Combsditch, and Uggescombe. His manors in these hundreds can be identified with Bleneforde (no. 438), Lazerton (no. 456), Bleneforde (no. 455), and Shilvinghamton (no. 457). He may also be identical with the Edwin who held a virgate in Gillingham (no. 427). Unlike Ulvric, Ulviæ, and Alviric, he did not hold any of this land T.R.E. Two of his manors had belonged to Alvi, one to Alwin, and one to Alward. He is probably to be identified with Edwin the huntsman who held Oakhanger (Hants), which Alwi held T.R.E., and Kingsclere (Hants). This last manor had been held T.R.E. by Edwin himself, of King Edward. Godric, who held a virgate in Gillingham (no. 428), is probably the man called Godric the huntsman in the Geld Roll for Gillingham hundred. Edward the huntsman held ½ virgate in Gillingham (no. 490), and Ulwin, who held land in Gillingham (no. 429), was probably a huntsman also, although this is not certain. Godwin the huntsman held Walford (no. 448), which had belonged to Almar, and ½ virgate (no. 451) which had belonged to Godric. Edric, who held seven manors amounting to 8½ hides which had belonged to a thegn called Sawin T.R.E., can be identified with Edric the reeve mentioned in the Geld Rolls. Bollo the priest held two manors as a thegn, Mappower (no. 431) which he and seven other free thegns had held T.R.E., and Chickerell (no. 432) which had belonged to Saulf. He held several churches as an almsman, and was a tenant of Cerne Abbey. Godric, who held Briantspuddle (no. 472) which had belonged to Azor, was not the huntsman, but can be identified with Godric the priest mentioned in the Geld Roll for Bere hundred.

Dodo held ½ hide of the queen in alms (no. 444) and the manor of Wilksworth (no. 445). The queen’s manor of Edmondsham (nos. 18 and xxiv) had been held T.R.E. by a man called Dodo. Humphrey the chamberlain’s manor of Edmondsham (no. 353) was also held by a man of this name T.R.E. and it seems likely that the same person is referred to in each case. A certain Dodo held a manor in Woolcombe (no. 474), assessed at 1 virgate. The other 3 virgates were held by Hugh Gosbert (no. 498) and were held T.R.E. by Dodo monachus. It is uncertain whether Dodo the almsman of the queen is identical with Dodo the monk, but this is quite possible. A man called Dodo had held Kington (no. 426) T.R.E., but in 1086 it was held by Chetel. Dodo is too common a name to identify him with either of the others.

The king’s serjeants follow immediately upon the thegns. There are ten men in all under this heading. Hunger fitz Odin was the most important, with 21 hides, consisting of the manor of Broadwindsor (no. 505) and 1 hide in Little Windsor (no. 506). He may be identical with the son of Odo the chamberlain who claimed the manor of Chelborough (nos. 280 and xc), held by William of Moyon. Odin the chamberlain held Swindon (Wilt.), William Belet held 12 hides and 1 virgate. Although he is classed as a serjeant in Dorset, he was a tenant-in-chief in Hampshire, where he held Woodcott. He had given this manor in dower to Faderlin, who married his daughter. William also held 12 acres of meadow at Hinton Martell (no. 31) and at one time held Hampreston.

79 Ibid., ff. 49b, 50b. 80 Ibid., f. 48b.
(nos. 19 and xxi) of the queen, possibly at farm. William de Dalmar held two manors, Walditch (no. 501) and the land of three thegns (no. 494). The location of this land is unspecified, but it may be part of Tarrant Crawford. He was a tenant of the wife of Hugh Fitz Grip. Hervey the chamberlain (ubiccularius) is identified by Eyton as Hervey of Wilton, a minister in Wiltshire. John, who held Wintreburne (no. 500), can be identified as John the usher (hostiaricus) who is mentioned in the Geld Roll for Combsditch hundred. He held six manors in Somerset and two in Wiltshire. Osmond the baker (pistor) held Woodstreet (no. 507) and Galton (no. 508). Hugh Gosbert held four manors totalling 1 hide, 3 virgates. Durand the carpenter (carmeliarius) held Afflington (no. 510) and Moleham (no. 511) and was a tenant of the wife of Hugh Fitz Grip. Godfrey the scullion (sicutarius) held a virgate in Herston (no. 512) which his father held T.R.E. Roger Arundel held ½ hide in Herston (no. 333) which Her held T.R.E. Her is not found outside Dorset and it is tempting to identify him with Godfrey’s father. Apart from the men entered as king’s serjeants, two serjeanties appear to have been provided for out of ecclesiastical land. Goscelm the cox (cocus) held ⁴ hides of land of the king at Sturminster Newton (no. 63) belonging to Glastonbury Abbey, and Manasses, who held 3 virgates at Stalbridge (no. 42) belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury quas Willehms filius regis tulit ab ecclesia sine consensu episcopi et monachorum, is identified by the Geld Roll for Brownshall hundred as Manasses the cook.

Some of the serjeanties mentioned in Domesday can still be traced in the 13th century. In 1086 Osmund the baker held Galton. In 1212 Robert de Welles held 2 hides in Wool and 1 hide in Galton a conquestu Anglie per servicium pistoris. In 1219 William de Welles, presumably his son, held 40s. of land in Wool per serianteriam faciendi panem domini regis and still held it in 1244 ut sit pistor domini regis. Hunger Fitz Odin’s manor of Broadwindsor was held in 1212 by Thomas of Windsor de conquestu et de dono Willelmi Bastardi regis Anglie per seriantiam but the serjeanty is not specified. In 1219 the manor was held by John of Windsor, presumably Thomas’s son, by the serjeanty fundatoris scaccarii, and was worth £15. In 1244 Thomas, son of John, was ponderator denariorum ad scaccarium domini regis de recepta apud Westmonasterium. The holder of the manor of Broadwindsor was in fact the pesour or miles argentario of the Dialogus de Scaccario.

Land held in 1086 by the king’s thegns can sometimes be connected with later serjeanties. In the case of the baker serjeanty held by Robert de Welles, Galton was held in 1086 by Osmund the baker and Wool, the other manor involved, was held partly by Alward and partly by Almar, both king’s thegns (nos. 486, 487). This seems to be an instance of an already existing serjeanty augmented by a grant of thegn’s land. Edward the huntsman held ½ virgate in Gillingham (no. 490) as a thegn. In 1212 William de Hanton held ½ virgate in Gillingham hundred of the gift of Henry I per servicium seriancie de lucerez, a serjeanty connected with wolfhounds. This is possibly identical with Edward the huntsman’s ½ virgate. Ulvric the huntsman in 1086 held Thorn Hill (no. 442) and Morden (no. 437) as a thegn. In 1212 Godfrey de Pourton held Thorn Hill, part of Church Knowle, and Morden, et tenet terras istas per servicium unius huabergerell. In 1219 the same land was held per servicium venandi.

81 See p. 22.
82 See p. 50.
83 Eyton, Domesday Studies: Som. i. 149-50.
84 Bk. of Fees, 59.
85 Ibid. 250.
86 Ibid. 94, 260, 1387; see also Round, King’s Sergeants, 232-3.
87 Bk. of Fees, 1387.
88 Dialogus de Scaccario, ed. C. Johnson, pp. xxviii-xxix.
89 Bk. of Fees, 91. William also held 1/4 virgate of land que solenat reddere manerio de Gillingham ii solidos per annum by the same serjeanty: ibid.
90 Ibid. 88.
91 Ibid. 260. In 1244 Roger de Lanegeford held the land per seruantiam inueniendi unum hominem cum uno huabergerello, and in 1250 he had to find unum servientem equeitum armatu: ibid. 1182, 1388.
Several chamberlains are mentioned in the Dorset survey but in most cases they cannot be connected with later serjeanties. It has been suggested that Aiulf the chamberlain was Robert Malet’s deputy, since he held land in Lulworth, which was later connected with the deputy chamberlainship.⁹² Lulworth, with the hundred of Winfrith and part of the hundred of Haslor, was held in 1212 by Robert de Neuburgh, per servici um camerarii, and his ancestors’ tenure by this service was said to go back to Henry I’s time. In 1219 it was further defined as the service dandi aquam domino regi in diebus Natalis, Pasche, Pentecostie.⁹³ Robert was one of the co-heirs of Gerbert de Percy and Maud Arundel, who had held land in Lulworth at one time.⁹⁴ Maud in turn was the heir of Roger Arundel, who, however, held no land in Lulworth in 1086. Aiulf’s manor of Lulworth was held T.R.E. by Alfred, the Saxon Sheriff of Dorset, and Aiulf was himself sheriff in 1086. Gerbert de Percy, Maud’s husband, was also Sheriff of Dorset. It was possibly Gerbert who received the manor of Lulworth and transmitted it to Robert de Neuburgh with the land which Maud Arundel received as heir to Roger Arundel. Aiulf may have been alive in 1130, since he appears in the Pipe Roll for that year, but he was not sheriff at that time.⁹⁵

Land held by a serjeant in 1086 was sometimes held by knight service later. William Belet was classed as a serjeant in the Dorset survey, but in 1212 Robert Belet, presumably a descendant of his, held his manors in Dorset as one knight’s fee.⁹⁶ On the other hand, it is probable that though Matthew de Moretania was not classed as a serjeant in 1086, but entered as a baron as he was in Wiltshire and elsewhere, part (or all) of his lands was held by serjeancy as they were from the late 12th century by the Moyne family.⁹⁷ It was asserted that the serjeancy which William de Morville held at Bradpole in 1212 had existed de conquestu Anglie⁹⁸ but in 1086 Bradpole was among the group of royal manors headed by Dorchester (nos. 2 and xii). In 1212 also John Russell held Kingston Russell in Long Bredy per serviciem essendi marescallius butelerie domini regis ad Natale Domini et ad Pentecosten and this serjeancy too is said to date from the time of William I, but the evidence of Domesday does not support this.⁹⁹

The later history of the lands of the tenants-in-chief can sometimes be traced down to the 13th century. Roger de Beaumont’s land passed to his son Robert, Count of Meulan, and thence to Waleran, Count of Meulan.¹ Waleran’s son, Robert, resigned his lands to his daughter Mabel, wife of William de Rivers, Earl of Devon.² She and her husband were involved in a dispute in 1204 with William the Marshall over the ownership of Sturminster, which William the Marshall claimed had been given to him by Count Robert.³ He was apparently successful, since in 1212 he was holding Sturminster of the Count of Meulan⁴ and gave it the name of Sturminster Marshall.

Most of the manors of the wife of Hugh fitz Gip are later found in the possession of Alved of Lincoln (not the Domesday tenant-in-chief) and his heirs. It is possible that Alved was her second husband.⁵ He seems to have been justiciar of Dorset in the reign of Henry I⁶ and appears in the 1130 Pipe Roll paying 60 marks to have Regenbald’s

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⁹² *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, i, p. xxv. For this and other basin and towel serjeanties, see Round, *King’s Sergeants*, 123-32.
⁹³ Bk. of Fees, 89, 260.
⁹⁴ See p. 27 and n.
⁹⁶ Bk. of Fees, 88.
⁹⁷ Ibid.; see V.C.H. Wilts. ii, 73.
⁹⁸ Bk. of Fees, 92.
⁹⁹ Ibid.
² Complete Peerage, iv, 315 n.
⁴ Bl. of Fees, 90.
⁵ Byeon, *Key to Domesday: Dorset*, 78.
⁶ *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, ii, p. xviii and no. 754 (dated 1160); cf. precept of Henry to Richard de Rivers to give to the monks of St. Peter, Winchester, the land in the Isle of Wight as William II’s writs ordered. If he did not, Alved of Lincoln was to do it (quod si non feceris Alverallius de Lincolniac faciat ecclesi et episcopo haberet); ibid. no. 685 (dated 1101–1102), calendared in V. H. Galbraith, ‘Royal Charters to Winchester’, *E.H.R.* xxxv. 390 (dated 1101–3).
manor, Pulham, for his lifetime. He is presumably identical with Alvred of Lincoln who gave Brige(s) near Weymouth (probably Brigam, held by the wife of Hugh in 1086) to Montacute Priory. Robert of Lincoln, Alvred's son, founded the priory of Holme, as a cell of Montacute, and among his donations were 3 virgates in Worth Matravers (nos. 147 and cl), the tithes of Langton near Abbotsbury, that is, Langton Herring (nos. 466 and cxxix), and the tithes of Okeford Fitzpaine (no. 64), which the wife of Hugh held of Glastonbury Abbey in 1086. He also gave one tribute of salt from the salt-cotes at Langton. Robert's son, another Alvred of Lincoln, confirmed his father's grant, and added the church of Warmwell (nos. 410 and cxliii) and a garden near Bradle, which is probably the wife of Hugh's manor of Orchard (nos. 422 and clv).

Alvred returned a carta in 1160,11 when among his knights were three who seem to have been kinsmen of men holding of the wife of Hugh in 1086: William de monasteriis was probably related to the man of the same name holding of the wife of Hugh; Alvred Tonarre was probably a kinsman of Walter Tonituus, and Terry de Boscherbert (Bosco Herberti) of Hugh de Boscherbert. This Alvred of Lincoln was appointed Sheriff of Dorset in 1170 following the inquest of sheriffs.12 His son and heir was Alvred of Lincoln (III) who in 1212 held Sturthill, Langton, Tatton, and Lyme, all held by the wife of Hugh in 1086, and part of Buckland Newton, which she held of the Abbot of Glastonbury.13 The Glastonbury feodary furnishes a list of the possessions which the family of Lincoln held of that abbey,14 which includes Don'tyssh and Hermynscwelle in Buckland, assessed at 7 hides, 1½ virgate, Damerham (Hants), assessed at 3 hides, Woodyates, assessed at 4 hides, Okeford Fitzpaine, assessed at 8 hides, land at Sturminster Newton, and Colway between Uplyme in Devon and Netherlyme in Dorset. In 1086 the wife of Hugh held of the abbey 7 hides, 1½ virgate, in Buckland, Damerham, Woodyates, and 4 hides in Okeford Fitzpaine. She held no land at Sturminster Newton, and Colway, now part of Lyme Regis, must be the manor of Lyn (no. 68) held by Ulviet of Glastonbury Abbey. Alvred of Lincoln (IV) succeeded to the estates and died in 1264 without male heirs. His land passed to his 3 sisters and their heirs.15 Robert fitz Paine, son of Margery of Lincoln, received Okeford, William de Goviz, son of Beatrice the second sister, received Turners Puddle, and the portion of the third sister, Aubrey, passed on her death to the heirs of her sisters, with the exception of Langton, which she gave to Ingram le Waleys, whence it derived the name Langton Wallys.16

Roger Arundel was probably the father of Robert de Arundel, who witnessed various charters of Henry I between 1122 and 1135 and was justice in eyre in the southwest in 1130.17 Robert in turn was probably the father of Roger Arundel who appears in the Pipe Roll for 1161.18 It appears that Robert also had a daughter Maud, who married Gerbert de Percy, Sheriff of Dorset.19 Apparently she was her brother's heir since in 1165 Gerbert de Percy preferred 100 marks pro terra Rogerii Arundel.20 In the following year he returned a carta as a tenant-in-chief in Dorset. One of his knights,  

7 Pipe R. 1130 (Rec. Com.), 16, Pulham belonged to Cirencester Abbey in 1212: Bk. of Fees, 94.  
8 Montacute Cartulary (Som. Rec. Soc. viii), 124, 168.  
9 Ibid. 160-1.  
10 Ibid. 161-2. According to this charter the salt-cotes lay in Purbeck. If so, Langton must be Langton Matravers, not Langton Herring (near Abbotsbury). In 1086 the wife of Hugh held a piece of land in Purbeck hundred of William of Briouze (no. 296), the other portion being held by a man named Richard. It is possible that all this land is Langton Matravers. In the 13th cent. one of the co-heirs of the last Alvred of Lincoln gave Langton to Ingram le Waleys, whence it became known as Langton Wallis (in Langton Matravers); see below.  
12 Gesta Regis Hen. II et Ric. I (Rolls Ser.), ii, p. lxvii.  
13 Bk. of Fees, 93, 94.  
15 Cal. Inq. p. m. i, pp. 181-2.  
16 Ibid. ii, pp. 232-3; A. Füegersten, Place-Names of Dorset, 130 n.  
18 Robert Arundel is addressed in a writ dated 1129-30: Regesta, no. 166.  
19 Pipe R. 1181 (P.R.S. iv), 47.  
21 Pipe R. 1165 (P.R.S. viii), 65.
William de Margellis, may be a descendant of Roger de margella, who held land of Roger Arundel in 1086.21 Gerbert does not appear in the Pipe Rolls after 1179. Between 1179 and 1184 the sheriff accounted for various sums de exitu terre que fuit Mathildis de Arundel at Lulworth.22 On the death of Gerbert the land seems to have been divided between co-heirs.23 In 1180 Roger de Poles proffered £100 pro habenda medietatem de honore de Poostoch, presumably Powerstock, held in 1086 by Roger Arundel.24 Roger de Poles died at Acre in 1190 and his land passed to his brother, Robert.25 In 1194 Robert de Poles and Robert Belet paid £30 scutage on the barony, Robert Belet having in the same year obtained custody of the land que fuit Rogeri de Novo Burgo.26 By 1212 Robert de Novo Burgo or Newburgh, had given Powerstock to King John in exchange for the manor of Herdecote (Som.).27 He was presumably the son of Roger de Newburgh (Novo Burgo) and a minor at the time when Robert Belet obtained custody of the land. This part of the barony continued in the possession of the Newburghs, but Robert de Poles’ half passed to Robert fitz Payne, described as his brother in the Pipe Roll for 1189.28 In 1236 Robert fitz Payne, presumably a son of the same name, held Worth, Rollington, and Blandford, all of which had belonged to Roger Arundel in 1086.29 He married Margery de Lincoln, who held the manors in 1242–330 and their son Robert was heir, both to Roger Arundel’s lands and also to some of Alvred of Lincoln’s lands.

Robert fitz Gerold’s heir was his nephew, William de Roumare, son of his brother Roger and Lucy, widow of Ivo Taillebois and later wife of Ranulf le Meschin, Earl of Chester. She held Bolingbroke and other lands in Lincolnshire.31 The honor of Bolingbroke appears to have been composed of the lands of Lucy and those of Robert fitz Gerold.32 In the reign of Henry I William de Roumare claimed the honor of Corfe (Mullen)33 which he eventually received. When, however, William de Roumare (III) died without heirs, the Lincolnshire lands passed to the earls of Chester as the descendants of Lucy by her third marriage, but the manor of Corfe Mullen was given to Hubert de Burgh, who held it in 1212 de dono regis Johannis.34

Most of the Dorset manors held by Earl Hugh are later found as part of the honor of Chester, with the exceptions of Burstock and Catsley.35 One manor, Little Mayne, passed to the Knights Hospitallers, in whose possession it is found in the 13th century.36 Fifhead Magdalen (no. 220) was given to the canons of St. Augustine’s, Bristol, by Robert fitz Harding, the gift being confirmed by Earl Ranulf.37 This manor was held T.R.E. by Eadnoth the staller, whose son, Harding, survived the Conquest and became the ancestor of the Berkeleys. It is possible that Robert who gave Fifhead Magdalen to St. Augustine’s was Harding’s son and the grandson of Eadnoth.38 The land of Edward of Salisbury passed to his son Walter, whose son Patrick was created Earl of

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21 Red Bh. Exch. (Rolls Ser.), 216-17.
22 Pipe R. 1179 (P.R.S. xxviii), 71; 1180 (P.R.S. xxix), 111; 1181 (P.R.S. xxx), 9; 1182 (P.R.S. xxi), 114; 1183 (P.R.S. xxxii), 311; 1184 (P.R.S. xxxxi), 127.
23 According to the genealogy in Hutchins, Hist. Dorset, ii. 85-9, Gerbert had 2 daughters. Sybil married first Maurice de Pole, and had by him Roger and Robert de Poles, and secondly Pain, by whom she had Robert fitz Payne. Gerbert’s second daughter, Azila, married Robert of Clastonbury and their daughter, Maud, was married to Robert de Newburgh; see also Sanders, Eng. Baronies, 72-73.
24 Pipe R. 1180 (P.R.S. xxi), 94.
25 Gesta Regis Hen. II et Ric. I (Rolls Ser.), ii. 149.
26 Pipe R. 1194 (P.R.S. N.S. v), 190, 193.
27 Bh. of Fees, 791 Feud. Aids, ii. 1-2.
28 Pipe R. 1198 (P.R.S. N.S. vi), 128, 221.
29 Bh. of Fees, 581.
30 Ibid. 752.
31 W. Farrer, Honors and Kts. Fees, ii. 155. Lucy is sometimes supposed to have been the daughter of Earl Aelfgar of Mercia and sister to Edwin and Morcar: see Complete Peerage, vii, App. J., and Eng. Hist. Doc. ii. 989, where she is included among Aelfgar’s children.
33 Ordericus Vitalis, Hist. Eccl. iv. 442. Le Prévost identified Corvia as Corby, but Corfe Mullen is a more likely identification.
35 Farrer, Honors and Kts. Fees, ii. 283-6, 287.
36 Rot. Hund. (Rec. Com.), i. 103.
37 Dugdale, Mon. vi (1), 366.
38 Farrer, op. cit. 286-7.
Salisbury by the empress. Edward’s manor of Canford (which may be presumed to include Kinson, since they were valued together in 1086) belonged to the fee of Salisbury in 1212. The lands of Ernulf of Hesdin appear to have passed in the main to Patrick de Chaworth, his son-in-law. In 1242–3 Patrick’s descendant of the same name held 4½ knights’ fees in Dorset, which can be regarded as proof that he held some of Ernulf’s manors, although none is named. At the same date, however, Ernulf’s largest manor, Kington, belonged to the honor of the Earl of Salisbury. It appears to have been part of the marriage portion of Earl Patrick’s mother, Sybil, Patrick de Chaworth’s daughter. In a note to the carta which Pain de Munduleisle, Patrick de Chaworth’s grandson, submitted in 1166, it is stated that Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, then held 20 fees de matrimonio matris suae, presumably in the main manors which had belonged to Ernulf in Gloucestershire.

The lands of Turstin fitz Rolf passed to Wynebald de Ballon whose grandson, Henry of Neufmarché, returned a carta in 1166. Henry’s second son and eventual heir James died, leaving two daughters between whom the barony was divided. Isabel married Ralph Russel and Hawise married twice, her second husband being Nicholas de Moels. In 1242–3 Ralph Russel and Nicholas de Moels held 16½ knights’ fees in Dorset. One of Ralph Russel’s manors was Allington, which Turstin had held in 1086. It seems reasonable to assume that Waleran fitz William, who in 1130 rendered account for the dues of the New Forest, was in some way related to Waleran the huntsman. Waleran fitz William is almost certain to be the father of Walter Waleram (sic) who accounted for the New Forest dues in 1156 and returned a carta in 1166. Three of his knights, Julian of Manestone, John de Vifhida, and Thomas de Wintreburne, may reasonably be supposed to have derived their surnames from the manors of Manston, Fifhead Neville, and Wintreburne, which were held by Waleran the huntsman in 1086. Walter Waleran died in 1200–1, leaving as his heirs three daughters. Cecily married John de Monmouth, who in 1236 held Manston, Maiden Newton, and Sutton Waldron, which Waleran held in 1086. Joan married William de Neville and in 1235–6 held Winterborne and Fifhead, and in the same year Henry de Tore held 1 fee in Toller of Aubrey de Boretaux, the third sister. John de Monmouth, son and heir of Cecily and his wife, married, died without issue, and Sutton Waldron passed to William de St. Martin, heir of Joan de Neville by her second husband.

Of William of Moyon’s eleven manors in Dorset nine can be traced in the possession of the family of Mohun in the 13th century. In 1235–6 Reynold de Mohun held Hammoon, Chelborough, Little Windsor, Mapperton, and Chilfrome, Steepleton Iverne, which has been identified as the Domesday manor of Werne or Iverna (nos. 281 and xci), and Cruxton, identified as the Domesday manor of Frome or Froma (nos. 279 and lxxix). Winterborne was part of the inheritance of Alice, Reynold’s wife, and passed to his son John, when it was known as Winterborne Houghton. John also held Todber. Serle of Bury’s heir was his daughter Geva, who married first Martin and

41 Bk. of Fees, 425, 426.
42 Ibid. 427. In the same year Walter Walerand held 1 fee in Toller: ibid. 426.
43 Ex. e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Com.), ii, 41, 392; Cal. Inq. p. m. i, pp. 101, 166.
44 Bk. of Fees, 424, 426. For the identifications, see A. Fagersten, Place-Names of Dorset, 57, 233.
45 Bk. of Fees, 401 (partition of fees of William Bradweire).
46 Cal. Inq. p. m. ii, pp. 178, 179.
then William of Falaise. Her lands passed to her children by her first marriage, and in 1212 William fitz Martin held the manor of Puddle Waterston which Serle had held in 1086. The lands of William of Falaise passed to the family of Courcy as a result of his daughter Emma’s marriage with William de Curcy. In 1236 Siton and Milton on Stour, the two manors of William of Falaise in Dorset, were held by Margery de Rivers, daughter of Alice de Curcy and Warin fitz Gerold and widow of Baldwin de Rivers. The Dorset lands of William of Briouze are less easy to trace but some at least of his Dorset manors can be identified in the possession of his heirs in the 13th and 14th centuries. In 1212 Henry de Glanville held 1 knight’s fee in Buckland hundred de honore de Bramele de conquestu Angli.

In 1293, in the same hundred, another Henry de Glanville held Wolfenecotton of William de Breues, which identifies the manor with Glanvilles Wootton (nos. 284, 285). The same Henry de Glanville held, in 1303, Grouch in the hundred of Rowbarrow and Hasilker. This can be identified as the manor of Creech (no. 289), which William of Briouze held in 1086. In 1316 Henry de Glanville, John Mohun, Richard Joyce, William of Stoke, and the Abbot of Cerne held Wygered cum Westeporte, Byestewall et Wolleberg.

Henry de Glanville can thus be shown to have some connexion with Worget, one of the manors of William of Briouze in 1086 (no. 293). Baldwin of Exeter manor of Iverne Courtney (no. 316) was held in 1212 by Hawise de Courtenay of the honor of Okehampton. The Courtenays were the inheritors of most of the fief of Baldwin. The three Dorset manors of the Countess of Boulogne passed to the Cluniac priory of Le Wast. King John gave Winterborne and Bockhampton to Eustace le Moigne, who held them in 1212 of the abbey. It was presumably from Eustace or his descendants that Winterborne acquired the name of Winterborne Monkton. Walter de Claville seems to have had a son, Robert, since in 1114 Henry I confirmed to the church of St. Mary, Tewkesbury, two hides in Purbeck of the fee of Robert de Claville, which is probably to be identified with the manor of Church Knowle (no. 332), assessed at two hides and held by Walter in 1086. In 1195 Richard de Sifrewast renounced his claim to 30 acres of wood at Morden, belonging to Gillian de Claville, wife or William de Claville. Morden (no. 314) belonged to Walter in 1086. The descendants of kinsmen of Walter de Claville evidently became tenants of the honor of Gloucester, since in 1285 William de Clavyle and John de Clavyle held Holme and West Morden in the hundred of Hasilor and Rushmore of the honor of Gloucester. Both manors were held by Walter de Claville in 1086.

Schein’s manor of Shillington, or Shilling Okeford, passed to his son, Robert, who gave ½ hide and half the church of Okeford Eskein to Montacute Priory. He also gave to the priory the tithe of Edmondsham, a manor which Schein had held of the queen. Schein is to be identified with the man of the same name who held 5 hides in Nategrave (Glos.) as a tenant of the church of Worcester, since in 1095 Robert son of Skilin contributed 100s. to the Worcester relief. It is too much of a coincidence that

61 Hist. MSS. Com. 9th Rep. App. i. 353. Emma witnessed a charter of her parents to Stogursey (Stogursey Charters (Som. Rec. Soc. i), no. 1) and an Emma de Falaise is mentioned in the Pipe Roll for 1130: Pipe R. 1130 (Rec. Com.), 22; see also Farrer, Domesday Books, 103–5.
62 Bl. of Fees, 607.
63 Feud. Aids, ii. 30.
64 Ibid. 42.
65 Ibid. 57.
68 Bl. of Fees, 88.
69 Regesta Regum Anglo-Normanorum, ii. no. 1069. The editors of Regesta identify the manor with Orchard, in Church Knowle, assessed at ½ hide, ½ hide of which was held by the wife of Hugh, the other hide being given to Cranborne Abbey which became a cell of Tewkesbury. In view of the mention of Robert de Clavile in the charter, it seems more likely to have been one of Walter de Claville’s manors. The remainder of Orchard seems to have passed to Montacute Priory: see p. 36.
70 Fines sicte Pedes Fiatum, ed. J. Hunter, ii. 72.
71 Feud. Aids, ii. 23–24. In 1242–3 Holme and Morden were part of the honor of Gloucester, but the names of the tenants at that date are not recorded: Bl. of Fees, 750.
72 Montacute Cartulary (Som. Rec. Soc. viii), 162.
73 Heningi Chartularium ed. T. Hearne (1723), i. 79–80, printed also in Round, Feudal Eng. 309.
two men, both named Schelin, should each have a son named Robert. Moreover, a connexion can be established between the manor of Okeford and Nategrave at a later date. In 1166 John Eskeling held 4 fees of the honor of Gloucester,76 and in 1201 John son of John Eskeling held 4 fees at Okeford and 1 fee at Nategrave of the honor of Gloucester.77 Okeford continued to be part of the honor,78 and some time during the 13th century passed to the family of Turberville who held it in 1303.79 Descendants of some of the tenants of the Count of Mortain can also be traced to the 13th century. The evidence of the Geld Rolls indicates that Cerneli and Corscombe were held in 1086 by William de Lestra. A man called William de Lestra gave two-thirds of the tithes of Durweston (no. 193), held by William in 1086, to the priory of Montacute.80 Richard del Estre, presumably a kinsman, returned a carta in 1166,81 and in 1212 Richard de atrio held Durweston and Cerne (probably the Cerneli of Domeday).82 He also held 2½ hides at Knighton (in Durweston) in Hunesberge hundred.83 Durweston, which William held in 1086, lay in Hunesberge hundred, and was assessed at 2½ hides. William de Lestre, who may have been Richard’s son, held 1 fee of Mortain at Hooke in 1235–6.84 Hooke (no. 207) was held by William of the Count of Mortain in 1086. Drew, who held Nyland (no. 150) of the Count of Mortain in 1086, was Drew of Montacute, who gave the same manor to the abbey of Shaftesbury.85 In 1166 Drew the younger returned a carta which names one of his knights as Thomas de Tolra, presumably Toller Whelme in Dorset, which Drew held of the Count of Mortain in 1086.86 In 1212 William de Montacute held the hundred of Puddletown and his grandson of the same name held Toller and Puddle Loveford in 1235–6.87 According to the Geld Rolls Hugh Maminot held land of the Bishop of Lisieux, Gilbert Maminot, in 1086. Hugh’s daughter married Ralph de Keynes and received as her marriage portion Tarrant in Langeberge hundred, Combe in Winfrith hundred, and Somerford (Glos.).88 All three manors were held by the Bishop of Lisieux in 1086 and derived from Ralph the names Tarrant Keynes, Combe Keynes, and Somerford Keynes. A man called Ralph de Cahaines is mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 113089 and if he is identical with Hugh Maminot’s son-in-law, then he was perhaps the father of Ralph de Keynes who returned a carta in 1166,90 one of whose knights was William de Cumba. In 1212 William de Keynes held the three manors and his son, another William, succeeded him.91

76 Red Bk. Exch. (Rolls Ser.), 289.
77 Pipe R. 1201 (P.R.S. N.S. xiv), 33, 34.
78 Bk. of Fees, 750 (1242–3).
79 Feud. Aids, ii, 26 (1303); cf. the charter of Brian de Turberville, lord of Aford de Eskelin, in which he calls Robert son of Eskelin his ancestor: Montacute Cartulary, 163–4. The charter is dated 1298.
80 Montacute Cartulary, 125.
82 Bk. of Fees, 92.
83 Ibid. 87.
84 Ibid. 424.
85 Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum, ii. 347.
87 Bk. of Fees, 93, 426.
88 Ibid. 87.
89 Pipe R. 1130 (Rec. Com.), 16.
90 Red Bk. Exch. (Rolls Ser.), 218.
91 Bk. of Fees, 87, 424, 752.
NOTE

The following translation has been made from the texts printed in volume I of Domesday Book seu Liber Censuralis Willelmi Primi Regis Anglie (1783) and in Libri Censuralis vocati Domesday Book: Additamenta ex codicibus antiquissimis, ed. H. Ellis (Record Commission, 1816), both of which are referred to in the footnotes as 'the printed version'. These printed texts have been checked, in the case of the Exchequer text, against Domesday Book, or the Great Survey of England... Fac-simile of the Part relating to Dorsetshire, photoincognized at the Ordnance Survey office, 1862 (referred to in the footnotes as 'the facsimile'), and, in the case of Exon. Domesday (and the Geld Rolls), against a photocopy of the manuscript preserved in Exeter cathedral library (referred to in the footnotes as 'the MS.').


In accordance with the practice of the V.C.H., identifications of place-names in the Exchequer text of Domesday have been inserted in square brackets after the original forms. Where the Domesday place-name is that of a hamlet, farm, house, or similar site the name of the parish in which the site is or was situated has been added. The parish boundaries and spelling of place-names are taken from the Ordnance Survey 2½" sheets.

Quotations from the Latin text of both versions of the survey have been placed in round brackets and printed in italic type. Interpolations in the English translation are also indicated by round brackets. The expression 'T.R.E.' has been used throughout as a rendering of the phrases [tempore] [regis] [Edwardi] or tempore [Edvardi] regis in the original texts.

In order to simplify cross-reference, each item in the Exchequer text (except the four borough entries at the beginning) has been given an arabic number. Each item in Exon. Domesday (with the same exception) has similarly been given a small roman number and is printed after the corresponding entry in the Exchequer text and marked by a vertical line. The arrangement of items throughout the translation is that of the Exchequer text, from which (as explained above at pp. 2–3, 5) Exon. differs in several places. The following key is designed to show the original order of the fiefs covered by Exon.

Exon. folios 25–28b Dominicus rex regis in Dorseta (nos. 1–14 and i–xii, xiv–xv)\(^a\)
Exon. folios 29–30b Terra regina Mathildis in Dorseta (nos. 15–21 and xxi–xxvii)
Exon. folios 31–32 Terre quas tenebant milites de reina in Dorseta (nos. 22–29 and xxviii–xxxv)
Exon. folios 33 Terra Boloniensis comites in Dorseta (nos. 30–32 and xxxvi–xxxvii)
Exon. folios 36–38b Terra sancti Petri Cerneliensis ecclesie in Dorseta (nos. 33–36 and xxxix–l)
Exon. folio 41 Terra abbati Adeliniensis in Dorseta (nos. 40–42 and lxv)
Exon. folio 42 Terra abbati Tavestochiensis in Dorseta aufridi nomine (nos. 19–20 and lxv–lxvii)
Exon. folios 43–45 Terra sancti Petri Mideltonensis ecclesie in Dorseta (nos. 93–108 and lxvii–lxviii)
Exon. folios 47–49b Terra Willelmi de Moine in Dorseta (nos. 273–83 and lxxviin–xxxii)\(^b\)
Exon. folios 50–52 Terra Rogerii Arundelii de Dorseta (nos. 322–33 and xciv–cv)
Exon. folio 53 Terram (sic) Sclonis de Burcicio de Dorseta (nos. 334–5 and cvi–cvi)
Exon. folios 54–61b Terra uxoris Hugonis (filii Gripi) in Dorseta (nos. 376–423 and cvii–clvi)
Exon. folios 62–62b Terra Walterii de Clayilla in Dorseta (nos. 311–13 and clvii–clviii)

\(^a\) Of the following entries, which are all inserted among the king's lands in Exon. Domesday, nos. xiii, xvi, and xix refer to land of the king's almsmen (Exchequer nos. 114, 145a, and 145b) and nos. xviii and xx to land of the abbey of St. Wandrille (Exchequer nos. 123 and 124). No. xvii, which describes land in Wintreborne held by Aiulf the sheriff, has no corresponding entry in the Exchequer text; see p. 101 n.

\(^b\) William of Moyon's manor of Little Sutton in Sutton Veny (Wils.) is entered on folio 47 before no. lxxxii under the heading Terra Willelmi de Moine in Wiltesire: see V.C.H. Wilts. ii. 43–44.

DORSETE

In DORECSTRE [Dorchester] T.R.E. there were 172 houses. They were assessed for all the king's service and paid geld for 10 hides, that is, 1 silver mark for the use of the housecarls excepting the customs which belong to the night's farm. There were 2 moneyers, each of them rendering to the king\(^1\) 1 silver mark and 20s. when the coinage

\(^1\) 'regi' interlined.
A HISTORY OF DORSET

was changed. Now there are 88 houses and 100 were completely destroyed from the time of sheriff Hugh until now.

[Exon. f. 11b]

In Dorecestara there were 172 houses on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and they paid geld T.R.E. for 10 hides, that is, ½ silver mark for the use of the housecarls and they were assessed for all the king’s service as 10 hiding the customs which belonged to the night’s farm. And of these 172 houses there are 88 still standing and 100 were completely destroyed from the time of sheriff Hugh until now. And there were 2 moneyers T.R.E. each of whom rendered 1 silver mark to the king and 20s. when the coinage was changed.

In Brideport [Bridport] T.R.E. there were 120 houses and they were assessed for all the king’s service and paid geld for 5 hides, that is, ½ silver mark for the use of the king’s housecarls excepting the customs which belonged to the farm of 1 night. There was 1 moneyer rendering to the king 1 silver mark and 20s. when the coinage was changed. Now there are 100 houses and 20 are so impoverished (destitute) that those who dwell in them are not prosperous enough to pay geld (geldum solvere non valent).

[Exon. f. 12]

In Brideport there were 120 houses on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and they paid geld T.R.E. for 5 hides, that is, ½ silver mark for the use of the housecarls and they were assessed for all the king’s service as 5 hides excepting the customs which belonged to the night’s farm. And of these 120 houses there are 100 still standing and 20 of these 100 houses were so ravaged that the men who dwell in them have nothing whence they may render geld (xx ex his c domibus ita sunt adnichilate quod homines qui intus manent non habent unde reddent nullum geldum). And 20 houses were completely destroyed from the time of sheriff Hugh until now. And there was 1 moneyer T.R.E. who rendered 1 silver mark to the king and 20s. when the coinage was changed.

In Warham [Wareham] T.R.E. there were 143 houses in the king’s demesne. This vill (villa) was assessed for all the king’s service and paid geld for 10 hides, that is, ½ silver mark for the king’s housecarls excepting the customs which belonged to the farm of 1 night. There were 2 moneyers each rendering 1 silver mark to the king and 20s. when the coinage was changed. Now there are 70 houses and 73 were completely destroyed from the time of sheriff Hugh. In the part (belonging to) St. Wandrille (de parte Sancti Wandregisilī) there are 45 houses standing and 17 are waste. In the parts (belonging to) the other barons (de partibus aliorum baronum) there are 20 houses standing and 60 were destroyed.

[Exon. f. 12b]

In Warham there were 143 houses on the day when King Edward was alive and dead in the king’s demesne, which paid geld. Of these 143 houses 70 are still standing and 73 were completely destroyed from the time of sheriff Hugh until now. In the part (belonging to) the Abbot of St. Wandrille (de parte abbatis Sancti Wandregisilī) there are 45 (houses) standing and 17 destroyed. And in the parts

3 'villi' interlined.
3 'domibus ita sunt adnichilate quod' interlined. So the MS.; the printed version has 'na' for 'ita'.
4 'nullum' marked for omission.
5 'domus' interlined.
6 'stantes' interlined.
7 'stantes' interlined.
8 'stantes' interlined.
THE HOLDERS OF LANDS

(belonging to) the other barons of the king (de partibus aliorum baronum regis) there are 20 houses standing and 60 completely destroyed. This vill paid geld T.R.E. for 10 hides, that is, 1 silver mark for the use of the housecarls and it was assessed for all the king’s service as 10 hides excepting the customs which belonged to the night’s farm. And there were 2 moneys T.R.E. each of whom rendered 1 silver mark to the king and 20s. when the coinage was changed.

In the borough (burgo) of Sceptesberie [Shaftesbury] T.R.E. there were 104 houses in the king’s demesne. This vill was assessed for all the king’s service and paid geld for 20 hides, that is, 2 silver marks for the king’s housecarls. There were 3 moneys each rendering 1 silver mark and 20s. when the coinage was changed. Now there are 66 houses and 38 houses were destroyed from the time of sheriff Hugh until now. In the part (belonging to) the abbess (of Shaftesbury) (In parte abbatissae) there were 153 houses T.R.E. Now there are 111 houses and 42 were utterly (omnino) destroyed. There the abbess has 151 burgesses (burgenses) and 20 vacant plots (mansiones vacuas) and 1 garden (hortum). It is worth 65s.

[Exon. f. 11]

In (the borough of) Saint Edward⁹ there were 104 houses in the king’s demesne which paid geld on the day of King Edward’s death (die obitu (sic) Edwardi regis). Of these 104 houses there are 66 now standing in good repair (in virtute) and 38 were completely destroyed from the time of sheriff Hugh until now. And in the part (belonging to) the abbess (of Shaftesbury) (in parte abbatissae) there were 153 houses T.R.E. and there are 111 houses still standing and 42 were completely destroyed. This (vill) paid geld T.R.E. for 20 hides, that is, 2 silver marks for the use of the housecarls and it was always assessed for all the king’s service as 20 hides. And there were T.R.E. 3 moneys each of whom rendered 1 silver mark to the king and 20s. when the coinage was changed.

HERE ARE NOTED THE LANDHOLDERS IN DORSET

1. KING WILLIAM (Rex Willelmus)
2. THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY (Episcopus Sarisberiensis)
3. AND THE MONKS OF SHERBORNE (et monachi Scireburn’)
4. THE BISHOP OF BAYEUX (Episcopus Baiocensis)
5. THE BISHOP OF COUTANCES (Episcopus Constantiensis)
6. THE BISHOP OF LISIEUX (Episcopus Lisiacensis)
7. THE BISHOP OF LONDON (Episcopus Lundoniensis)
8. THE ABBEY OF GLASTONBURY (Abbatia Glastongberie)
9. THE ABBEY OF WINCHESTER (Abbatia Wintoniensis)
10. THE ABBEY OF RODNEY (Abbatia Rodoniiensis)
11. THE ABBEY OF CANTERBURY (Abbatia Canturiae)(sic)
12. THE ABBEY OF BATH (Abbatia Batiae)
13. THE ABBEY OF LLANDAFF (Abbatia Llandafensis)
14. THE ABBEY OF BRISTOL (Abbatia Bristolensis)
15. THE ABBEY OF WINCHESTER (Abbatia Wintoniensis)
16. THE ABBEY OF CANTERBURY (Abbatia Canturiae)(sic)
17. THE ABBEY OF SALISBURY (Abbatia Salisberiensis)
18. THE ABBEY OF LINCOLN (Abbatia Lincolniensis)
19. THE ABBEY OF YORK (Abbatia Yorkensis)
20. THE ABBEY OF READING (Abbatia Readingensis)
21. THE ABBEY OF WINCHESTER (Abbatia Wintoniensis)
22. THE ABBEY OF YORK (Abbatia Yorkensis)
23. THE ABBEY OF LINCOLN (Abbatia Lincolniensis)
24. THE ABBEY OF READING (Abbatia Readingensis)
25. THE ABBEY OF SALISBURY (Abbatia Salisberiensis)
26. THE ABBEY OF CANTERBURY (Abbatia Canturiae)
27. THE ABBEY OF BATH (Abbatia Batiae)
28. THE ABBEY OF LLANDAFF (Abbatia Llandafensis)
29. THE ABBEY OF BRISTOL (Abbatia Bristolensis)
30. THE ABBEY OF WINCHESTER (Abbatia Wintoniensis)
31. THE ABBEY OF RODNEY (Abbatia Rodoniiensis)
32. THE ABBEY OF CANTERBURY (Abbatia Canturiae)
33. THE ABBEY OF BATH (Abbatia Batiae)
34. THE ABBEY OF LLANDAFF (Abbatia Llandafensis)
35. THE ABBEY OF BRISTOL (Abbatia Bristolensis)
36. THE ABBEY OF WINCHESTER (Abbatia Wintoniensis)
37. THE ABBEY OF RODNEY (Abbatia Rodoniiensis)
38. THE ABBEY OF CANTERBURY (Abbatia Canturiae)
39. THE ABBEY OF BATH (Abbatia Batiae)
40. THE ABBEY OF LLANDAFF (Abbatia Llandafensis)
41. THE ABBEY OF BRISTOL (Abbatia Bristolensis)
42. THE ABBEY OF WINCHESTER (Abbatia Wintoniensis)
43. THE ABBEY OF RODNEY (Abbatia Rodoniiensis)
44. THE ABBEY OF CANTERBURY (Abbatia Canturiae)
45. THE ABBEY OF BATH (Abbatia Batiae)
46. THE ABBEY OF LLANDAFF (Abbatia Llandafensis)
47. THE ABBEY OF BRISTOL (Abbatia Bristolensis)
48. THE ABBEY OF WINCHESTER (Abbatia Wintoniensis)
49. THE ABBEY OF RODNEY (Abbatia Rodoniiensis)
50. THE ABBEY OF CANTERBURY (Abbatia Canturiae)

⁹ Shaftesbury was sometimes called after Edward the Martyr whose remains were transferred there from Wareham and buried in the abbey.
xviii. The Abbey of St. Wandrille (Abbati Sacri Wandsregisili)
xix. The Abbess of Shaftesbury (Abbatissa de Scoftesberie)
xx. The Abbess of Wilton (Abbatissa de Wiltune)
xxi. The Abbess of Caen (Abbatissa de Cadom)
xxii. The Abbess of Montevilliers (Abbatissa de Monasterio villari)
xxiii. The Canons of Coutances (Canonici Constantiensis)
xxiii. Rainbald the Priest10 and other clerks (clerici)
xxv. Count Alan (Comes Alanus)
xxvi. The Count of Mortain (Comes Moritounensis)
xxvii. Earl Hugh (Comes Hugo)
xxviii. Roger de Beaumont (de Belmont)
xxix. Roger de Courseulles (de Cerelle)
xxx. Robert fitz Gerold (Girold)
xxx. Edward of Salisbury (de Sarisberie)
xxx. Ernulf of Hesdin (de Hesding)
xxxii. Turstin fitz Rolf
xxxiii. William of Eu (de Ou)
xxxv. William of Falaise (de Faleise)
xxxvi. William of Moyon (de Moiun)
xxxvii. William of Briouze (de Braiose)

xxxviii. William of Ecous (de Scohies)
xxxix. Walscin of Douai (de Douai)
xl. Waleran the Huntsman (venator)
xli. Walter de Claville (de Clavile)
xlii. Baldwin of Exeter (de Execestre)
xliii. Berenger Giffard (Gifard)
xliv. Osbern Giffard (Gifard)
xlv. Matthew de Moretania (Maci de Moretanie)
xlv. Roger Arundel
xlvi. Serle of Burcy
xlvii. Aiulf the sheriff (vicecomes)
xlviii. Humphrey the Chamberlain (camerarius)

I. THE KING'S LAND

(1) The king holds the island which is called Portland [Portland]. King Edward held (ii) in his lifetime (in vita sui).14 There the king has 3 ploughs in demesne and 5 serfs and there are5 villeins and 90 bordars have 23 ploughs. There (are) 8 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 8 furlongs long and 8 wide. This manor with what belongs to it (cum sibi pertinentibus) renders £6516 blanched (libras candidos (sic)) a

| year. This is from Portland and what belongs to it | (de hoc quod pertinent et). |

(2) The king holds Bridetone [Burton Bradstock] and Bere [Bere Regis] and Colesberie [Colber Crib (House) in Sturminster Newton] and Sepetone [Shipston Gorce] and Bratepole [Bradpole] and Cidihoc [Chideock]. King Edward held this in demesne. It is not known how many hides there are neither did it pay geld T.R.E. There is land for 55 ploughs. In demesne there are 8 ploughs and 20 serfs and 41 villeins and 30 bordars and 7 coliberts and 74 cottars. Among them all (inter omnes) they have 27 ploughs. There (are) 8 mills rendering £4 and 35d. and 111 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 4 leagues long and as much in width. There is wood (land) 3 leagues long and 1 league wide. This manor with its appurtenances and customs renders

10 'presbyter' interlined.
11 'fili fip' interlined.
12 'Belet' interlined.
13 'rex' interlined.
14 The rest of this line in the text is left blank. For a comment, see p. 4.
15 'bl' interlined.
16 'et v' interlined.
1 night's farm. The wood (boscus) of Haucombe [Haucomb?7] belongs to Burton Bradstock just as (it did) T.R.E. (when) two-thirds of it were in the king's farm (firma regis). The third part or the third oak belonged to Earl Edwin8 who now belongs to Frantone [Frampton], a manor (belonging to) St. Stephen, Caen (Sancti Stephani Cadomensis).

(x) The king has I manor which is called Bridetona and Bera and Colestreet and Septona and Brateppola and Cidishoc. King Edward held these in demesne and it is not known how many hides there are because they did not pay geld T.R.E. and 55 ploughs can plough this land. There the king has 8 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 27 ploughs. There the king has 41 villeins and 30 bordars and 7 coliberts and 749 cottars and 20 serfs and 6 pack-horses and 9 beasts and 108 pigs and 800 sheep and 8 miles which render 34s. 5d. and 3 leagues of woodland in length and 1 in width and 112 acres of meadow and 4 leagues of pasture in length and 4 in width and these manors with their appurtenances and customs render one night's farm. The wood of Haucombe belongs to the above manor, that is Burton Bradstock, and T.R.E. two-thirds of this wood belong to the king's farm (adiacent ad firmam regis) so that no one had any part of this wood except Earl Godwin (ita ut nullam partem aliquis huius bosci habitit excepto comite Goduno) who had the third of this wood by reckoning (per adnumerationem) which now belongs to a manor of St. Stephen, Caen (Sancti Stephani Cadomensis), which is called Frantona.

(3) The king holds Wimborne [Wimborne Minster] and Scawepice [Shapwick] and Chirce [Chichel, unidentified] and Opewimborne [All Hallows Farm, formerly Up Wimborne All Saints, in Wimborne St. Giles]. King Edward held (this) in demesne. It is not known how many hides there are because it did not pay geld T.R.E. There is land for 45 ploughs. In demesne there are 5 ploughs and 15 serfs and 63 villeins and 68 bordars and 7 cottars have 22 ploughs. There are 3 miles rendering 11s. 10s. and 150 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 6 leagues long and 3 leagues wide. (There is) woodland 3 leagues long and 1 league wide. This manor with its appurtenances renders 1 night's farm.

(xii) The king has I manor which is called Dorcestra and Fortiteone [Fordington in Dorchester All Saints and St. Peter] and Sutone [Sutton Poyntz in Preston] and Gelingham [Gillingham] and Froma.9 King Edward held (this). It is not known how many hides there are because they did not pay geld T.R.E. There is land for 56 ploughs. In demesne there are 7 ploughs and 20 serfs and 12 coliberts and 114 villeins and 59 bordars having 49 ploughs. There are 12 miles rendering 6s. 5d. and 160 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 leagues long and 1 league wide. (There is) woodland 4 leagues long and 1 league wide. This manor with its appurtenances renders 1 night's farm.

(5) The king holds Pimpre [Pimperne] and Cerleton [Charlton Marshall]. King Edward held (this) in demesne. It is not known how many hides there are because it did not pay geld T.R.E. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 4 ploughs and 5 serfs and 1 colibert and 18 villeins and 68 bordars with 14 ploughs. There are 2 miles rendering 40s. 6d. and 94 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 leagues long and 2 leagues wide. (There is) woodland 1 league long and 1/2 league wide. This manor with its appurtenances and customs render 1 night's farm.

(xiv) The king has I manor which is called Pinpra and Cerletona. King Edward held these in demesne and it is not known how many hides there are because they did not pay geld T.R.E. and 45 ploughs can plough this land. There the king has 5 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 22 ploughs. There the king has 63 villeins and 68 bordars and 15 serfs and 7 cottars and 3 pack-horses and 30 pigs and 250 sheep and 44 goats (caprai) and 8 miles which render 11s. 10s. and 7 leagues of woodland in length and 1 in width and 150 acres of meadow and 6 leagues of pasture in length and 3 leagues in width. These manors with their appurtenances and customs render one night's farm.

(6) The king holds Winfrome [Winfrith Newburgh] and Ludwode [East and West Ludworth] and Wintrebore [unidentified]10 and Chenolote [Knowlton]11 in Woodlands, site derelict. King Edward held (this) in demesne. It is not known how Eyton (op. cit. 92) identifies it as the 3 modern parishes of Batcombe, Stockwood, and Hermitage; Fagersten has no comment to make on this identification.

17 R. W. Eyton (Key to Domestacy: Dorset, 82) identifies this place as a region near Shipton Hill called Haucomb; A. Fagersten (Place-Names of Dorset, 260) identifies it with Haucombe in Shipton Gorge parish, a site now lost.
18 'comit'. interleaved.
19 'xxii' interleaved.
20 'asis' interleaved.
21 Presumably some estate on or near the River Frome.
22 Eyton (op. cit. 97, 100) identifies this as Winterborne Zelston.
23 The name survived as the name of the hundred of which Knowlton was the caput; see pp. 138-9.
many hides there are because it did not pay geld. T.R.E. There is land for 24 ploughs. In demesne there are 4 ploughs and 8 serfs and 30 villeins and 30 bordars with 1 cottar having 16 ploughs. There (are) 4 mills rendering 50s. and 80 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 3 leagues long and as much in width. (There is) wood(land) the same amount in length and width. This manor with its appurtenances and customs renders 3 night's farm.

(i) The king has 1 manor which is called Winfrada and Lulwra and Wintreborna and Chenoltona. King Edward held these in demesne and it is not known how many hides there are for they did not pay geld T.R.E. Twenty-four ploughs can plough this land. There the king has 4 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 16 ploughs. There the king has 30 villeins and 30 bordars and 8 serfs and 1 cottar and 2 pack-horses and 50 pigs and 300 sheep and 6 goats and 4 mills which render 50s. and 3 leagues of wood(land) in length and 3 in width and 80 acres of meadow and 3 leagues of pasture in length and 3 in width. These manors with their appurtenances and customs render ½ night's farm.

EARL* HARROLD HELD THE FOLLOWING MANORS T.R.E.

(7) The king holds AECORD [Child Oxecord]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 6 villeins and 8 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 20s. and 40 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture. (There is) wood(land) 4 furlongs long and 1½ furlongs wide. It was and is worth £10.

(i) The king has 1 manor which is called Aecorda, which Earl Harold held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and it paid geld for 5 hides. Six ploughs can plough these. Thence the king has 3 hides and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 2 hides and 2 ploughs. There the king has 6 villeins and 9 bordars and 1 serf and 1 pack-horse and 7 beasts and 10²⁸ pigs and 48 sheep and 2 mills which render 20s. a year, of which the king has half, and 4 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 1½ in width and 40 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture. This manor renders £10 a year and when Fulcred received it at farm of the king, it rendered as much.

(8) The king holds PIFERTONE [Puddletown]. T.R.E. it paid geld for ½ hide. There is land for 15 ploughs. In demesne there are 4 ploughs and 12 serfs and 14 villeins and 29 cosets with 10 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 32s. and 126 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1½ league long and 1 wide. (There is) wood(land) 2 furlongs long and as much in width. To this manor belong 1½ hide in Porbi [Purbeck] and ½ hide in MAPERTON [5 Mapperton in Almer], There is land for 1½ plough. To the manor of Puddletown also belongs the third penny of the whole shire of Dorset. It renders with all its appurtenances £7½.

(ii) The king has 1 manor which is called Piretona which Earl Harold held T.R.E. and this paid geld for ½ hide. Fifteen ploughs can plough this. There the king has 4 ploughs and the villeins ten. There the king has 14²⁷ villeins and 29 cosets and 12 serfs and 4 pack-horses and 17 beasts and 60 pigs and 1,600 sheep and 60 goats and 2 mills which render 32s. a year and 1 league and 8 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 1 league in width and in another place 2 furlongs of wood(land) in length and as much in width and 126 acres of meadow and 1½ league of pasture in length and 1 in width. And in Porbi the king has ½ hides which lie in this manor of Puddletown. One plough can plough these, and in Maperton the king has ½ hide which lies in the above-mentioned Puddletown, which ½ plough can plough. To this above-mentioned manor of Puddletown also belongs the third penny of the whole county of Dorset. From T.R.E. this manor with all its appurtenances rendered £7½ a year and when Aulf (received) it, it rendered as much.

(9) The king holds CEREBERIE [Charborough (House) in Morden]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 33 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3½ hides and there (is) 1 plough and 4 serfs and 5 villeins and 4 bordars with 1½ plough. There (is) wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 1 wide. It was and is worth £9.

(iv) The king has 1 manor which is called Cereberia which Earl Harold held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, which paid geld for 5 hides. Three ploughs and ½ (plough) can plough these. The king has in demesne 3½ hides and 1½ plough and the villeins have 1½ hide and ½ plough. The king has 5 villeins and 4 bordars and 4 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 13 pigs and 105 sheep and 2 furlongs of wood(land) in length and another in width. This manor is worth £9 a year and when that man received (it) it was worth as much.

[75b]

(10) The king holds ABRESTOTHE [Ibberon], T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 5 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2½ hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 10 villeins and 7 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (are) 11 acres of meadow and pasture 7 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 4 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £10.

(v) The king has 1 manor which is called Abrisentona which Earl Harold held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. This paid geld T.R.E. for 5 hides. Five ploughs can plough these. Of these the king has 2½ hides and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 2½ hides and 3 ploughs. There the king has 10 villeins and 7 bordars and 2 serfs and 2 pack-horses and 4 cows (tacas sic) and 10 pigs and 50 sheep and 50 goats and 4 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 2 in width and 11 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs of pasture in length and 3 in width. This manor is worth £10 and when Fulcred received it, it was worth as much.

24 'comes' interlined.
25 's' interlined.
26 Originally 'valet'.
27 'ii' interlined.
28 'Piretona' interlined.
29 'omni' interlined.
30 Supply 'recepit'.
31 'et dimidia' interlined.
32 In Exon. Dominick this entry (for Charborough) immediately follows the entry for Little Puddle (nos. 14 and 33) which was held by Fulcred, to whom ille presumably refers.
33 'nemoris' interlined.
THE HOLDCRS OF LANDS

(11) The king holds Flete [Fleet], T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 5 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3½ hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 4 villeins and 7 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (are) 6 furlongs of pasture. It was and is worth £7.

(vii) The king has 1 manor which is called Fleta which Earl Harold held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. This paid geld T.R.E. for 5 hides. Five ploughs can plough these. Thence the king has ¾ hides and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins ½ hide and 3 ploughs. There he has 4 villeins and 7 bordars and 2 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 3 beasts and 4 pigs and 144 sheep and 6 furlongs of pasture. This manor renders £7 a year and when Fulcric received (it) it was worth as much.

(12) The king holds CALVEDONE [Chaldon Herring or East Chaldon], T.R.E. it paid geld for 13 hides. There is land for 10 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 6 hides and there (is) 1 plough and 4 serfs and 16 villeins and 15 cottars with 6 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 10s. and 20 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and ½ league wide. It was and is worth £13.

(viii) The king has 1 manor which is called Calvedona which Earl Harold held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. This paid geld T.R.E. for 13 hides. Ten ploughs can plough these. Thence the king has 6 hides and 1 plough in demesne. And the villeins 7 hides and 6 ploughs. There the king has 16 villeins and 15 cottars and 4 serfs and 2 horses and 3 beasts and 500 sheep and 13 goats and 1 mill which renders 10s. and 20 acres of meadow and 1 league of pasture in length and ½ (league) in width. This manor renders £13 and when Fulcric received (it) it was worth as much.

(13) The king holds LODRES [Loders], T.R.E. it paid geld for 18 hides. There is land for the same number of ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 8 hides and there (are) 3 ploughs and 9 serfs and 28 villeins and 24 bordars with 6 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 23s. 4d. There (are) 40 acres of meadow. (There is) underwood 3 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth £23. In this manor there are 2 hides of thegland (tainland) which do not belong there. T.R.E. 2 thegs held them. They are worth 30s.

(ix) The king has 1 manor which is called Lodres which Earl Harold held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and it paid geld for 18 hides. Eighteen ploughs can plough these. Thence the king has 8 hides and 3 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 10 hides and 6 ploughs. The king has there 28 villeins and 24 bordars and 9 serfs and 2 pack-horses and 16 pigs and 93 sheep and 2 mills which render 23s. 4d. and 3 furlongs of underwood in length and 1 in width and 40 acres of meadow. This renders £34 and when Roger received it at farm it rendered as much. With these 18 hides there are in this manor 2 hides of thegland (tainland) which do not belong to it and 2 thegs held them on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and they are worth 30s. a year.

(14) The king holds LITELPIDELE [Little Puddle in Piddlehinton]. Earl H[arold]’s mother held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2½ hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 8 serfs and 2 villeins and 3 bordars with ½ plough. There (are) 8 acres of meadow and 10 furlongs of pasture. It was worth 100s. Now (it is worth) £7.

(iii) The king has 1 manor which is called Litel Pidel which Earl Harold’s mother held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, which paid geld for 5 hides. Three ploughs can plough these. There the king has in demesne 2½ hides and the villeins have as many. There the king has in demesne 2 ploughs and the villeins ½ (plough). There are 2 villeins and 3 bordars and 8 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 100 sheep and 8 acres of meadow and 10 furlongs of pasture. This manor renders £7 a year and when Fulcric received (it) it was worth 100s.

QUEEN MAUD HELD THESE LANDS WRITTEN BELOW

(15) The king holds LITELFROME [Frome St. Quintin], T.R.E. it paid geld for 13 hides. There is land for 8 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 10½ hides and there (are) 3 ploughs and 6 serfs and 10 villeins and 3 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 4s. and 10 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 20 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 8 furlongs long and 6 furlongs wide. It was worth £12. Now (it is worth) £18.

THE LAND OF QUEEN MAUD IN DORSET

(16) The king holds CRENEBORN [Cranborne]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 10 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3½ hides and there are 2 ploughs and 10 serfs and 8 villeins and 12 bordars and 7 cottars with 8 ploughs. There (are) 4 mills rendering 16s. and 40 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 leagues long and 1 furlong and 1 league wide. (There is) wood(land) 3 leagues long and 2 wide. It was worth £24. Now it renders £30. Of this land 3 thegs hold 2 hides and render £3 excepting service (excepto servito).

(ii) Queen Maud had 1 manor which is called Creneborna, which Brictric held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and this paid geld T.R.E. for 10 hides. Ten ploughs can plough these. Of these 10 hides 3 thegs held, and still hold, 3 hides of Brictric, and could not leave him, and each of them renders 20s. a year excepting service. Thence the king has ¾ hides and 2

21 ‘ii’ interlined.

24 ‘comitis’ interlined.

67
ploughs in demesne and the villeins 3½ hides and 8 ploughs. There the king has 8 villeins and 12 bordars and 7 cottars and 10 serfs and 4 pack-horses and 10 cows and 51 pigs and 1,037 sheep and 4 mills which render 18s. a year and 2½ leagues of wood(land) in length and 2 leagues in width and 20 acres of meadow and 2½ leagues of pasture in length and 1 league and 1 furlong in width and 40 goats. This manor rendered £24 in the queen’s lifetime and now renders £30.

(17) The king holds AISEMARE [Ashtone]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 8 hides. There is land for 7 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides and there (are) 3 ploughs and 8 serfs and 10 villeins and 6 bordars with 4 ploughs. There (are) 10 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 10 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. (There is) wood(land) 2 leagues long and 1 league wide. It was and is worth £15. Britric hold these 3 manors T.R.E.

(xxii) Queen Maud had 1 manor which is called Aisemara which Britric held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. This paid geld T.R.E. for 8 hides. Seven ploughs can plough these. And now the king holds it in demesne. Thence the king has 4 hides and 3 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 4 hides and 4 ploughs. There the king has 10 villeins and 6 bordars and 8 serfs and 3 pack-horses and 10 beasts and 27 pigs and 826 sheep and 50 goats and 2 leagues of wood(land) in length and 1 league in width and 10 acres of meadow and 10 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 in width. This manor rendered £15 in the queen’s lifetime and now renders as much.

(18) The king holds MEDESHAM [Edmondsham]. Dodo held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. Of this there is in demesne 1 hide and there (is) 1 plough with 1 serf and 8 bordars. There (is) a mill rendering 5s. and 2 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 3 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. (There is) wood(land) 5 furlongs long and 1½ furlong wide. It was and is worth £3.

(xxiv) Queen Maud had 1 manor which is called Medessan which Dodo held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and he could go with his land to any lord, and it paid geld for 2 hides. Three ploughs can plough these. The king, who now holds this manor, has 1 hide and 1 plough in demesne, and 8 bordars and 1 serf and 8 beasts and 22 sheep and 1 mill which renders 5s. a year and ½ furlongs of wood(land) in length and 1½ in width and 2 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture which renders 5s. in length and 1½ in width and it is worth 6s. a year and when Schelin, who used to hold this manor of the queen, received (it) it was worth the same amount.

(19) The king holds HAME [Hampreston]. Saul held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides and 1 virgate of land. There is land for 2 ploughs. Of this there is in demesne 1 hide and there (is) 1 plough and 2 serfs and 5 villeins and 4 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 40 acres of meadow and pasture 1 league long and 5 furlongs wide and 2 acres of wood(land). It renders 50s.

(xxv) The king has 1 manor which is called Hama which William Belet held of the king and (which) Saul held T.R.E. and he could go with his land to any lord, and it paid geld for 2 hides and 1 virgate and 2 ploughs can plough (it). There the king has 1 plough and the villeins and the king has there in demesne 1 hide less 6 acres and 2 villeins and 4 bordars and 2 serfs, and the villeins have 3 virgates and 6 acres and (the king has) 1 pack-horse and 15 beasts and 11 pigs and 40 sheep and 2 acres of wood(land) and 40 acres (agros sic) of meadow and 1 league of pasture in length and 5 furlongs in width and it renders 50s. a year.

(20) The king holds WICHEMÈTUNE [Witchampton]. Two thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4½ hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and 1½ virgate of land, and there (are) 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 5 villeins and 15 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 10s. and 16 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 6 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was and is worth 100s.

(xxvi) The king has 1 manor which is called Wichamatuna which 2 thegns held T.R.E. and these (men) could go with their land to any lord and it paid geld for 4½ hides. Four ploughs can plough these. Of these the king has 2 hides and 1½ virgate and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 2 hides and 1 virgate and 2 ploughs. There the king has 5 villeins and 15 bordars and 2 serfs and 2 cows and 2 pigs and 40 sheep and 1 mill which renders 10s. a year and 6 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 2 furlongs in width and 16 acres of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture in length and 3 furlongs in width. This manor renders 100s. a year and was worth as much formerly when Schelin received (it) which used to hold it of the queen (and) who never paid geld to the king on ½ hide in the manor which we mentioned above (quain in hac mansione supra nominacimus).

(21) The king holds WINBURNE [Wimborne Minster, part of]. Ode held (it) T.R.E. There is ½ hide and it never paid geld. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 virgate and 1 plough and 2 serfs and 4 villeins and 7 bordars with 2 ploughs. There are 14 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 1 furlong long and as much in width. It was and is worth £4. This land does not belong to the farm of Wimborne.

(xxvii) The king has 1 manor which lies in Wimborne which Odo the treasurer (thesaurarius) held T.R.E. There is ½ hide and it never paid geld. Two ploughs can plough this. There the king has 1 virgate and 1 plough and the villeins the other virgate and 1 plough. There are 4 villeins and 7 bordars and 2 serfs and 2 beasts and 10 pigs and 127 sheep and 30 goats and 14 acres of meadow. This renders £4 a year and was worth £tempore Edwardi regis' interlined.

40 'The text reads here quando et iecibus with the 'et' interlined.

42 'qui' interlined.

68
as much when the sheriff received it and to this
manor belongs a wood 1 furlong in length and an-
other in width and this manor in no way belongs to
(nichil pertinet) to the night's farm of Wim-
bome.

HUGH FITZ GRIP\* HELD THESE EIGHT* LANDS OF THE QUEEN WRITTEN BELOW
(infra scriptas*43)

(22) Alwin held Wala [on the R. Wey, site unidenti-
fied*46] T.R.E. and it paid geld for ½ hide. There is
land for 1 plough. There are 2 bordars and 5
furlongs of pasture. It is worth 30s.

THE LANDS WHICH KNIGHTS HELD OF
THE QUEEN*48 IN DORSET

(xxviii) Hugh held 1 manor of the queen which is
called Wala which Alwin held on the day when
King Edward was alive and dead, and it paid geld
for ½ hide. One plough can plough this. Now the
king holds this land in demesne. There the king
has 2 bordars and 5 furlongs of pasture and it is
worth 30s. a year.

(23) The king holds LANGETONE [Langton Herring].
Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for ½ hide. There
is land for 2 ploughs. There are 2 serfs and 8*6 bordars and 1 rendering 30d. There are (are) 8 acres of
meadow and pasture 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs
wide. It is worth 30s.

(xxix) Hugh held 1 manor of the queen which is
called Langueoton, which Alward Colin held on the
day when King Edward was alive and dead,
and it paid geld for ½ hide. Two ploughs can plough
this. Now the king has (it) in demesne. There
the king has 7 bordars and 1 bordar who renders 30d. a year,49 and 2 serfs and 8 acres of
meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture in length and 3 in
width and it is worth 30s. a year. This thegn
could go with his land to any lord.50

(24) The king holds TARENTE [unidentified]. Alvic
held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for ½ hide. There
is land for 4 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and there (are) ½ plough and 5 serfs and 6 villeins
and 3 bordars with 2 ploughs. There is (is) pasture 7 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. (There
is) wood(land) 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It
was worth \( \ell 4 \). Now (it is worth) 100s. To this
manor belongs 1 virgate of land which Alvic had in
pledge for ½ gold mark and it has not yet been
redeemed (necedit est redempta).

(30) Hugh held 1 manor of the queen which is
called Tarenta which Alvic held on the day when
King Edward was alive and dead, and he could go
with his land to any lord, and it paid geld for 3½
hides. Now the king has (it) in demesne. Four
ploughs can plough these.52 Of these the king has 2
hides and ½ plough in demesne and the villeins
have 1½ hide and 2 ploughs. There the king has 6
villeins and 3 bordars and 5 serfs and 1 pack-
horse and 290 pigs and 290 sheep and 5 furlongs of
wood(land)52 in length and 3 in width and 7
furlongs of pasture in length and 2 in width and it
renders 100s. a year (and) when Hugh received

(it) it was worth \( \ell 4 \). To this manor belongs 1
virgate of land which Alvic, Hugh's predecessor,
had in pledge for ½ gold mark which still has not
been redeemed (quum adduce non est redempta).

(25) The king holds TARENTE [? Tarrant Gunville].
Alvin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for ½ hide.
There is land for 1 plough. There are 2 bordars. It is
worth 10s.

(xxix) Hugh held 1 manor of the queen which is
called Tarenta which Alvin held on the day when
King Edward was alive and dead and he could go
with his land to any lord and now the king holds it
in demesne, and it paid geld for ½ hide and 1
plough can plough (it). There the king has 2
bordars and it is worth 10s. a year.

(26) The king holds TARENTE [? Tarrant Rushton].
Two thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3
hides and 1 virgate of land. There is land for 3
ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and 3
virgates of land and there (is) 1 plough and 4 serfs
and 2 villeins and 4 bordars—[blank].53 There (is) 3
a mill rendering 4½. and 13 acres of meadow. (There
is) pasture 4 furlongs long and as much in width. It
was worth \( \ell 4 \). Now (it is worth) \( \ell 3 \).

(xxv) Hugh held 1 manor of the queen which is
called Tarenta which 2 thegns held on the day
when King Edward was alive and dead, and they
could go with their land to any lord. Now the king
has it in demesne. This paid geld for 3 hides and 1
virgate which 3 ploughs can plough. Of these the
king has in demesne 2 hides and 3 virgates and 1
plough and the villeins have ½ hide. There the
king has 2 villeins and 4 bordars and 4 serfs and 15
pigs and 60 sheep and 1 mill which is worth 45s.54
and 13 acres of meadow and 4 furlongs of pasture
in length and 4 in width and it renders 60s. a year
and when Hugh received (it) it was worth \( \ell 4 \).

(27) The king holds SCETRE [Shitterton in Bere
Regis]. Ulviet held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5
hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this there are
in demesne 3½ hides and there (is) 1 plough and
5 serfs and 6 villeins and 3 bordars with 1 plough.
There (are) 4 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2
furlongs long and 2 wide. (There is) wood(land) 3
furlongs long and 3 wide. It was worth \( \ell 6 \). Now (it is
worth) 100s.

(xxvii) Hugh held 1 manor of the queen which is
called Scestra which Ulviet held on the day when
King Edward was alive and dead, and he could go
with his land to any lord. Now the king holds it
in demesne. This paid geld for 5 hides, which 4
ploughs can plough. Of these the king has 3½
hides and 1 plough in demesne and the villeins
have ½ (hide) and 1 plough and there the king
has 6 villeins and 3 bordars and 5 serfs and 20 pigs
and 120 sheep and 3 furlongs of wood(land) in
length and 3 in width and 4 acres of meadow and 2
furlongs of pasture in length and 2 in width and it
rendered 100s. a year and when Hugh received (it)
it was worth \( \ell 6 \).

43 *filius Grip* interlined. 44 *octo* interlined. 45 *i.o. scriptas* interlined. 46 Presumably some estate on the River Wey, but it has not been possible to identify the numerous manors called Wat or Wata.

47 ['i. a. of regina'] interlined. 48 *i.t.* interlined.

49 'et i bordarium qui reddit per annum xxx denarios interlined.

50 'ire cum temp sus ad quemlibet dominum' interlined.

51 'has' interlined. 52 'nemoros' interlined. 53 Space in the text. For a comment, see p. 4.

54 'valet iii solidos' interlined.
(28) The king holds NORTFORD [Nutford (Farm) in Pimperne]. Alvric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2½ hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. There are 2 serfs and 3 coscets and 8 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 furlong long and 1 wide. It was and is worth 25s.

(xxxii) Hugh held 1 manor of the queen55 which is called Nutforda which Alvric held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and he could go with his land to any lord he wished. Now the king holds it in demesne and it paid56 geld for 2½ hides which 2 ploughs can plough.57 Of these the king has in demesne 2½ hides and a plough, except for 8 acres which 2 coscets hold. There the king has 3½ coscets and 2 serfs and 4 beasts and 80 sheep and 8 acres of meadow and 1 furlong of pasture58 in length and 1 in width and now it renders 25s. and when Hugh received (it) it was worth as much.

(29) The king holds WATRECOME [Watercombe]. Alvric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough. There is 1 cosct and a mill rendering 4d. (There is) pasture 1 league in length and 1 furlong (in width).59 It renders 15s. Those who held these lands T.R.E. could go to any lord they wished.

(xxxiv) Hugh held 1 manor of the queen which is called Watrecome,60 which Alvric held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and he could go with his land to any lord. Now the king holds it in demesne. This paid geld for 1 hide and 1 plough can plough (it). There the king has 1 cosct and a mill which renders 4s. a year and 1 league of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width, and it renders 15s. a year.

(30) The king holds MELCOMBE [Bingham's Melcombe in Melcombe Horsey]. Earl61 Harold unlawfully (inuisto) took (it) from St. Mary of Shaftesbury. T.R.E. it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 10 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 7½ hides and 1 virgate of land and there (are) 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 9 villeins and 20 bordars with 7 ploughs. There (are) 5 acres of meadow and 1 league of wood(land). (There is) pasture 1 league long and 8 furlongs wide and 12 acres of meadow were leased (prestito) to Wilgar White,62 which belonged to the same manor. Now William Beket holds (them). To this manor Goda added 3½ virgates of land which 3 free thegns held T.R.E. and which paid geld for that amount. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 3 villeins and 15 acres of meadow and 5 acres of wood(land). These 3½ virgates are in BOCHELANDE [Buckland] HUNDRED. The whole was and is worth £16. Countess Goda held (it).

[f. 76b\(^{63}\)]

(31) The king holds HINETONE [Hinton Martell]. Countess64 Goda held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 14 hides and 1 virgate of land. There is land for 12 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 6 hides and 1 virgate of land and there is 1 plough and 8 villeins and 14 bordars have 3 ploughs. (There is) a mill rendering 10s. and 37 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 5 furlongs long and as much in width. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and ½ league wide. It is worth £13 5s. Of this same land, a certain (quodam) priest held 1 hide of thegnland (tainlände) and could go with it where he would. Now it is in the king's demesne. Of the same land another priest held 2¼ hides. The Bishop of Lisieux has 1 of these in demesne and it is worth 20s. The priest has the other 1½ hide of this manor and there he has 2 ploughs with 4 villeins and 2 bordars and a mill rendering 5s. and 11 acres of meadow and 1 furlong of wood(land) in length and 1 furlong in width and 11 houses in Winburne [Wimborne Minster]. The whole is worth 30s. This priest could go where he would with his land T.R.E. Of this same land another priest dwelling65 in TARENT in unidentified holds 1½ hide and there he has 3 villeins and 4 bordars with 1 plough and 1 acre of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. It is worth 30s. Of this same land Alvric holds 1 virgate of land and it is worth 2s. Of this same land 1½ hide and 1½ virgate of land belongs to the church of Wimborne Minster. Bishop Maurice66 held (it) and there he has 6 bordars and 8 burgesses and a mill rendering 5s. and 15 acres of meadow and 1½ league of pasture in length and 4 furlongs in width. It is worth £6 7s. 6d.

[II. THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY]

(32) The Bishop of Salisbury holds CERMINSTRE [Charmminster]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 8 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 13 villeins and 12 bordars with 6 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 6s. and 15 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 3 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. In Wareham 2 burgesses with 12 acres of land and in Dorchester 1 burgess with 10 acres of land belong to this manor. It was and is worth £16. Of this land 1 royal reeve (prefossitus regis) holds 1 hide and there he has 1 plough with 3 bordars. In the same manor the bishop has as much land as 2 ploughs can plough. This never paid geld.

(33) The same bishop holds ALTONE [Alton Panpras]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. Besides this he has land for 2 ploughs in demesne which never paid geld and there he has 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 6 villeins and 10 bordars with 1 plough. There (is) a mill rendering 15s. and 7 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 6 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. Of this land Edward has 2½ hides and Pain 2½ hides. There are 3 ploughs and 1 villein and 5 bordars with 1 plough and pasture 4 furlongs long and 2 wide. The bishop's demesne is worth £13 2s. (The land) of the men is worth £4.

55 'de regina' interlined.
56 'de' of redditus interlined.
57 'quus possunt arare ita curare' interlined.
58 'i' interlined.
59 'e' of prasti (sic) interlined.
60 Supply 'latitudine'.
61 'que vocatur Watrecoma' interlined.
62 'comes' interlined.
63 'wit' interlined.
64 The entry for Hinton Martell was added on a separate leaf (f. 76c) which contains no other entry.
65 'comitisa' interlined.
66 'manens' interlined.
67 Bishop of London.
68 'i' interlined.
(34) The same bishop holds Osberne [(Up Cerne). T.R.E. it paid geld for 2½ hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this 1½ hides in demesne and there (are) 3 ploughs and 6 serfs and 4 villeins and 8 bordars with 1 plough. There is (is) a mill rendering 15s. and 7 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 3 furlongs wide. It is worth £10. Robert holds (it) of the bishop.

(35) The same bishop holds Etminstre [Yetminster]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 15 hides. There is land for 20 ploughs. Besides this he has land for 6 ploughs which never paid geld T.R.E. There are 4 ploughs in demesne and 6 serfs and 25 villeins and 25 bordars with 8 ploughs. There is (is) a mill rendering 5s. and 30 acres of meadow and (there is) pasture 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and another in width. It was and is worth £22. Of this same land William holds 6 hides of the bishop and there he has 4 ploughs and 4 serfs and 6 villeins and 10 bordars with 2 ploughs, and a mill and 12 acres of meadow and wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It is worth £4. Those who held (it) T.R.E. could not be separated from the church.

[36] The same bishop holds Lxy [Lyme Regis, part of]. There is land for 1 plough. It never paid geld. Fishermen hold (it) and render 15s. to the monks for the fish (ad piscis). There are 4 acres of meadow. There the bishop has 1 house rendering 6d.

[37] The bishop himself holds Scirburne [Sherborne]. Queen Edith held (it) and Bishop Alwold before her. T.R.E. it paid geld for 43 hides. There is land for 46 ploughs. Of this land the bishop holds 12 hides and there he has 25 villeins and 14 bordars with 12 ploughs. There (are) 130 acres of meadow, 3 acres of which are in Somerset near Meleburne [Milborne Port, Som.]. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 1 wide. (There is) wood(land) 2 leagues long and as much in width. Of the same land of this manor Otbold holds of the bishop 4 hides. Sindö 5½ hides. Ingelbert 5 hides. Waleran 3 hides. Ralph 3 hides. The wife of Hugh Fitz Gripe 2½ hides. In these 22½ hides there are 21 ploughs and 33 villeins and 15 bordars and 10 cossets and 4 serfs. There (are) 4 mills rendering 18s. Of the same land also 6 thegns hold 8½ hides and there they have 8 ploughs and 4 serfs and 17 villeins and 19 bordars and 3 mills rendering 30d. In this manor of Sherborne besides the aforesaid land the bishop has in demesne 16 carucates of land. This land was never reckoned (divisa) in hides, neither did it pay geld. There are in demesne 5 ploughs and 26 villeins and 26 bordars and 8 serfs with 9 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 10s. Of this exempt land (quie ta terra) Sindö holds of the bishop 1 carucate of land, and Edward (holds) another. There are 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 8 bordars. III.7 In this same Sherborne the monks of the same bishop hold 9½ carucates of land which were never reckoned in hides nor did they pay geld. There are in demesne 3½ ploughs and 4 serfs and 10 villeins and 10 bordars with 5 ploughs and 3 mills rendering 22s. and 20 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and 4 furlongs wide. Of this land of the monks Lanbort holds of them 1 carucate of land and there he has 1 plough and a mill rendering 5s. What the bishop has in demesne in this manor is worth £50. The monks (have), £6 10s. What the knights of the bishop (have), £2 7s. What the thegns (have), £6. Moreover Sinod holds of the bishop 1 hide in the same vill and there he has 1 plough and 2 serfs and 2 bordars. It is worth 1s. Alward held this72 hide of King Edward, but it belonged to the bishopric previously.

(38) The same bishop holds Wocburne [Oborne]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and there (is) 1 plough and 2 serfs and 6 villeins and 5 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (are) 8 acres of meadow and 4 acres of underwood. It is worth £4.

(39) The same bishop holds Tornesford [Thornford]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 7 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 7 villeins and 7 bordars with 4 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 12s. 6d. and 16 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 10 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It is worth 100s.

(40) The same bishop holds Bradeford [Bradford Abbas]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 10 ploughs. Of this there is in demesne 1 hide and there (are) 3 ploughs and 7 serfs and 8 villeins and 7 bordars with 7 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 10s. and 16 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 2 furlongs long and wide. It is worth £6.

(41) The same bishop (holds)73 Contone [Over Compton]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 6 hides and 3 virgates of land. There is land for 8 ploughs. Of this there is in demesne 1 hide and 3 virgates of land, and there (are) 2 ploughs and 6 serfs and 13 villeins and 10 bordars with 6 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 10s. and 16 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 2 furlongs long and wide. It is worth £6.

(42) The same bishop holds Staplebridge [Stalbridge]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 20 hides. There is land for 16 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 6 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 19 villeins and 2 bordars with 11 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 15s. and 25 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 4 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and 3 furlongs wide.—[Blank]74 It is worth £12. Of the same land Lanbort holds 2 hides and there he has 1 plough with 6 bordars. It is worth 20s. Of the same land also Manasses holds 3 virgates which William the king's son took from the church without the consent of the bishop and the monks. There is 1 plough.

(43) The same bishop holds Westone [Stalbridge Weston in Stalbridge]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 8 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. Of this there are
in demesne 5 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 7 villeins and 7 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (are) 12 acres of meadow. (There is) underwood 4 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It is worth £7.

(44) The same bishop holds CORSUMBE [Corscombe]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 10 hides less 1 virgate. There is land for 6 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides and 3 virgates71 and there (are) 3 ploughs with 1 serf and 7 villeins and 7 cosets with 7 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 5l. and 10 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 9 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and 4 furlongs wide. It is worth £6. What the thegns hold, 40s.

THESE NINE MANORS DESCRIBED ARE FOR THE PROVISION OF THE MONKS OF SHERBORNE

(46) The same bishop holds BEMINSTER [Beaminster]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 16 hides and 1 virgate of land. There is land for 20 ploughs. Besides this land he has in demesne 2 carucates of land which never paid geld and there he has 2 ploughs and a mill rendering 26d. Under the bishop there are 19 villeins and 20 bordars and 5 serfs and 33 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 1/2 league wide. (There is) wood(land) 1 1/2 league long and 1 1/2 league wide. Of this same land Algar holds 2 hides of the bishop. H. de Cartrai 2 hides less 1 virgate. Sinod 5 hides. Bricetun 1 1/2 hide. There are 9 ploughs and 11 serfs and 19 bordars and 2 villeins and 2 cosets and 2 mills rendering 28d. and 40 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 4 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide and 32 acres of pasture as well. (There is) wood(land) 13 furlongs long and 9 furlongs wide. The bishop's demesne is worth £16. (The land) of the men, £7.

(47) The same bishop holds NIDERBERIE [Niderbury]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 20 hides. There is land for 20 ploughs. Besides this he has in demesne 2 carucates of land which never paid geld and there are 2 ploughs. There (are) 18 villeins and 22 bordars and 6 serfs with 8 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 10s. and 16 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture. (There is) wood(land) 9 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. Of the same land Tezelin holds of the bishop 5 hides and 3 virgates of land, William 2 hides. Godfrey 2 hides. Serle 1 1/2 hide. There are 10 ploughs and 12 villeins and 24 bordars and 5 serfs. There (is) a mill rendering 5l. and 21 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of wood(land) in length and width. The bishop's demesne is worth £16. (The land) of the men, £8 10s.

(48) In BRIDEPORT [Bridport] the bishop has 1/4 acre rendering 6d.

(49) The same bishop holds CERDESTOCHE [Chardstock, Devon] and 2 knights (milites) Walter and William (hold it) of him. T.R.E. it paid geld for 12 hides. There is land for 12 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides and there (are) 4 ploughs and 6 serfs and 45 villeins and 21 bordars with 17 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 20s. and 10 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 3 leagues long and 1 1/2 league wide. (There is) wood(land) 2 leagues in width. What the bishop were is £16. The whole is worth £6.

THERE ARE LANDS WHICH ARE LISTED BELOW THE BISHOP HAS IN EXCHANGE FOR SCIFELIA [unidentified]

(50) In CERNE [unidentified] the bishop has 1 1/2 hide and 10 acres of land. Algar held it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough. One woman has this there and she holds of the bishop with 4 bordars and 3 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It is worth 20s.

(51) The same bishop holds PIEDELE [Bardolfeston in Puddletown, now lost], and the wife of Hugh (holds it) of him. Agelric held it) of King Edward and it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 (plough) and 3 bordars and 34 acres of meadow and 6 furlongs of pasture. It was worth £4. Now (it is worth) £3.

(52) The same bishop holds PIEDELE [Athelhampton], and Ombold (holds it) of him. Agelric held it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there with 1 villein and 3 bordars and 3 serfs. There (is) a mill rendering 67d. and 20 acres of meadow and 20 acres of pasture and 5 furlongs of wood(land). It was and is worth £3.

(53) The same bishop holds BOVEWOIDE [North and South Bowood in Netherbury] and 3 knights, Godfrey, Osmer,76 and Aelfric, (hold it) of him. Three thegns held it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. There are 5 ploughs and 3 serfs and 14 villeins and 18 bordars. There (are) 41/2 acres of meadow and 10 acres of pasture and 12 acres of underwood. The whole is worth 70s.

(54) The same bishop holds BOCHENHAM [Buckham in Beaminster] and Walter (holds it) of him. Three thegns held it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and 1 virgate of land and there (is) 1 plough and 2 serfs and 3 villeins and 4 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (are) 4 acres of meadow and 30 acres of pasture. (There is) wood(land) 4 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It is worth 70s. To this manor belong 1 hide in WELLE [Wool]. There is land for 1 plough. There is 1 bordar. It is worth 40d. Osmer holds it).

71 'inter' interlined.
76 'et dimidia' interlined.
III. THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF BAYEUX

(55) The Bishop of Bayeux holds RAMESHAM [Rampisham] and Wadard (holds it) of him. Lewin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 15 villeins and 6 bordars with 3 ploughs. There are (are) 12 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1½ league and 2 furlongs long and 1 league and 1 furlong wide. (There is) wood (land) 1 league and 2 furlongs long and 1 league and 1 furlong wide. It was worth £10. Now (it is worth) £6. With this manor hitherto Wadard held 3 virgates of land which 5 thegns held T.R.E. and they could go where they would.

V. THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF COUTANCES

(56) The Bishop of Coutances holds WINTREBURNE [unidentified] and Osbern (holds it) of him. Turmund held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4½ hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides and 1 virgate of land and there (are) 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 5 villeins and 3 bordars with 1 plough. (There is) a mill rendering 16d. and 8 furlongs of pasture. (There is) wood (land) 3½ furlongs long and 4 acres (ide)79 and 2 wide. It was worth 60s. Now (it is worth) 100s. Osbern held (it) of the bishop.

VI. THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF LISIEUX

(57) The same bishop holds WINTREBURNE [unidentified]. Two brothers held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. There is 1 plough and 3 serfs in demesne and 6 cottars. There is (a) mill rendering 1½d. and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. It was worth 30s. Now (it is worth) 50s. Osbern held (it) of the bishop.

[Pl. 77b]

VII. [THE LAND OF] THE BISHOP OF LONDON

(62) The Bishop of London, Maurice, holds ½ hide in ODEHAM [unidentified]. Alvric Dod held (it) T.R.E. There is land for ½ plough but nevertheless there is 1 plough and 8 acres of meadow and wood (land) 1 furlong long and ½ furlong wide. It was and is worth 12s. 6d.

VIII. THE LAND OF ST. MARY, GLASTONBURY

(63) The church of St. Mary, Glastonbury, holds NEWENTONE [Sturminster Newton]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 22 hides. There is land for 35 ploughs. Besides this there is land for 14 ploughs in demesne there which never paid geld. There are 21 villeins and 18 bordars and 10 cottars and 13 coliberts and 15 serfs. (There are) 3 mills rendering 40s. and 66 acres of meadow. (There is) wood (land) 2½ leagues long and 1 league wide. It was worth £30. Now (it is worth) £3 25s. Of the land of this manor Waleran holds 6 hides. Roger 1 hide. Chetel 1 hide. These 8 hides can be ploughed by 11 ploughs. They are worth £7. Of the same land Goseelin the cook80 holds of the king 4 hides. There he has 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 5 villeins and 6 bordars with 4 ploughs and a mill rendering 3s. 9d. and 16 acres of meadow. (There is) wood (land) ½ league long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth £4.

(64) The church itself holds ADELFORD [Okeford Fitzpaine] and knights (hold it) of it. Four thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 8 hides. There is land for 16 ploughs. In demesne there are 4 ploughs and 10 serfs and 15 villeins and 15 bordars with 7 ploughs. (There is) a mill rendering 5s. and 21 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 6 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. (There is) wood (land) 9 furlongs long and 6 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £12. The wife of Hugh has 4 hides. Alvred 2 hides. Chetel 2 hides.

(65) The church itself holds BOCHELANDE [Buckland Newton]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 15 hides. There is land for 24 ploughs. Besides this there is in demesne land for 8 ploughs which never paid geld. There (are) in demesne 4 ploughs and 4 serfs and 22 villeins and 22 bordars and 22 cottars with 8 ploughs. There

79 See p. 21.
80 'clericus' interlined.
81 'Mauricius' interlined.
82 'cocus' interlined.
(are) 20 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 leagues long and ½ league wide and the same amount of wood(land). Of the same land of this manor the wife of Hugh holds of the abbot 7 hides and 1½ virgate of land, and Warmund 2 hides. There are in demesne 3 ploughs and 4 serfs and 3 villeins and 7 bordars with 1 plough and 3 acres of meadow and wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. The demesne of the church is worth £20. (The land) of the men, £6 10s.

(66) The church itself holds ODIE TE [Woodyates in Pentridge] and the wife of Hugh (holds it) of the abbot. T.R.E. it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 hides and 1 virgate of land and there (is) 1 plough and 3 serfs and 2 villeins and 5 bordars. There (is) pasture 16½ furlongs in length and width. (There is) wood(land) 7 furlongs long and 5½ furlongs wide. It was worth £4. Now (it is worth) 40s.

(67) The church itself held PENTRICLE [Pentridge] T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. Now the king holds (it) in demesne and he has there 1 plough and 4 serfs and 6 villeins and 6 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) pasture 8 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and 3 furlongs wide. It is worth £6. Ulward, who held it T.R.E., could not be separated from the church.

(68) The church itself holds LYM [Colway in Lyme Regis, site lost].81 T.R.E. it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Ulviet held and holds (it) of the abbot and there he has 2 ploughs and 9 villeins and 6 bordars and 4 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 4 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide, and 10 acres of wood(land). There (are) 13 salt-workers (saltuarii) rendering 13s. The whole is worth 60s.

IX. THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF ST. PETER, WINCHESTER

(69) The church of St. Peter, Winchester, holds PIDERIE [Piddletrenthide]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 30 hides. There is land for 17 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 15 hides and 2½ virgates of land and there (are) 5 ploughs and 20 serfs and 20 villeins and 30 bordars with 8 ploughs. There (are) 3 mills rendering 60s. and 16 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 leagues long and ½ league wide. Of the same land 1 knight and a certain widow hold 5 hides and there they have 2 ploughs. The demesne of the church is worth £28. The rest is worth 40s. Almar and Alverd held this manor T.R.E. as 2 manors (pro ii maneriis) of King Edward and they could not go with this land to any lord. Afterwards Roger Arundel84 held (it) of King William.

X. THE LAND OF ST. MARY, CRANBORNE

(70) The church of St. Mary, Cranborne, holds INGELINGHAM [land in Gillingham]. There is land for 2 ploughs. There are 5 bordars and 7 acres of meadow. It was worth 60s. Now (it is worth) 20s. Hugh received this land from the king's farm and gave (it) to this church.

(71) The church itself holds BOVENDRIC [Boveridge in Cranborne]. Britric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 7 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2½ hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 10 serfs and 5 villeins and 9 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 6s. (There is) pasture 9½ furlongs in length and width. (There is) heathland (bruaria) 2 leagues (in) length and width. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and ½ league wide. It was and is worth 100s. Of this land John holds 2½ virgates of land.

(72) The church itself holds WINBURN [Monkton Up Wimborne]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. Of this there is in demesne 1 hide and there (are) 2 ploughs and 7 serfs and 7 villeins and 7 bordars with 4 ploughs. There are 10 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and ½ league wide. (There is) wood(land) 4 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. Of the same land Ralph holds 1 hide. The whole (manor) was and is worth 100s.

(73) The church itself holds LEVETSFORD [Leftisford in Cranborne, now lost], and John (holds it) of the abbot. There is ½ hide and 2 ploughs with 4 villeins and 1 bordar and (there are) 4 acres of meadow. It is worth 15s.

(74) The church itself holds LANGEFORD [Langford (Farm) in Stratton]. There is land for 1 plough. Two villeins have this there and (there are) 2 furlongs of pasture in length and width. (There is) wood(land) 1 furlong in length and width. It is worth 5s.

(75) The church itself holds TARENTE [Tarrant Monkton]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 5 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4½ hides and there (is) 1 plough and 4 serfs and 12 villeins and 12 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 5s. and 35 acres of meadow. (There is) 1½ league of pasture in length and width. (There is) 10 furlongs of wood(land) in length and width. It was worth £12. Now (it is worth) £10.

XI. THE LAND OF ST. PETER OF CERNE

(76) The church of St. Peter, Cerne, holds CERNELI [Cerne Abbas]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 22 hides. There is land for 20 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides and there (are) 3 ploughs and 5 serfs and 26 villeins and 32 bordars with 14 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 20s. and 20 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 leagues long and 8 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and 8 furlongs wide. Of the same land Britcuin holds 4 hides of the abbot and there he has 4 ploughs. He held this likewise T.R.E. and he could not leave the church, nor can he. The demesne of the church was and is worth £21. (The land of) Britcuin (is worth) 100s.

81 Now represented by Colway Lane Estate in Lyme Regis.
84 'Arundel' interlined.
THE LAND OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER OF CERNE IN DORSET

(xxix) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Cernelium and it paid geld T.R.E. for 22 hides. Twenty ploughs can plough these. Of these the abbot has 3 hides and 3 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 15 hides and 14 ploughs. There the abbot has 26 villeins and 32 bordars and 5 serfs and 3 pack-horses and 6 beasts and 14 pigs and 500 sheep and 1 mill which renders £20s. and 1 league of wood(land) in length and 8 furlongs in width and 20 acres of meadow and 2 leagues of pasture in length and 8 furlongs in width. This manor renders £21 for the use of the church and when the abbot received it it was worth as much. Of these 22 hides a certain them called Brituitum holds 4 hides of thegmland (taiglanda) of the abbot and he could not leave the church on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, nor can he now. There Brituitum has 4 ploughs. And this land renders 100s. a year. And this them renders 30s. a year to the church, by which (it is) the less (quo minus) except service.

(77) The church itself holds Litelpidre [Little Puddle in Piddlehinton]. William (holds it) of the abbot. T.R.E. it paid geld for 3½ hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 1 villein and 3 bordars with ½ plough. There (are) 4 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth 30s.

(xl) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Litelpidra which paid geld T.R.E. for 3½ hides. Two ploughs can plough these. And now William de monasterio holds it of the abbot. And it is the church’s own land (et est de propia terra ecclesie). Of this William has 3 hides and 1 plough in demesne and the villeins ½ hide and ½ plough. There William has 1 villein and 4 bordars and 2 serfs and 2 cows and 160 sheep and 4 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 in width. This manor renders 50s. and when William received (it) it was worth as much.

(78) The church itself holds Retpole [Radipole in Weymouth]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. Of this half is in demesne and there (is) 1 plough with 1 serf and 1 villein and 5 bordars having 2 ploughs. There (is) 10 acres of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture. It is worth 30s.

(xli) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Retpola, which paid geld T.R.E. for 3 hides. Three ploughs can plough these. Thence the abbot has 1½ hide and 1 plough in demesne and the villeins 1½ hide and 2 ploughs. There he has 1 villein and 5 bordars and 1 serf and 1 pack-horse and 20 pigs and 100 sheep and 10 acres of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture and it renders 40s. a year.

(79) The church itself holds Blocheshorde [Bloxworth]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5½ hides. There is

85 'et dimidia' interlined.
86 'ii' interlined.
87 * The MS. has viiiii, the printed version viii.
88 'et vii cotarios' interlined.
89 * The text: breaks off at this point, presumably because the Exchequer scribe could not understand the end of the parallel entry in Exon. Domednesday: see n. 93 below.

land for 6 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and there (are) 1 ploughs and 3 serfs and 13 villeins and 9 bordars and 7 cottars with 4½ ploughs. There (are) 8 acres of meadow and 8 acres of wood(land) and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and as much in width. It is worth £7 10s.

(xlii) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Blocheshorda which paid geld T.R.E. for 5½ hides. Six ploughs can plough these. Thence the abbot has 2 hides and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 3½ hides and 4½ ploughs. There the abbot has 13 veilles and 67 bordars and 7 cottars and 3 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 17 pigs and 26 pigs (sic) and 8 acres of wood(land) and 8 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and as much in width and it renders £7 10s. a year.

(80) The church itself holds Affapaidele [Affpuddle]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 9 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 6 villeins and 4 bordars with 4 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 15s. and 55 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 12 furlongs long and 6 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 7 furlongs long and as much—[blank].

(xliii) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Affapideala which paid geld for 9 hides T.R.E. Six ploughs can plough these. There the abbot has 4 hides and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 5 hides and 4 ploughs and there are 26 villeins and 4 bordars and 5 cottars and 3 serfs. There the abbot has 9 oxen (boves) and 12 sheep and 1 packhorse and 12 pigs and 2 mills which render 15s. a year and 7 furlongs of wood(land) in length and as much in width and 12 furlongs of pasture in length and 6 in width and 55 acres of meadow. This manor renders £7 10s. a year,—[blank] and when the abbot received (them) the aforesaid 2 manors (? Bloxworth and Affpuckle) were worth 100s. more because they were devastated on account of Hugh Fitz Grip (et quando abbas receptat valebant e solidos plus predicte due mansiones quia pro Hugone filio Grip fuerunt depredati (sic)).

[f. 78]

(81) The church itself holds Pocheswelle [Poxwell]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 7 ploughs. Of this there is in demesne 1½ hide and there (are) 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 4 villeins and 8 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (are) 15 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 8 furlongs and 25 virgates long and 3 furlongs and 14 perches (pertice) wide. Of this same land the wife of Hugh holds 3 hides and there is 1 plough. This land belonged to the demesne farm of the monks and it is worth 40s. The church’s demesne is worth £7.

(xliv) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Pocheswela which paid geld T.R.E. for 6 hides. Seven ploughs can plough these. Thence the abbot has 1½ hide and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 1½ hide and 3 ploughs and the wife of
Hugh fitz Grip has there 3 hides which belonged to the demesne farm of the monks on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. Now Roger Bissell holds them of the wife of Hugh and he has there 1 plough. He has there 4 villeins and 8 bordars and 1 serf and 1 pack-horse and 6 pigs and 200 sheep and 15 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture and 26 virgates in length and 3 furlongs and 14 perches in width. This vill is worth £7 for the use of the abbot and 40s. for the use of Roger Bissell.

(82) The church itself holds Werdesford [Woodsford]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 2½ hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there with 4 villeins and 3 bordars and 5 serfs. It is worth 30s.

(xlv) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Werdesford which paid geld T.R.E. for 2½ hides. Two ploughs can plough these. Bristuin has this (manor) at farm of the abbot and he has there 2 ploughs (and) 4 villeins and 3 bordars and 5 serfs and 4 pigs and it renders 30s.

(83) The church itself holds 3 virgates of land in Elfatune [Hethfelton in East Stoke]. They were and are worth 4s.

(xli) The abbot has 3 virgates of land which is called Elfatune which were worth 5s. when the abbot received them and now render the same (amount).

(84) The church itself holds 1 hide of land in Veortoh [Vorgret in Arne] and it paid geld for that amount T.R.E. There are 2 serfs and ½ mill and 8 acres of meadow. The whole is worth 15s.

(xlvii) The abbot has 1 hide which is called Veortoh which paid geld T.R.E. There are 2 serfs and 8 acres of meadow and the abbot has there ½ mill and this land with the ½ mill renders 15s. a year.

(85) The church itself holds Litelbride [Littlebrecy]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 11 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. Of this are there in demesne 5 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 5 serfs and 6 villeins and 5 bordars with 6 ploughs. There (are) 12 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and another in width. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and 2 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £16.

(xlviii) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Litelbride which paid geld T.R.E. for 11 hides. Six ploughs can plough these. Thence the abbot has 5 hides and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 6 hides and 6 ploughs. The abbot has there 6 villeins and 5 bordars and 5 serfs and 12 pigs and 550 sheep and 1 league of wood(land) in length and 2 furlongs in width and 12 acres of meadow and 1 league of pasture in length and another in width. This manor renders £16 and it was worth as much as the manor of Abbot E.99


There is land for 10 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 5 hides and there (are) 4 ploughs and 3 serfs and 10 villeins and 7 coscets with 3 ploughs. (There are) 20 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 11 furlongs long and 10 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth £16.

(xli) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Wintreburne and it paid geld T.R.E. for 10 hides and 10 ploughs can plough these each year. Of these the abbot has in demesne 5 hides and the villeins have 5 hides. There he has 4 ploughs in demesne and the villeins have 3 ploughs. The abbot has there 10 villeins and 7 coscets and 3 serfs and 12 pigs and 116 sheep and 18 goats and 2 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 1 furlong in width and 20 acres of meadow and 11 furlongs of pasture in length and 10 furlongs in width. This manor was worth £16 when the abbot received it and now it renders as much.3

(87) The church itself holds Langebrid [Long Bredy]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 9 hides. There is land for 9 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides and there (are) 3 ploughs and 3 serfs and 7 villeins and 9 coscets with 5 ploughs and 1 thegn has 1 hide and there (is) 1 plough. There (is) a mill rendering 6s. and 11 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and as much in width. (There is) wood(land) ½ league long and 3 furlongs wide. The whole is worth £22.

(i) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Langebridia which paid geld T.R.E. for 9 hides. Of these the abbot has in demesne 3 hides and 3 ploughs and the villeins have 5 hides and 1 English thegn has 1 hide. The peasants (rustici) have 5 ploughs and the thegn has 1 plough. The abbot has 7 villeins and 9 coscets and 3 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 15 pigs and 333 sheep and 20 goats and 1 mill which renders 6s. a year and ½ league of wood(land) in length and 3 furlongs in width and 11 acres of meadow and 1 league of pasture in length and 1 league of pasture in width. This manor renders £16 for the use of the abbot and £3 for the use of the thegns (sic).

(88) The church itself holds Netelcome [Nettlecombe in Powerstock]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land (for) — [blank].3 Of this there is in demesne 1½ hide and ½ virgate of land, and there (is) 1 plough and 2 serfs and 5 villeins and 7 coscets with 2 ploughs. There (are) 10 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 4 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and 8 furlongs wide. Of the same land 1 knight holds 2 hides.4 It was worth £12. Now (it is) worth £8 to the abbot (and) 55s. to the knight.

(i) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Netelcoma and it paid geld T.R.E. for 5 hides. Of these the abbot has in demesne 1½ hide and ½ virgate and 1 plough and the villeins have 1 hide and 1½ virgate and 2½ ploughs, and 1 French knight has 2 hides of thegland (teintland) which

94 'tantundem' interlined.
95 'interlined.
96 'voc' of vocatu interlined.
97 'et vii agri prati' interlined.
98 'reddid tantundem' interlined.
99 'De cadem terra tenet unus miles ii hidas' added in the margin.
could not be separated from the church and 2 ploughs. The abbot has there 5 villeins and 7 coscets and 2 serfs and 25 sheep and 5 goats and 10 acres of meadow and 1 league of wood(land) in length and 8 furlongs in width, and this wood bears no fruit (nullum fructum fert) and 1 league of pasture in length and 4 furlongs in width. This manor renders £8 to the abbot and 55s. to the aforesaid knight and when the abbot received (it) it was worth 20s. more.

(89) The church itself holds MIDELTONE [West Milton in Powerstock]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and there (is) 1 plough and 2 serfs and 5 villeins and 13 bordars with 5 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 6s.d. and 16 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 4 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 3 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was worth £10. Now (it is worth) 3 acres £8.

(ii) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Midelrana which paid geld for 4 hides on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. There the abbot has in demesne 2 hides and 1 plough and the villeins 2 hides and 3 ploughs. Four ploughs can plough these 4 hides. There the abbot has 5 villeins and 13 bordars and 2 serfs and 16 sheep and 5 goats and 1 mill which renders 5s. 5d. and 3 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 2 in width and 16 acres of meadow and 1 league of pasture in length and 4 furlongs in width. This (manor) renders £9 and when he received (it) it was worth 20s. more.

(90) The church itself holds CAMERIC [Kimmeridge]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides less 1½ virgate and there (are) 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 2 villeins and 8 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (are) 8 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 6 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £8.

(iii) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Cameric which paid geld T.R.E. for 5 hides. Four ploughs can plough these. Thence the abbot has 3 hides less 1½ virgate in demesne and 2 ploughs and the villeins 2 hides and 1½ virgate and 2 ploughs. There the abbot has 2 villeins and 8 bordars and 1 serf and 1 pack-horse and 2 cows and 16 pigs and 250 sheep and 18 acres of meadow and 6 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 in width and it renders £8 a year and when the abbot received (it) it was worth as much.

(91) The church itself holds ROMESCUMBE [Renscombe (Farm) in Worth Matravers]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides and 1 virgate of land. There is land for 6 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and 3 virgates of land and there (are) 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 7 villeins and 7 bordars—[blank]. There (are) 10 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 10 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) which does not bear fruit (infructuosa) 5 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth £8.

(iv) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Romescumba which paid geld T.R.E. for 5 hides and 1 virgate. Six ploughs can plough these. Thence the abbot has 2 hides and 3 virgates and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 3 hides and 1 virgate. There he has 7 villeins and 7 bordars and 3 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 2 cows and 12 pigs and 250 sheep (berbies) and 8 goats and 5 furlongs of wood(land), which does not bear fruit (infructuosa), in length and 1 in width and 12 acres of meadow and 1 league of pasture in length and 10 furlongs in width. This manor renders £8 and when Abbot W.7 received (it) it was worth as much.

(92) The church itself holds SIMONDESBERGE [Symondsbury]. T.R.E. it paid geld T.R.E. for 19 hides. There is land for 20 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 5 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 20 villeins and 10 bordars with 14 ploughs. There (are) 14 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 5 furlongs long and 1 furlong, less 10 virgates, wide. (There is) woodland 1/2 league long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth £21.

(iv) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Simondesberga which paid geld T.R.E. for 19 hides. Twenty ploughs can plough these. Thence the abbot has 5 hides and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 14 hides and 14 ploughs. There the abbot has 20 villeins and 10 bordars and 1 serf and 1 pack-horse and 100 sheep and 12 goats and 1/2 league of wood(land) in length and 1 furlong in width and 14 acres of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width, less 10 virgates. This (manor) renders £21 a year and when the abbot received (it) it was worth as much.

XII. THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF MILTON

(93) The church of Milton holds SIDELINCE [Sydling St. Nicholas]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 29 hides. There is land for 20 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 6 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 6 serfs and 25 villeins and 10 bordars with 13 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 7s. 6d. and 12 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 leagues long and 6 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and as much in width. It is worth £25.

| THE LAND OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER OF MILTON IN DORSET |

(lxii) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Sidelinea. This (manor) paid geld T.R.E. for 29 hides. Twenty ploughs can plough these. Of these the abbot has 6 hides and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 23 hides and 13 ploughs. There the abbot has 25 villeins and 10 bordars and 6 serfs and 3 pack-horses and 10 beasts and 250 sheep and 2 mills which render 7s. 6d. a year and 1 league of wood(land) in length and as much in width and 12 acres of meadow and 2 1/2 leagues of pasture in length and 6 furlongs in width. This manor is worth £25 a year.

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5 'in' interlined.
6 Space in the text. For a comment, see p. 4.
7 A certain William, Abbot of Cerne, is said to have been present at the Council of Gloucester in 1085 by the compiler of the Chronicle of Lanercost: B.M. Cott. MS. Claud. D. vii, f. 35v, cited in Dugdale, Mon. ii. 623.
8 ‘tantundem’ interlined.
(94) The church itself holds Mideltune [Milton Abbas], and it is the chief (manor) of the abbey (caput abbatis). T.R.E. it paid geld for 24 hides. There is land for 18 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 10 hides less 1 virgate and there (are) 2 ploughs and 6 serfs and 26 villeins and 20 bordars with 13 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 15s. and 40 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 3 leagues long and 1 league wide. It is worth £20.

(lxxi) The abbey has 1 manor which is called Mitelton and it is the chief (manor) of the abbey. It paid geld T.R.E. for 24 hides. Eighteen ploughs can plough this land. Of these the abbey has 10 hides less 1 virgate and 2 ploughs in demesne. And the villeins (have) 14 hides and 1 virgate and 13 ploughs. There the abbey has 27 villeins and 20 bordars and 6 serfs and 2 pack-horses and 20 pigs and 450 sheep and 50 goats and 1 mill which renders 15s. and 40 acres of meadow and 3 leagues of pasture in length and 1 league in width. This manor is worth £20 a year.

(95) The church itself holds Contone [Compton Abbas (West) or West Compton]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides and there (is) 1 plough and 3 serfs and 6 villeins and 5 bordars. There (are) 10 acres of meadow and pasture 1 league long and 2 furlongs wide. It is worth £4.

(lxxii) The abbey has 1 manor which is called Contona. This (manor) paid geld T.R.E. for 5 hides. Three ploughs can plough these hides. Of these the abbey has 3 hides and 1 plough in demesne and the villeins 2 hides and 2 ploughs. There the abbey has 6 villeins and 5 bordars and 3 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 150 sheep and 10 acres of meadow and 1 league of pasture in length and 2 furlongs in width. This manor is worth £4 a year.

(96) The church itself holds Stoczie [Cattistock]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides and there (is) 1 plough and 6 serfs and 12 villeins and 5 bordars with 5 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 13s. and 18 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 2 furlongs wide. (There is) woodland 6 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. It is worth £6.

(lxxiii) The abbey has 1 manor which is called Estocha. This (manor) paid geld T.R.E. for 10 hides. Six ploughs can plough these. Of these the abbey has 3 hides and 1 plough in demesne. And the villeins (have) 7 hides and 5 ploughs. There the abbey has 12 villeins and 5 bordars and 6 serfs and 2 pack-horses and 14 pigs and 150 sheep and 1 mill which renders 13s. and 6 furlongs of woodland in length and 4 in width and 18 acres of meadow and 1 league of pasture in length and 2 furlongs in width. This manor is worth £6 a year.

(97) The church itself holds Pidele [Burleston]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 5 bordars. There (is) a mill rendering 40s. and 16 acres of meadow. It is worth 40s.

(lxxiv) The abbey has 1 manor which is called Pidela which paid geld for 3 hides on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. Two ploughs can plough these. There the abbey has 2½ hides and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins ½ hide. There the abbey has 5 bordars and 4 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 3 beasts and 115 sheep and 1 mill which renders 40s. a year and 16 acres of meadow. This manor is worth 40s. a year.

(98) The church itself holds Clive [Cliffye (Farm) in Tincleton]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. There are 5 villeins. It is worth 20s.

(lxxv) The abbey has another manor which is called Clive which paid geld for 2 hides on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. Two ploughs can plough these. The villeins hold these and there are 5 villeins. This manor is worth 20s. a year.

(99) The church itself holds Osmentone [Osmington]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 10 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 16 villeins and 7 bordars with 6 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 5s. and 5 acres of meadow and 1 league of pasture. It is worth £8.

(lxxvi) The abbey has 1 manor which is called Osmentona which paid geld T.R.E. for 10 hides. Ten ploughs can plough these. Thence the abbey has 4 hides and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 6 hides and 6 ploughs. There the abbey has 16 villeins and 7 bordars and 3 serfs and 2 pack-horses and 3 pigs and 127 sheep and 1 mill which is worth 5s. a year and 5 acres of meadow and 1 league of pasture and it is worth £8 a year.

(100) The church itself holds Widecome [Whitecombe]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides and there (is) 1 plough and 2 serfs and 7 villeins and 5 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (are) 5 acres of meadow and pasture 13 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It is worth £4 10s.

(lxxvii) The abbey has 1 manor which is called Widecom which paid geld T.R.E. for 6 hides. Six ploughs can plough these. Thence the abbey has 4 hides and 1 plough in demesne and the villeins 2 hides and 3 ploughs. There the abbey has 7 villeins and 5 bordars and 2 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 86 sheep and 5 acres of meadow and 13 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 furlongs in width and it is worth £4 10s. a year.

(101) The church itself holds Lyscombe [Lyscombe (Farm) in Cheselbourne]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and there (is) 1 plough and 2 serfs and 3 villeins and 5 bordars with 1 plough. There (is) pasture 6 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It is worth 40s.

(lxxviii) The abbey has 1 manor which is called Lyscom which paid geld T.R.E. for 3 hides. Two ploughs can (plough) these. Of these the abbey has 2 hides and 1 plough in demesne and the villeins 1 hide and 1 plough. There the abbey has 3 villeins and 5 bordars and 2 serfs and 1 cow and 3 pigs and 50 sheep and 6 furlongs of pasture in length and 3 in width. This manor is worth 40s. a year.
(102) The church itself holds *Winlande* [Woolland]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and there (is) 1 plough and 3 serfs and 5 villeins and 5 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (are) 8 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 7 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. It is worth 6os.

(lxxxvi) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Winlanda which paid T.R.E. for 5 hides.

Four ploughs can plough these. Of these the abbot has 2 hides and 1 plough in demesne and the villeins 3 hides and 2 ploughs. There the abbot has 5 villeins and 5 bordars and 3 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 8 pigs and 60 sheep and 16 goats and 7 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 4 in width and 8 acres of meadow. This (manor) is worth 60s. a year.

(103) The church itself holds *Wintréborne* [unidentified]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 2 hides and 1 virgate of land. There is land for 1½ plough. Of this there is in demesne 1 hide and there (is) 1 plough with 1 serf and 2 bordars. There (are) 6 acres of meadow and 10 acres of pasture. It is worth 25s.

(lxxxvii) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Wintréborna which paid geld T.R.E. for 2 hides and 1 virgate and it can be ploughed with 1½ plough. Thence the abbot has 1 hide and 1 plough in demesne and the villeins 1 hide and 1 virgate. There the abbot has 2 bordars and 1 serf and 6 acres of meadow and 10 acres of pasture. This (manor) is worth 25s. a year.

(104) The church itself holds *Holverede* [Holworth in Overmoigne]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides.

There is land for 5 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 4 villeins and 5 cottars with 2 ploughs. There (are) 3 acres of meadow and pasture 5 furlongs long and the same in width. It is worth £3 and a sester (sextarium) of honey.

(lxxxviii) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Holverda. This (manor) paid geld for 5 hides on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. Five ploughs can plough these. Of these the abbot has in demesne 3 hides and 2 ploughs and the villeins 2 hides and 2 ploughs. There the abbot has 4 villeins and 5 cottars and 4 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 4 cows and 224 sheep and 3 acres of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture in length and the same in width and it is worth 60s. and 1 sester of honey a year.

(105) The church itself holds *Ora* [Ower (Farm) in Corfe Castle]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 3 hides.

There are no ploughs but 13 salt-workers render 20s.

(lxxxix) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Ora and it paid geld for 3 hides T.R.E. In these there is no plough, neither can it be ploughed. But there are 13 salt-workers and they render 20s. a year.

(106) The church itself holds *Ertacomestoeche* [Stockland, Devon] and Hervey (holds it) of the abbot. T.R.E. it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 16 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 10 villeins have 20 ploughs. There (are) 3 mills rendering 37d. and 23 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 13 furlongs long and 12 wide. It is worth £9. This manor always belonged to the monks’ demesne for their food and clothing.

(lxxx) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Ertacomestoca. This (manor) paid geld for 10 hides T.R.E. which 16 ploughs can plough. Of these the abbot has in demesne 4 hides and 2 ploughs and the villeins 6 hides and 20 ploughs. There the abbot has 10 villeins and 4 serfs and 4 beasts and 7 pigs and 20 goats and 3 mills which render 37d. a year and 13 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 12 in width and 23 acres of meadow and it is worth £9 a year. Hervey fitz Anser holds this manor of the abbot and this manor was always for the food and clothing of the monks and always9 belonged to the demesne farm T.R.E.

(107) The church itself holds *Pidere* [Little Puddle in Piddlehinton]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 2 hides.

There is land for 1 plough which is there and 12 acres of meadow and 2 acres of wood(land). (There is) pasture 1 league long and 3 furlongs wide. It is worth 10s.

(lxxxi) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Pidra. This (manor) paid geld for 2 hides T.R.E. which 1 plough can plough. There the abbot has 1 plough and 5 beasts and 2 acres of wood(land) and 12 acres of meadow and 1 league of pasture in length and 3 furlongs in width and it is worth 10s. a year. This (manor) belongs to the demesne farm of the abbot.

(108) The church itself holds *Cerne* [unidentified] and Aiulf (holds it) of the abbot. T.R.E. it paid geld for 1½ hide. There is land for 2 ploughs. Of this there is in demesne 1 hide and 1 virgate less 5 acres10 and there (is) 1 plough. There are 5 bordars and a mill rendering 2od. and 13 acres of meadow and 19 acres of pasture. It was worth 10s. Now (it is worth) 25s. He who held (it) T.R.E. could not be separated from the church.

(lxxii) The abbot has 1 manor which is called Cerne which Edric held T.R.E. and he could not be separated from the service of the church. This (manor) paid geld for 1½ hide. Two ploughs can plough this. Now Aiulf holds it of the abbot. Of these (sic) Aiulf has in demesne 1 hide and 1 virgate less 5 acres11 and 1 plough and the bordars have 1 virgate and 5 acres. There Aiulf has 7 bordars and 1 mill which renders 25d.12 a year and 12 beasts and 2 pigs and 65 sheep and 13 acres of meadow and 19 acres of pasture and it is worth 25s. a year (and) when Aiulf received (it) it was worth 10s.

XIII. THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF ABBOT'S BURY

(109) The church of Abbotsbury holds *Abedesberie* [Abbotsbury]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 21 hides. There is land for 16 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 8 hides and there (are) 5 ploughs and 14

9 'semper' interlined.
10 'v acras minus' added at the end of the line.
11 'v agros minus' interlined.
12 'v' interlined.
The church itself holds Portesham. T.R.E. it paid geld for 12 hides. There is land for 9 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 5 hides and there (are) 4 ploughs and 12 serfs and 12 villeins and 10 bordars with 5 ploughs. There is a mill rendering 10s. and 24 acs. of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 2 furlongs wide. It is worth £12. To this manor belongs 1 virgate which Hugh Fitz Grip unlawfully took and which his wife still holds by force. 17 This was for the food of the monks T.R.E. 14}

The church itself holds Seyemetona. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 virgates of land. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 1 serf and 1 bordar. There (are) 6 acs. of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture. It is worth 15s. 6d. 14

The church itself holds Widacone. Abbottswooten. T.R.E. it paid geld for 2 1/2 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this there is 1 hide in demesne and there (are) 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 4 villeins with 2 ploughs. There (are) 3 acs. of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture and 3 furlongs of wood(land). It is worth 40s. 14

The church itself holds Bourtone. T.R.E. it paid geld for 1/2 hide. There is land for 4 ploughs. In this there is 1 serf and 100 sheep and 6 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture. This (manor) is worth 40s. a year. 14

13 'v' interlined. 14 'x' interlined. 15 'et in ista mansione pertinet i hida terre que die obitus regis Edwardi erat in vicarium monachorum et Hugo

60

The land of the church of St. Peter of Abbot'sbury in Dorset 15

(f. 78b)

The church itself holds Pidela. T.R.E. it paid geld for 18 hides. There is land for 12 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 8 hides and there (are) 3 ploughs and 4 serfs and 16 villeins and 14 cottsets and 5 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 20s. and 6 furlongs of meadow and 18 furlongs of pasture. It is worth £12. 15

The abbots has 1 manor which is called Pidela which paid geld T.R.E. for 18 hides. Twelve ploughs can plough these. Of these the abbots has in demesne 8 hides and the villeins five. There the abbots has 3 ploughs and the villeins five. There the abbots has 16 villeins and 14 cottsets and 4 serfs and 2 pack-horses and 10 beasts and 20 pigs and 300 sheep and and 2 mills which render 20s. and 1 acs. of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 3 1/2 league wide. (There are) 3 furlongs of wood(land). It is worth £12. a year. 15

The church itself holds Elnote. T.R.E. it paid geld for 18 hides. There is land for 10 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 10 hides 1 virgate of land and there (are) 3 ploughs and 8 serfs and 5 villeins and 12 bordars with 7 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 20s. and 10 acs. of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 1 1/2 league wide. (There are) 3 furlongs of wood(land). It is worth £12. a year. 15

The church itself holds Kelote. T.R.E. it paid geld for 18 hides. Ten ploughs can plough these. Of these the abbots has 9 hides and 1 virgate and 3 ploughs in demesne and the villeins 9 hides less 1 virgate and 7 ploughs. There the abbots has 17 villeins and 12 bordars and 8 serfs and 3 pack-horses and 8 beasts and 20 pigs and 400 sheep and 25 goats and 1 mill which renders 20s. and 3 furlongs of wood(land) and 10 acs. of meadow and 1 league of

112 The church itself holds Portesham [Portesham]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 12 hides. There is land for 9 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 5 hides and there (are) 4 ploughs and 12 serfs and 12 villeins and 10 bordars with 5 ploughs. There is a mill rendering 10s. and 24 acs. of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 2 furlongs wide. It is worth £12. To this manor belongs 1 virgate which Hugh Fitz Grip unlawfully took and which his wife still holds by force. 17 This was for the food of the monks T.R.E. 14

The church itself holds Severemeton [Shilvingham in Portesham]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 virgates of land. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 1 serf and 1 bordar. There (are) 6 acs. of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture. It is worth 15s. 6d. 14

The church itself holds Widetone [Abbott's Wootten [Farms, Higher and Lower] in Whitchurch Canoniconorum]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 2 1/2 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this there is 1 hide in demesne and there (are) 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 4 villeins with 2 ploughs. There (are) 3 acs. of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture and 3 furlongs of wood(land). It is worth 40s. 14

The abbots has 1 manor which is called Widetona which paid geld T.R.E. for 5 virgates which 1 plough can plough. And now Bollo the priest holds it of the abbots and he cannot withdraw from the church with this land. There Bollo has 1 plough in demesne. And he has there 1 bordar and 1 serf and 100 sheep and 6 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture. This (manor) is worth 15s. 6d. a year. 14

The church itself holds Bourtone [Burcombe (Farm) in North Poorton]. There is
land for 1 plough. Two villeins have this (plough) there and (there are) 3 furlongs of wood(land). It is worth 10s.

(lxxii) The plough has ½ hide of land in Bourton and it can be ploughed by 1 plough. There the abbot has 2 villeins who hold this land and they have there 1 plough. There he has 3 furlongs of wood(land). This is worth 10s. a year.

(116) The church itself holds ATREM [Atrim in Netherbury] and Bollo and 1 widow19 (hold it) of the abbey. T.R.E. it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there, and (there are) 2 serfs and 1 villein and 3 bordars. There (are) 5 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of wood(land). It is worth 20s.

(lxxiii) The plough has 1 manor which is called Atrim which paid geld T.R.E. for 2 hides. Two ploughs can plough these. And now Bollo the priest holds 1 of these 2 hides and a certain widow woman has another hide. There Bollo has 1 plough and the above-mentioned widow woman has another hide. There the widow has 1 villein and Bollo has there 3 bordars and 2 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 2 beasts and 20 sheep and 3 furlongs of wood(land) and 5 acres of meadow. This (manor) is worth 20s. a year. And these (tenants) cannot be separated from the church with this land.

XIII. THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF HORTON

(117) The church of Horton holds HORTUNE [Horton]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 7 hides. There is land for 7 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 4 villeins and 10 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 2 mills rendering 152. and 6 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 leagues (in) length and width. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and § league wide. It is worth £4. The king holds the best 2 hides of these 7 in the forest of Wimborne. To this church belong 1 chapel (ecclesiola) in Wimborne Minster and the land of 2 houses and in Wareham 1 church and 5 houses rendering 65d. and in Dorchester 1 house.

XV. THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF ATHELNEY

(118) The church of Athelney holds CANDEL [Purse Caundle].19 T.R.E. it paid geld for 4 hides and ½ virgate of land. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides and there (is) 1 plough and 2 villeins and 14 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (are) 14 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) ½ league long and ¾ league wide. Of this land Alfred holds ¾ virgate of land. The whole (manor) is worth 67s. 6d.

THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF ATHELNEY IN DORSET

(lxxiv) The plough has 1 manor which is called Candel which 7 thegn and held T.R.E. and they could go to any lord which paid geld for 4 hides and ½ virgate. Four ploughs can plough these.

Of these the abbot has in demesne 4 hides and 1 plough and the villeins 1½ virgate and 2 ploughs. There the abbot has 2 villeins and 14 bordars and 3 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 2 in width and 14 acres of meadow and it is worth 60s. a year for the land and for the use of Alfred the butler (pinzerno), who holds 1½ virgate of these 4 hides of the abbot, it is worth 7s. 6d.

XVI. THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF TAVISTOCK

(119) The church of Tavistock holds OSCHERWILLE [Askerwell]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. Of this there is in demesne 1 hide and there (are) 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 7 villeins and 17 bordars with 4 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 7s. and 9 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 15 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide and 2 censures20 rendering 15s. It is worth £6.

THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF TAVISTOCK, NAMED GEOFFREY, IN DORSET

(lxxv) Abbot Geoffrey has 1 (manor) which is called Oscherwilla which paid geld for 3 hides on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. Six ploughs can plough these. Thence the abbot has in demesne 1 hide and 2 ploughs and the villeins 2 hides and 4 ploughs. There the abbot has 7 villeins and 17 bordars and 4 serfs and 2 mills which render 7s. and 9 beasts and 13 pigs and 260 sheep and 9 acres of meadow and 13 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 furlongs in width. In the same manor there are 2 gablatores21 who render 15s. a year. This (manor) is worth £6 and when he received (it), 100s.

(lxxvi) Abbot Geoffrey has 1 manor which is called Powrtone which paid geld T.R.E. for 2 hides. Two ploughs can plough these. Thence the abbot has 1 hide and 1 plough and the villeins 1 hide and 1 plough. There the abbot has 5 villeins and 3 bordars and 7 pigs and 16 acres of underwood (numasculi) and 2 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 in width. This (manor) is worth 40s. a year and when the abbot received (it) it was worth 25s. Now (it is worth) 40s.

XVII. THE LAND OF ST. STEPHEN OF CAN

(121) The church of St. Stephen, Caen, holds FRANTONE [Frampton]. Gytha held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 25½ hides. There is land for the same number of ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 9½ hides and there (are) 7 ploughs and 27 serfs and 24 bordars and 7 cottars with 14 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 20s. and 67 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1¾ league long and ½ league wide.

18 'et una vidua' interlined.
19 This manor was given to the abbey by the Count of Mortain in exchange for the manor of Montacute.
20 Rent-paying tenants.
21 Rent-paying tenants.
(There is) wood(land) 8 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. To this manor are attached 2 hides which Queen Maud gave to St. Stephen. The whole (manor) was worth, and renders, £40.

(122) The church itself holds Beincombe [Beincombe]. Earl Harold held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 8 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 5 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 2 villeins and 10 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 20 acres of meadow and 2 leagues of pasture. It was worth, and renders, £12.

XVIII. [THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF ST. WANDRILLE]

(123) The church of St. Wandrille holds the church of Bridetone [Bridton Bridstock] and of Brideport [Bridport] and of Witercce [Whitchurch Canonicorum]. Four hides belong to them. They render £7.

(xviii) The Abbot of St. Wandrille has the church of Bridetone and the church of Brideport and the church of Witercce. Four hides of land belong to them and they render £7 a year.

(124) The church itself holds 1 church in Warham [Wareham] of the king, to which belongs 1 hide, and there is 1 plough with 2 bordars. It is worth 70s. with what belongs to it.

(xx) The Abbot of St. Wandrille has 1 church in Warham which he holds of King William, to which belongs 1 hide of land which can be ploughed with 1 plough, which is in that land. There he has 2 bordars. This church with what belongs to it is worth 70s. a year.

XIX. THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF SHAFTESBURY

(125) The church of St. Mary, Shaftesbury, holds Hanleg [Sixpenny Handley]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 20 hides. There is land for 20 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides less 1 virgate and there (are) 4½ ploughs and 4 serfs and 30 villeins and 15 bordars with 12 ploughs. There (are) 7 acres of meadow and wood(land) 1 league long and ⅔ league wide. It was and is worth £12. Of this land 2 free Englishmen hold 4 hides and they have there 3 ploughs.

(126) The church itself holds Haminestone [Hinton St. Mary]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 8 hides. There is land for 9 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides and there (are) 3 ploughs and 3 serfs and 16 villeins and 9 bordars with 6 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 10s. and 30 acres of meadow. (There is) 1 furlong of wood(land) in length and as much in width, and the same amount of pasture. It was worth £8. Now (it is worth) £10.

(127) The church itself holds Sture [East and West Stour]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 17 hides. There is land for 10 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 10 hides less 1½ virgate and there (are) 2 ploughs and 25 villeins and 18 bordars with 5 ploughs. There (are) 3 mills rendering 30s. and 10 acres of meadow.

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22 'regina' interlined as well as occurring in the text.
23 'comes' interlined.
24 The scribe entered the number of this fief, but omitted the heading.
25 This sentence was added at the foot of the following entry.
hides. There is land for 20 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides and 3 virgates of land and there (are) 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 22 villeins and 16 bordars with 18 ploughs. There (are) 12 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and as much in width. It was worth £16. Now (it is worth) £23. The king has 1 hide of the manor of Kingston in which he built the castle of WAREHAM [Corfe Castle]26 and (in exchange) for this he gave to St. Mary the church of GELINGHAM [Gillingham] with what belongs to it, which is worth 40s. Of the same manor William of Briouze has 1 virgate of land which the church held T.R.E.27

(153) The church itself holds 1 hide in FERNHAM [Farnham] which Auulf and the wife of Hugh fitz Grip hold of it.

(156) The church itself holds STOCHE [Stoke Wake]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides and 1 virgate of land and there (are) 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 7 villeins and 4 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 12d. and 15 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 6 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. (There is) wood(land) 12 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £4.

(157) The church itself holds MAPLEDRETONE [Mapperton in Almer]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 11 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 7 hides and 1 virgate of land and there (are) 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 6 villeins and 4 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (are) 7 acres of meadow. (There are) 11 furlongs in length and as much in width of pasture and wood(land). It was worth 30s. Now (it is worth) 10s.

(158) The church itself holds CESCUNNE [Cheselbourne]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 16 hides. There is land (for)—[blank].28 Of this there are in demesne 2 hides and 3 virgates of land and there (are) 3 ploughs and 5 serfs and 21 villeins and 10 bordars with 8 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 13s. and 10 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 1 league wide. It was and is worth £16. Earl29 Harold took this manor and STUR [East and West Stour] from St. Mary T.R.E. but King William restored them because a writ with the seal of King Edward was found in the church itself ordering that they should be returned to the church with MELECME [Bingham's Melcombe in Melcombe Horsey]30 which the king still holds. Earl31 Harold himself also took from the church PIDEL [unidentified]. The Count of Mortain holds (it).

[f. 79]

XX. THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF WILTON

(139) The church of St. Mary, Wilton, holds DEDILINTONE [Didlington (Farm) in Chalbury].

26 That this was Corfe Castle is shown by the fact that in 1212 the abbess held the advowson of Gillingham church in escambium pro terra uti castellum de Corf postum est; Bk. of Fees, 91. 27 The conclusion of no. 134 and the whole of no. 135 were added at the foot of the column (after no. 138). 28 Space in the text. For a comment, see p. 5. 29 'comes' interlined. 30 'i' to 't'.
XXIII. THE LAND OF THE KINGS' ALMSMEN

(144) Bristuard the priest holds the churches of Dorcestre [Dorchester] and Bere [Bere Regis] and the tithes. One hide and 20 acres of land belong there. It is worth £4.

(xiii) Bristuard the priest has the church of Dorcestre and the church of Bere and 1 hide of land and 20 acres of land and the tithes belonging to them and they are worth £4 a year.

(145a) Bollo the priest has the church of Winfrode [Winfrith Newburgh] with 1 virgate of land. There is ½ plough. It is worth 10s.

(xvi) Bollo the priest has the church of Winfrode and he has there 1 virgate of land and he has there ½ plough and it is worth 10s. a year.

(145b) Bollo the priest has the church of Pittreton [Puddletown] and Calvedon [Chaldon Herring or East Chaldon] and Flote [Fleet]. To these belongs ½ hide. It renders 67s. 6d.

(xix) Bollo the priest has the church of Pittreton and the church of Calvedon and the church of Flote. To these belongs ½ hide of land and they render 67s. 6d.

(146) Rainbald the priest holds Poleham [Pullham] of the king. He himself held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 10 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides—[blank] and 2 serfs and 9 villeins and 5 bordars with 4 ploughs. There (are) 8 furlongs of meadow in length and width and 2 leagues of wood(land) in length and width. It is worth 10s.

(147) Walter the deacon holds Cernel [unidentified] of the king, and Bernard (holds it) of him. Godwin, a free man,35 held it T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 5 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 8 villeins and 6 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 10s. and 3 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs of pasture in length and 6 furlongs in width. It was worth 10s. 6d. Now (it is worth) £6.

XXV. THE LAND OF COUNT ALAN

(148) Count Alan holds Devenis [Dewlish] of the king. Britric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 15 hides. There is land for 15 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 5 hides and there (are) 3 ploughs and 13 serfs and 19 villeins and 6 bordars with 6 ploughs. There (are) 15 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 23 furlongs in length and width. (There is) wood (land) 6 furlongs in length and width. It was and is worth £23.

XXVI. THE LAND OF THE COUNT OF MORTAIN

(149) The Count of Mortain holds Westone [Buckhorn Weston] and Haimo (holds it) of him. Godric and Bruno held (it) in parage30 T.R.E. as 2 manors and it paid geld for 7 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 

34 Space in the text. For a comment, see p. 5.
35 'liber homo' interlined.
(There is) pasture 5 furlongs long and 3 wide. It is worth 40s.

(158) The count himself holds 2½ hides in Cerne [unidentified]. Six thegns held (it) in parage39 T.R.E. There is land for 2 ploughs. There are (are) 2 bordars with 1 plough and a mill rendering 40d. and 3 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 3 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It is worth 50s.

(159) Ansger holds Cerne [unidentified] of the count. Briticnu held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1 plough. It is worth 15s.

(160) Bretel holds 1 hide in Frome [Bhompston Farm in Stinsford] of the count. There is land for 1 plough. There are 5 acres of meadow and 30 acres of pasture. It is worth 12s.

(161) Robert holds 1 hide in Wintreburne [unidentified] of the count. Alfred held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 3 villeins. It was and is worth 10s.

(162) Dodeman holds Wai [unidentified] of the count. Seirewold and Ulward held (it) in parage41 T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1½ plough. In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 2 bordars. There (are) 2 mills rendering 20s. and 12 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 5 furlongs long and 2 wide. It was and is worth 40s.

(163) Almon holds Wai [unidentified] of the count. Nine thegns held (it) freely42 T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 3 coects with 1 villain have 1 plough. There (are) 2 mills rendering 32s. and 12 salt-pans (saline) and 9 acres of meadow and 9 furlongs of pasture. It is worth £4.

(164) Robert holds Wai [unidentified] of the count. Eight thegns held (it) freely43 T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4 hides less 1 virgate. There is land for 3 ploughs. There are 2 bordars and 7 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 7 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. It is worth 40s.

(165) Bretel holds HALEGEWELLE [Holwell in Radipole] of the count. Alwin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1½ plough. There are 12 acres of meadow and pasture 7 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It is worth 10s.

(166) Robert holds Wintreburne [unidentified] of the count. Alfred held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 seers and 1 villain and 3 bordars. There (are) 10 acres of meadow and pasture 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It was worth 40s. Now (it is worth) 30s.

(167) Robert holds Wintreburne [unidentified] of the count. Two thegns held (it) in parage44 T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2½ hides. There is land for 1½ ploughs, which are there with 2 villeins and 2 serfs. There (are) 2 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 5 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth 40s.

(168) The abbey of Marmoutier holds PIDELE [Piddlehinton] of the count. Two thegns held (it) T.R.E. as 2 manors and it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 7 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 5 hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 13 villeins and 8 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (are) 33 acres of meadow and 15 furlongs of pasture. It is worth £10.

(169) Humphrey holds Pidele [unidentified] of the count. One thegn held (it) freely45 T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2½ hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. There is 1 plough with 1 serf and 7 bordars. There (is) a mill rendering 40d. and 4 acres of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture. It was worth 30s. Now (it is worth) 40s.

85
 Bretel holds *Littleton* [Littleton in Langton Long Blandford] of the count. Ulviet held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In desmesne there is 1 plough and 6 bordars and 6 serfs. There (is) a mill rendering 7s. 6d. and 20 acres of meadow and 30 acres of pasture. It was worth £4. Now (it is worth) 40s.

 Bretel holds *Bleneford* [unidentified] of the count. Alvard held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1½ hide. There is land for 1 plough. It renders 12s. It was worth 20s.

 Robert holds *Winteburne* [unidentified] of the count. Godwin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 3 bordars and 3 furlongs of pasture. It is worth 30s.

 Robert holds *Winteburne* [unidentified] of the count. Alvard held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In desmesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 5 bordars. There (is) a mill rendering 2s. and 2½ acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 4 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 6 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £3.

 Hubert holds *Winteburne* [unidentified] of the count. Two thegs held (it) in parage76 T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In desmesne there (are) 2 ploughs and 2 villeins and 4 bordars with ½ plough. There (are) 20 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 furlongs long and 1 wide. (There is) wood(land) 3 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was worth £4. Now (it is worth) 40s.

 Malger holds 2 hides in *Winteburne* [unidentified] of the count. Three thegs held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 1 villein. There (are) 3 furlongs of pasture. It is worth 30s.

 Dodeman holds *Meleserbe* [Melbury Osmond]78 of the count. Three thegs held (it) in parage78 T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2¼ hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. There is 1 smith and 2 bordars and 2 serfs and 9 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 8 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It is worth 20s.

 Dodeman holds *Winteburne* [unidentified] of the count. Alric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1½ hide. There is land for 1 plough. There is 1 bordar with 1 serf and 6 acres of meadow and 2¾ furlongs of pasture. It is worth 15s. In the same vill the count has 4½ virgates of land. There is land for 1 plough. There are 13 acres of meadow and 1½ furlongs of pasture. It was and is worth 14s.

 Dodeman holds *Blaneford* [Blandford St. Mary of the count]. Sared and his brother held (it) in parage79 T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1½ hide. There is land for 1½ plough. There are 3 bordars and 2 serfs and 9 acres of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture. It is worth 15s.

 The count himself has 2 hides in *Mantone* [Mannington in Holt]. There is land for 1 plough. Alvic held (it). There are 3 villeins and 2 bordars with 1 plough. (There is) pasture 1 league long and ¼ league wide. (There is) wood(land) 1 league in length and width. It is worth 20s.

 Hubert holds *Hemedesworde* [East and West Hemsworth in Witchampton] of the count. One thegn held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1½ ploughs which are there with 1 serf and 3 bordars. (There are) 3 furlongs of pasture in length and width and as much wood(land). It is worth 25s.

 Hubert holds *Wicȟemewone* [Witchampton] of the count. One thegn held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1½ plough. There is 1 villein and 3 bordars with 1 plough and a mill rendering 3s. and 8 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. (There is) wood(land) 1 furlong long and 8 acres wide. It was and is worth 25s. Hubert has there 1½ virgate of land on which he never paid geld.

 Girard holds 1 hide at *Lodore* [Matravers, formerly Loders Lutton, in Loders] of the count. Ulviet held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 5 bordars. There (is) a mill rendering 3s. and 4 acres of meadow and 26 acres of pasture. It is worth 25s.

 The count himself holds 1 hide at *Lodore* [Matravers, formerly Loders Lutton, in Loders]. Alric held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough. There are 6 bordars with 1 serf and 2 acres of meadow and 30 acres of pasture. It is worth 25s. Alved holds half this hide of the count.

 Ansger holds 2 hides in *Chenulitone* [Knowlton in Woodlands, site derelict] of the count. Ailmer held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 1 serf and 1 bordar. There is a mill rendering 12s. 6d. It was and is worth 25s.

 The count himself holds *Gesseke* [Gussage All Saints]. Edmer held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 15 hides. There is land for 12 ploughs. In desmesne there are 3 ploughs and 9 serfs and 8 villeins and 18 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 25s. and 60 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2

47 'in parago' interlined.
48 'IN' and 'ii hidas' interlined in the facsimile; the printed version has 'IN'.
49 Presumably the manor given by William of Mortain to Montacute Priory, whence the name. For this identifi-
leagues long and 1 league wide and as much wood-
(land). It was and is worth £15.

(193) William holds DERWISTONE [Knighton
House in Durweston] of the count. Five thegns held
(it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2½ hides. There is
land for 2 ploughs which are there in demesne and
2 serfs and 2 villeins and 5 bordars with 1 plough.
There (are) 8 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs of
pasture and 1 furlong of underwood in length and
width. It is worth 50s.

(194) The count himself holds BLANEFORD [Bland-
ford Forum]. Edmer held (it) T.R.E. and it paid
geld for 10 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. In
demesne there are 3 ploughs and 8 serfs and 7
villeins and 9 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (is) a
mill rendering 20s. and 20 acres of meadow. (There
is) pasture 9 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide.
(There are) 5½ furlongs of wood(land). It was worth
£10. Now (it is worth) £1.

(195) The count himself holds BROCHTUNE
[Brockhampton Green in Buckland Newton]. Godric
held (it) and it paid geld for 1½ hides. There is land
for 1 plough which is there and 10 acres of meadow
and pasture 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It is
worth 20s.

(196) The count himself holds WINTREBURN [un-
identified]. Alvred and 2 others held (it) T.R.E. and
it paid geld for 1 hide and 1 virgate of land. There is
land for 1 plough. There are 3 bordars and pasture 4
furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. (There is)
wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 2 wide. It is worth
20s. Dedman holds 2 virgates of this land.

(197) The count himself holds BEASTWELLE [Best-
wall (Farm) in Wareham Lady St. Mary]. Edmar
held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is
land for 1½ plough. In demesne there is 1 plough and
4 serfs and 4 cottars and 1 villein with 1½ plough.
(There are) 20 acres of meadow and 20 acres of
pasture. (There is) wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 1
furlong wide. It was worth 30s. Now (it is worth)
60s.

(198) The count himself holds LOLOWERD [East
and West Lulworth]. Asl held (it) T.R.E. and it
paid geld for 3½ hides. There is land for 2 ploughs.
In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 4
bordars—[blank]. There (are) 2 acres of meadow.
(There is) pasture 3 furlongs long and 1 furlong
wide. It was worth 60s. Now (it is worth) 30s.

(199) The count himself holds LOLOWE [East
and West Lulwhorth]. Travin held (it) T.R.E. and it
paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1½ plough.
In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 bordars and 2
acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 furlongs long
and 2 wide. It was worth 40s. Now (it is worth)
20s.

(200) The count himself holds STOCHE [Stock
Gaylard (House) in Lydlinch]. Edmer held (it)
T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for
2 ploughs which are there in demesne and 2 serfs
and 2 villeins and 3 bordars with 1 plough. There

(201) The count himself has 1 mill in STANBERG
[Stobobourough in Arne] with ½ hide and 3 bordars.
The whole (manor) is worth 40s.

(202) Bretel holds CRIST [East Creech in Church
Knowle] of the count. Sirerwald held (it) T.R.E. and
it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1 plough
which is there with 1 villein and 1 bordar and 4
acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 6 furlongs long
and as much in width and 1 house in Wareham. It
was worth 20s. Now (it is worth) 40s.

(203) Bretel holds TIGEHAM [Tynham] of the
count. Six thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld
for 3½ hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. There are
3 villeins and 4 bordars and 2 acres of meadow.
(There is) pasture 5 furlongs long and 2 furlongs
wide. It was and is worth 47s.

(204) Robert holds MORTUNE [Moreton] of the
count. Six thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld
for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. Six villeins
with 3 soccets have these (ploughs) there. (There
is) a mill rendering 32 and 30 acres of meadow. (There
is) pasture 1 league long and as much in width. It
was and is worth £4.

(205) Robert holds WARMWELL [Warmwell] of the
count. Leomelin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1
hide. There is land for 1 plough. There are 3
bordars and 9 furlongs of pasture in length and 1
furlong in width. It is worth 16s.

(206) The count himself holds LOBBRE [Uploders in
Loders]. Britric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld
for 1½ hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are
there with 1 soccet and 3 serfs and 15 acres of
meadow and 6 furlongs of pasture in length and 1
furlong in width. It was and is worth 47s. 6d.

(207) William holds LAMC [Hooker]. Alvric held
(it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There
is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are
2 ploughs with 1 serf and 4 villeins and 3 bordars
with 1 plough. There (is) a mill rendering 6s. and 6
acres of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture and 4
furlongs of wood(land). It was and is worth 40s.

(208) Bretel and Malger hold WELLE [Wool] of the
count. Three thegns held (it) T.R.E. as 2 manors
and it paid geld for 1 hide and 3 virgates of land.
There is land for 1½ plough. There (are) 2 villeins
and 6 soccets. There (are) 4 acres of meadow.
(There is) pasture 5 furlongs long and 2 furlongs
wide. It was and is worth 27s.

(209) Elm holds STOLLANT [Studland] of the
count. Almar held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3½
hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there
are 2 ploughs and 6 serfs and 5 villeins and 13
bordars.

[f. 80]
(There is) pasture 1 league long and as much in
width. (There is) wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 1

54 Space in the text. For a comment, see p. 5.
55 'pro ii maneriis' interfaced.
A HISTORY OF DORSET

There are 32 salt-panns rendering 40s. The whole (manor) is worth £3.

(210) Alved holds 1/2 hide in STANTONE [St. Gabriel’s House in Stanton St. Gabriel] of the count. Edwi held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 6 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 1/2 ploughs and 5 serfs and 3 villeins and 8 bordars with 3 1/2 ploughs. There (are) 24 acres of meadow and 21 leagues of pasture and 2 furlongs of wood.(land). It was and is worth 60s.

(211) Bretel holds WODETONE [Wootton Fitzpaine] of the count. Edmer held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 7 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 12 villeins and 9 bordars with 5 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 1 1/2 d. and 6 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs and 4 acres of pasture and 1 league and 5 furlongs of wood.(land). It is worth 100s.

(212) William holds CERNELI [Catherston Leweston] of the count. Aldebert held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 5 serfs and 6 villeins and 2 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 3 d. and 8 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 10 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. (There is) wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 2 wide. It was and is worth 60s. In the same vill William holds 1/2 hide which belonged to the demesne farm of Cerne T.R.E.

(213) The same William holds CORIESCOMBE [Corscombe] of the count. Lewin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 1/2 ploughs which are there with 1 villein and 7 bordars and 2 serfs. There (is) pasture 1 furlong long and 1 1/2 furlongs wide and as much wood(land). It was and is worth 15s.

(214) Drew holds TOLKE [Toller Whelme in Corscombe] of the count. Almar held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough with 6 bordars. There (is) 1/4 acre of meadow. (There is) pasture 5 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was worth 20s. Now (it is) worth 40s.

(215) Robert holds CERNEMUDE [Charmouth] of the count. Algar held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 3 villeins with 2 ploughs. There (are) 16 salt-workers and 16 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 3 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. (There is) wood(land) 7 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It is worth 60s.

(216) The count himself holds SCILFENETOU [Shilvinghampton in Portesham]. Three thegns held (it) in parage T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide and 1 virgate. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 1 thegnet. There (is) pasture 2 furlongs long and 2 wide. It was and is worth 15s.

(217) Bretel holds WODETONE [Wootton Fitzpaine] of the count. Ulfr offered (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1/2 hide. There is land for 1 plough. There are 2 villeins with 1 1/2 plough and 5 acres of meadow and 4 acres of wood(land). It is worth 5s.

(218) The count himself holds CANDEL [Stourton Caundle]. Alstan held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough. There are 3 bordars and 2 serfs and 6 acres of meadow and 8 acres of underwood. It was worth 20s. Now (it is) worth 10s.

(219) Alwin holds CANDEL [Stourton Caundle] of the count. Alveva held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs which are there with 1 serf and 2 villeins and 3 bordars. There (are) 3 acres of meadow and wood(land) 4 furlongs long and as much in width. It was and is worth 40s. All who had these lands T.R.E. held (them) freely.

XXVII. THE LAND OF EARL HUGH

(220) Earl Hugh holds FITHIDE [Fifehead Magdalen] and Gilbert (holds it) of him. Alnod held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 5 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 ploughs and 6 serfs and 4 villeins and 4 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 22s. 6d. and 30 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 4 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £7.

(221) William holds ELANGTONE [Ilvington in Puddletown] of the earl. Ednod held (it) T.R.E. through Earl Harold, who took it from a certain clerk. Then it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1 1/2 plough which is there and (there is) a mill and 8 acres of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture and 3 furlongs of wood(land). It was and is worth 20s.

(222) William holds TINCLADEN [Tincleton] of the earl. Ednod held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 1 villein and 4 bordars. There (are) 5 acres of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture and 2 furlongs of wood(land). It is worth 20s.

(223) William holds MAINE [Broadmayne] of the earl. Ednod held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough with 3 serfs and 6 villeins and 2 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 3 acres of meadow and 140 acres of pasture. (There is) 1 house in Wareham rendering 5d. It was and is worth 40s.

(224) William holds MAINE [Little Mayne (Farm) in West Knighton] of the earl. Edric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1 1/2 plough. In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 4 bordars. There (are) 3 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 8 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It is worth 40s.

(225) William holds CLISTONE [Clifton Maybank] of the earl. Ednod held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 ploughs and 3 villeins and 14 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 10s. and 12 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 8 furlongs

55 'et vi servi' interlined.
56 'comitem' interlined.
57 'in parage' interlined.
long and 4 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £6. To this manor of Clifton are attached 3 hides in Trelefe [Trill Farm] in Beer Hackett which 3 thongs held in parage T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. There are 3 villeins and 4 bordars with 1 plough and a mill rendering 50d. and 8 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 6 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £3.

(226) William holds Warmemolle [Warmwell] of the earl. Two thongs held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides and 1 virgate of land. Besides this there is 1 virgate of land which never paid geld. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 2 villeins and 7 bordars with 1 ½ plough. There (is) a mill rendering 5s. (There is) pasture 9 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It is worth 50s.

(227) The same William holds 1 hide and 1 virgate of land in Tingeham [Tynham] of the earl. Anlod held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough. There are 3 villeins and 1 acre of meadow and 6 acres of wood(land) and 4 furlongs of pasture. It was and is worth 20s.

(228) The same William holds Pedret [South Perrott] of the earl. Anlod held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 5 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 6 villeins and 14 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 2s. and 12 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 14 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 7 furlongs long and 5 furlongs wide. It was worth 100s. Now (it is worth) £6. Anlod bought this manor from Bishop Alvold for his lifetime only on the condition that after his death it should be restored to the church.

(229) The same (William) holds Catesly [Catsley Farm] in Corcombe of the earl. Anlod held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 ½ plough. There is 1 virgate of land the geld on which was conceived T.R.W. (de qua celatum est geldum). There is 1 villein and 3 bordars with 1 serf and 12 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 4 furlongs long and as much in width. (There is) wood(land) 1 furlong long and 1 furlong wide. It was worth 5s. Now (it is worth) 10s. and this land also Anlod bought from Bishop Alvold on that condition that after his death it should return to the church.

(230) The same William holds Burwinstoch [Bursestock]. One thong held (it) T.R.E. and Anlod took (it) from him T.R.W. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 1 ½ plough and 3 serfs and 4 villeins and 5 bordars with 1 ½ plough. There (are) 8 acres of meadow and pasture 2 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was worth 20s. Now (it is worth) 40s.

XXVIII. THE LAND OF ROGER DE BEAUMONT

(231) Roger de Beaumont holds Stur [Stour Provost] of the king. Alvred held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 7 hides. There is land for 9 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4 ½ hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 6 serfs and 12 villeins and 12 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 100d. and 20 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 1 ½ league long and ½ league wide. It was worth £9. Now (it is worth) £8.

(232) The same Roger holds Sturminstere [Sturminster Marshall]. Archbishop242 Stigand held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 36 hides. There is land for 25 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 12 ½ hides and there (are) 3 ploughs and 8 serfs and 6 ¼ villeins and 26 bordars with 15 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 28s. and 124 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 3 leagues long and 1 ½ league wide. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and ½ league wide. It used to be worth £66 when he received (it). Now (it is worth) £55.

(233) The same Roger holds Criz [East Creech in Church Knowle]. Colebrand held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there with 2 villeins and 4 serfs. There (are) 4 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 6 furlongs long and as much in width. (There is) wood(land) 6 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It was and is worth 40s.

(234) The same Roger helds Stiple [Steeple]. Lewin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 ½ hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 1 villein and 3 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 4 acres of meadow and 3 acres of wood(land). (There is) pasture 3 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth 50s.

(235) The same Roger holds Glole [Church Knowle]. Three thongs held (it) in parage (236) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 ½ hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. There is a priest and 1 villein and 1 bordar with 1 plough. There (are) 3 acres of meadow and pasture 3 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth 40s.

(236) The same Roger holds Alvrontone [Afflington Farm] in Corfe Castle. Alveron held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there with 2 villeins and 2 bordars. There (are) 2 ½ acres of meadow and 2 acres of wood(land). (There is) pasture 4 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth 50s.

(237) The same Roger holds Alvrotein [part of the above]. Lecdom held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for ½ hide and 4 acres of land. There is land for 1 plough. There are 2 villeins. It is worth £7 6d.

XXIX. THE LAND OF ROGER DE COURSEULLES

(238) Roger de Courseull holds Corpeton [Corton Farm] in Portesham of the king. Two thongs held (it) in parage T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 12 bordars and 15 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and ½

61 This sentence was added in the margin.
62 'archiepiscopus' interlined.
league wide. It was worth £9. Now (it is worth) £7. Vitalis holds (it) of Roger.

[f. 80b]

XXX. THE LAND OF ROBERT FITZ GEROLD

(239) Robert fitz Gerald holds Corf [Corfe] Mullun of the king. Wada and Egelric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 10 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 7½ hides and there is 1 plough and 4 serfs and 12 villeins and 12 bordars with 5 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 20s. and 102 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 leagues in length and width. (There is) wood(land) 2 leagues long and 1 league wide. It was and is worth £15.

(240) The same Robert holds Lege [Leigh in Colehill]. Two thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough. Three villeins have this (plough) there. There (are) 2 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 1 furlong long and 5 virgates wide. It was worth 1s. Now (it is worth) 20s.

(241) Robert holds Iverne [Ranston in Iverne Courtine] of Robert. Two brothers held (it) in parage T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 2½ ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 6 villeins and 3 bordars with 1 plough. There (is) a mill rendering 3½ and 10 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 3 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. (There is) wood(land) 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £3.

(242) Robert himself holds Povintone [Povington in Tyme, site derelic]. Almar held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 8½ hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 ploughs and 8 serfs and 4 villeins and 5 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 25s. and 8 acres of meadow and 6 acres of wood(land). (There is) pasture 6 furlongs long and as much in width. In Wareham (there is) 1 burgess rendering 2s. It was and is worth £11. The mill of this manor is claimed for the king's use.

XXXI. THE LAND OF EDWARD OF SALISBURY

(243) Edward of Salisbury holds Cheneford [Chenford Magna] of the king. Ulwen held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 25 hides. There is land for 18 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 11½ hides and there (are) 3 ploughs and 9 serfs and 35 villeins and 40 bordars with 15 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 1s. and 1½ acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 leagues in length and width. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and ½ league wide. At Winburne [Winborne Minster] (there are) 3 bordars and 1 house belonging to this manor and there (is) 1 league of marshland (broce).

(244) The same Edward holds Chinestanestone

64 'in' interlined.
65 See Fægersten, op. cit. 11-12 and n., for this identification.
66 'in paragio' interlined.

[Kinson, Hants, now part of Bournemouth]. Ulwen held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 13 hides. There is land for 9 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 5 hides and 1 virgate of land and there (are) 2 ploughs and 7 serfs and 18 villeins and 14 cotters and 4 cotts with 7 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 3½ and 1 acre of wood(land) and 95 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 3 leagues long and 2 leagues wide less 3 furlongs. These 2 manors used to be worth £50 when he received (them). Now (they are worth) £70.

XXXII. THE LAND OF ERNULF OF HESDIN

(245) Ernulf holds Chintone [Kington Magna] of the king. Edric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides and 1 virgate of land.68 There is land for 5 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4 hides and 3 virgates of land and there (are) 2 ploughs and 6 serfs and 6 villeins and 1 bordar with 2 ploughs. There (are) 20 acres of meadow and 1 furlong of wood(land). It was and is worth £4. Urse holds Ernulf.

(246) Urse holds Melesherie [Melbury Osmond] of Ernulf. Three thegns held (it) in parage T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3½ virgates of land. There is land for 1 plough. Five villeins have this (plough) there and there (are) 3 acres of meadow and pasture 8 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It is worth 10s.

(247) Ernulf himself holds Chinedecome [Higher and Lower Kingcombe in Toller Porcorum]. Five thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3½ virgates of land. There is land for 1 plough. Five villeins have this (plough) there and there (are) 3 acres of meadow and pasture 8 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It is worth 10s.

(248) Ernulf himself holds Maperton [Mapperton]. Seven thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides and 3 virgates of land. There is land for 3½ ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 3 villeins and 10 bordars with 1½ plough. There (are) 8 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 4 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 5 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. It was worth 40s. Now (it is worth) 60s.

(249) The same Ernulf holds Povintone [North Pooton]. Seven thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for ½ hide. There is land for 1 plough. Seven villeins have this (plough) there and (there are) 2 furlongs of pasture in length and width. It is worth 20s. 6d.

XXXIII. THE LAND OF TURSTIN FITZ ROLF

(250) Turstin fitz Rolf holds Gelingham [Gillingham] of the king and Bernard (holds it) of him. Alwold held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3½ hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 8 serfs and 1 villein with 2 ploughs.

67 This sentence was added in the margin.  
68 'et una virgata terre' added in the margin.  
69 'in paragio' interlined.  
70 This entry was added at the foot of the column.
There (are) 12 acres of meadow. It was and is worth 60s.

(253) Ranulf holds ISLANDE [Higher and Lower Nyland in Kington Magna] of Turstin. Edric, Dachelin, and Alward held (it) in parage71 T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 2 villeins and 2 bordars with ½ plough. There (are) 8 acres of meadow. It was and is worth 20s.

(252) Bernard holds 1 hide in the same vill of Turstin. Dode held (it) T.R.E. There is 1 plough and it is worth 10s. It was worth 5s.

(253) Turstin himself holds ADELINGTONE [Allington]. Bricuin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 12 bordars with ½ plough and 9 censures paying 11s. There (is) a mill rendering 15s. and 10 acres of meadow and 6 acres of wood(land). (There) is pasture 7½ furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was worth £3. Now (it is worth) £4.

(254) Ranulf holds STORECHES [Stoke Wallis in Whitchurch Canoniciorum, site lost] of Turstin. Ulviet held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 1 serf and 5 bordars. There (are) 10 acres of meadow and 16 acres of wood(land). It is worth 20s.

(255) Ranulf holds STORECHES [Thurstanshay in Whitchurch Canoniciorum, site lost] of Turstin. Bricuin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 virgates of land. There is land for 1 plough which is there and 4 acres of meadow and 16 acres of wood(land). It is worth 10s.

XXXIII. THE LAND OF WILLIAM OF EU

(256) William of EU holds TORENTONE [Thornton (Farm) in Marshull] of the king and William (holds it) of him. Alestan held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 3 villeins and 6 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 10 acres of meadow. (There) is wood(land) 3 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was and is worth 40s.

(257) The same William holds BRADFORD [Bradford Peverell] of William, Tol held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 17 hides. There is land for 8 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 10 villeins and 13 bordars with 5 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 20s. and 30 acres of meadow. (There) is pasture 10 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £12.

(258) William holds 1 hide in HIWES [unidentified] of William. There is land for ½ plough. It is worth 20s.

(259) Hugh holds MAPLEDE [Mappowder] of William. Ulward and Almar held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 virgates of land. There is land for 1 plough. There (are) 4 acres of meadow and 5 acres of wood(land). It was worth 15s. Now (it is worth) 7s.

(260) The same Hugh holds LICHET [Lychett Matravers] of William. Tholli held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 12 hides. There is land for 8 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 16 villeins and 4 cottars with 5 ploughs. There (are) 40 acres of meadow. (There) are 11 furlongs of pasture. (There) is wood(land) ½ league in length and width. (There) is 1 league of marshland in length and width. In Wareham (there are) 2 gardens (ortos) and 1 bordar. It was worth £9. Now (it is worth) £10.

(261) William holds BLENFORD [Blandford St. Mary] of William. Tou held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3½ hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 3 serfs and 3 bordars. There (are) 12 acres of meadow and 56 acres of pasture. It was and is worth 40s. In the vill itself William holds ½ hide which Tou had in pledge and it was redeemed, (but) which Ralph de Lencesi took with that other land. Afterwards the king did not have geld from it. It was worth 3s.

(262) Hugh holds WELLHECOME [Woolcombe in Melbury Bubb] of William. Brismar held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 2 villeins and 8 bordars with 1 plough and 3 cottars. There (are) 8 acres of meadow. (There) is pasture 8 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. (There) is wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth 50s.

(263) William holds SUERE [Swyre] of William. Tol held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 9 hides. There is land for 7 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 ploughs and 5 serfs and 5 villeins and 11 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 16s. and 30 acres of meadow. (There) is pasture 7 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth £9. In that vill William holds a certain piece of land which never paid geld T.R.E. but was in the demesne and farm of the king. A certain royal receve let this (land) to Toxus72 the priest. Later he took it back into the king’s hand. Toxus was given seizin of it again by King Edward (per regem Edwardum iterum fuit saisitum), as he says, and thus he held it in the life and death of King Edward and in the time of Harold. Formerly it was for grazing, now it is good for seed (prius erat paschalis modo seminabilis).

(264) William himself holds WENFROT [Wynford Eagle] in demesne. Alestan held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 14½ hides. There is land for 11 ploughs. In demesne there are 6 hides of this land and there (are) 3 ploughs and 2 serfs and 13 villeins and 18 bordars with 8 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 10s. and 8 acres of meadow. (There) is pasture 2 leagues long and 1 league and 4 furlongs wide.

71 'in paragio' interlined.
72 For the identification of Stoches in this and the following entry, see P. of Feilizen, Pre-Conquest Personal Names of Dom. Bk. 338.
73 'inter' interlined.
74 'ibi' interlined.
75 The facsimile has Toxus with 'presbytero' interlined, the printed version Toxus. For a discussion of this name, see O. von Feilizen, Pre-Conquest Personal Names of Dom. Bk. 338.
76 'iis' interlined.
(There is) wood(land) 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It was worth £1 12s. Now (it is worth) £1 19s.

(265) Ansfred holds Frome [Frome Vauchurch] of William. Alestan held it [T.R.E.] and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 4 villeins and 8 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 10s. and 10 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 6 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It used to be worth £3. Now (it is worth) £4.

(266) William himself holds Circe [Long Crichel and Moor Crichel]. Alestan held it [T.R.E.] and it paid geld for 12 hides. There is land for 9 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 7½ hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 8 serfs and 3 female slaves (ancillas) and 13 villeins and 7 bordars with 4 ploughs. There (are) 2 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 20 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 3 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was worth £10. Now (it is worth) £1 15s.

(267) William holds Terente [unidentified] of William. Toul held it [T.R.E.] and it paid geld for 3¼ hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 4 villeins and 2 bordars with 1½ plough. There (is) pasture 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 8 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. It was worth 20s. Now (it is worth) £4.

(268) Ansfred holds Alfeurde [East and West Elsworth in Portesham] of William. Alestan held it [T.R.E.] and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 3 villeins [f. 82] and 4 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 8 acres of meadow and pasture 3 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was and is worth 60s.

(269) Hugh holds Stoches [Stock Gaylard (House) in Lydlinch] of William. 77 Toul held it [T.R.E.] and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 3 ploughs. Eight villeins and 3 bordars have these (ploughs) there. There (are) 8 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 10 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. It was and is worth 50s. Toul held this land in pledge of the land of Scireburne [Sherborne] T.R.E.

(270) The same Hugh holds Canoude [Stourton Caundle] of William. Toul held it [T.R.E.] and it paid geld for 3½ hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 4 villeins and 2 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 7 acres of meadow and pasture 4 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth 60s.

XXXV. THE LAND OF WILLIAM OF FALAISE

(271) William of Falaise holds Seltone [Silton] of the king. Ulward White 78 held it [T.R.E.] and it paid geld for 8 hides. There is land for 8 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 6 serfs and 8 villeins and 10 bordars with 4 ploughs. There (are) 3 mills rendering 5s. and 20 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and ¼ league wide. It was worth £1 11s. Now (it is worth) £6. With this land the same William holds 1 hide and ¼ virgate of land. There is land for 1 plough. Three villeins have this (plough) there and it is worth 10s. Ulward held this land in pledge T.R.E. from a certain reeve of his. With the land itself the same William still holds 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough which is there in demesne and it is worth 20s. Ulward bought this hide from the Bishop of Exeter T.R.E. but it did not belong to the manor itself.

(2717) With the same aforesaid land the same William holds 3 hides in Milteone [Milton on Stour in Gillingham] and Roger (holds it) of him. Wicnold held it [T.R.E.] There is land for 1½ plough. There are 5 bordars with 1 plough and a mill rendering 15d. and 8 acres of meadow and wood(land) 8 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was and is worth 20s.

XXXVI. THE LAND OF WILLIAM OF MOYON

(272) With the same aforesaid land the same William holds 3 hides in Milteone [Milton on Stour in Gillingham] and Roger (holds it) of him. Wicnold held it [T.R.E.] There is land for 1½ plough. There are 2 ploughs which are there in demesne and a mill rendering 10s. and 12 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 1½ league long and 1 furlong wide. It was worth £2. Now (it is worth) £4.

THE LAND OF WILLIAM OF MOYON IN DORSET

(273) William of Moyon holds Todeberie [Todber] of the king and Geoffrey (holds it) of him. Godric held it [T.R.E.] and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there in demesne and a mill rendering 10s. and 12 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 1½ league long and 1 furlong wide. It was worth £2. Now (it is worth) £4.

(274) William himself holds Spephsberie [Speitsbury]. Agelward and Godric held it [T.R.E.] as 2 manors T.R.E. and it paid geld for 7 hides and 1 virgate of land and 6 acres. There is land for 6 ploughs. In demesne there are 4 ploughs and 6 serfs and 10 villeins and 12 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 12s. 6d. and 50 acres of meadow and pasture 5½ furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide and in another place on the water (super aquam) pasture 2½ furlongs long and 1½ furlong wide. It was worth 100s.

(2727) With the same aforesaid land the same William holds 3 hides in Milteone [Milton on Stour in Gillingham] and Roger (holds it) of him. Wicnold held it [T.R.E.] There is land for 1½ plough. There are 5 bordars with 1 plough and a mill rendering 15d. and 8 acres of meadow and wood(land) 8 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was and is worth 20s.

William holds these 2 manors as one. There William has in demesne 3 hides 1 hide 1
virgate and 10 acres and 4 ploughs and the villeins have 4 hides less 4 acres and 3 ploughs. There are 10 villeins and 12 bordars and 6 serfs and 2 pack-horses and 5 beasts and 30 pigs and 166 sheep and 1 mill which renders 12s. 6d. and 50 acres of meadow and 2\frac{1}{2} furlongs of pasture in length and 2 in width and in another place 2\frac{1}{2} furlongs of pasture in length and 1\frac{1}{2} furlong in width. This manor is worth £7 10s. a year and when he received (it) it was worth 100s.

(275) Ogisus holds Wintreburne [Winterborne Houghton] of William. Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 21 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. There are 4 bordars with 1 serf and 2 acres of meadow and 6 furlongs of pasture and 13 acres of underwood. It was worth 50s. Now (it is worth) 40s. (Ixxxv) William has 1 manor which is called Wintreburna which Alward held in parage on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. This (manor) paid geld T.R.E. for 2\frac{1}{2} hides and of these 2\frac{1}{2} hides, Hugh de Boscherbert holds 1 virgate unlawfully of the wife of Hugh fitz Grip, and it can be ploughed with 2 ploughs, and now Ogisus holds it of William. Thence Ogisus has in demesne 2 hides and 1\frac{1}{2} virgate and a certain villicum has 1 virgate. Ogisus has there 4 bordars and 1 serf and 4 beasts and 4 pigs and 10 sheep and 13 acres of underwood and 6 furlongs of pasture and 2 acres of meadow. This (manor) is worth 40s. and when William received it it was worth 50s.

(276) The same William of Moyon holds Poleham [Polebury Bryant]. Twenty-one thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 8 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 ploughs and 6 serfs and 14 villeins and 25 bordars with 7 ploughs. There is a mill rendering 40s. and 32 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 2 leagues long and 8 furlongs wide. It was worth £10. Now (it is worth) £8.

(Ixxxvi) William of Moyon has 1 manor which is called Poleham which 21 thegns held in parage on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and they could go to any lord. This (manor) paid geld T.R.E. for 10 hides. Eight ploughs can plough these. Thence William has 4 hides and 1 virgate and 6 acres in demesne and 3 ploughs and the villeins (have) 5\frac{1}{2} hides and 4 acres and 7 ploughs. There William has 14 villeins and 25 bordars and 1 garden in Wareham which renders 3d. and 6 serfs and 2 pack-horses and 6 beasts and 25 pigs and 30 sheep and 15 goats and 1 mill which renders 3s. 4d. and 2 leagues of wood(land) in length and 8 furlongs in width and 32 acres of meadow. This (manor) is worth £8 and when William received (it) it was worth £10.

(277) The same William holds Hame [Hammoon]. Godric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 6 villeins and 5 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 75. 6d. and 50 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. It was worth 60s. Now (it is worth) 100s.

(Ixxxvii) William has 1 manor which is called Ham which a certain thegn is who is called Godric held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. This (manor) paid geld for 5 hides. Four ploughs can plough these. And now Torstin holds it of William. Thence Torstin has 3 hides and 8 acres and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins (have) 2 hides less 12 acres and 2 ploughs. There Torstin has 6 villeins and 5 bordars and 4 serfs and 2 pack-horses and 14 beasts and 24 pigs and 67 sheep and 1 mill which renders 75. 6d. and 50 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. This (manor) is worth 100s. and when William received (it) it was worth 60s.

(278) The same William holds Frome [Chilfrome]. Three thegns held (it) in parage and it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. In demesne there are 4 ploughs and 4 serfs and 4 villeins and 7 bordars. There (is) a mill (rendering) 3s. and 20 acres of meadow and 9 acres of wood-land. (There is) pasture 17 furlongs long and as much in width. This (manor) is worth 60s. and when he received (it it was worth) as much. Of these aforesaid 10 hides, Niel holds 5 hides of William. Three ploughs can plough these. Here Niel has in demesne 5 hides less 1 virgate and 2 ploughs and the villeins (have) 1 virgate. There are 2 villeins and 6 bordars and 2 serfs and 5 beasts and 7 pigs and 60 sheep and 7 goats and 18d. from 1 mill and 4\frac{1}{2} acres of wood(land) and 10 acres of meadow and 8\frac{1}{2} furlongs of pasture in length and the same amount in width. This (manor) is worth 60s. and when he received (it it was worth) the same amount.

(279) Robert holds Frome [Cruxton in Maiden Newton] of William. Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which there are in demesne with 1 serf and 9 bordars. There (is) a mill rendering 10s. and 7 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs of pasture in length and 5 furlongs in width. It was worth £4. Now (it is worth) £3.

(Ixxxix) William has 1 manor which is called Froma which Alward held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead which paid geld for 4 hides. Two ploughs can plough these. Now

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86 Nos. 276–83 were added on a separate leaf (f. 81b).
87 'et i ortum in Warham qui reddit iii denarios' interlined. [This is a reference to a mill rendering 3s. 6d.]
88 'in paragio' interlined. [This is a reference to a mill rendering 7s. 6d.]
Robert holds (it) of William. Thence Robert has in demesne 3 hides and 8 acres and 2 ploughs and the villeins have 1 hide less 8 acres and 1 plough. There are 9 bordars and 1 serf and 1 pack-horse and 6 pigs and 80 sheep and 1 mill which renders 10s. and 7 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs of pasture in length and 5 in width. This (manor) is worth 60s. and when he received (it) it was worth £4.

(280) Ranulf holds CEBERGE [Chelborough] of William. Godric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 1 villein and 5 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 10 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs of pasture in length and 3 furlongs in width. It was and is worth £3. The son of Odo the chamberlain claims these 3 hides.

(xc) William has 1 manor which is called Celleberga which Godric held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead which gave geld for 3 hides. Three ploughs can plough these. Now Ranulf holds (it) of William. Thence Ranulf has in demesne 2½ hides and 1 plough and the villeins (have) ½ hide and 1 plough. There is 1 villein and 5 bordars and 6 pigs and 1 league of wood(land) in length and ¼ (league) in width and 10 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs of pasture in length and 3 in width. This (manor) is worth £3 and when he received (it it was worth) as much. The son of Odo the chamberlain claims these 3 hides. The king ordered that he should have right (ut inde rectum habeat). There is 1 hide of these 3 which did not give geld.

(281) Geoffrey holds WERNE [Steepleton Iwerne in Iwerne Stepleton] of William. Godwin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 6 villeins and 6 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 8 furlongs of wood(land) and 10 furlongs of pasture in length and 3 furlongs in width. It was and is worth £4.

(xci) William has 1 manor which is called Iwerne which Godwin held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. This (manor) paid geld for 3 hides T.R.E. Three ploughs can plough these.87 And now Geoffrey holds it of William. Thence Geoffrey has 1½ hide and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins (have) 1½ hide and 1 plough. There Geoffrey has 6 villeins and 6 bordars and 2 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 6 beasts and 282 sheep and 8 furlongs of wood(land) and 10 furlongs of pasture in length and 3 in width. This (manor) is worth £4 and when William received (it) it was worth as much.

(282) The same William holds WINDRESORE [Little Windsor in Broad Windsor]. Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 9 villeins and 2 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 30 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and 6 furlongs in width and 6 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 3 furlongs in width. It is worth 60s.

(xcii) William has 1 manor which is called Windsore which Alward held T.R.E. and he could go to any lord he wished and it paid geld for 4 hides which 3 ploughs can plough. Of these William has 3 hides and 1 virgate and 2 ploughs and the villeins (have) ½ hide and 1 virgate and 1 plough. There William has 9 villeins and 2 bordars and 2 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 10 beasts and 3 pigs and 10 sheep and 6 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 3 in width and 30 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and 6 in width and it is worth 60s. and when he received (it) it was worth 40s.

(283) The same William holds MALPERETONE [Mapperton]. Elmer held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides and 1 virgate of land. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 ploughs and 6 serfs and 6 villeins and 7 bordars with 1 plough. There (is) a mill rendering 5s. and 8 acres of meadow and 12 acres of pasture. (There is) wood(land) 6 furlongs in length and 4 furlongs in width. It is worth 70s.

(xciii) William has 1 manor which is called Malperretona which Elmer held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and he could go to any lord and it paid geld for 5 hides and 1 virgate which 4 ploughs can plough. Of these William has 3 hides and 3 ploughs in demesne and the villeins (have) 2 hides and 1 virgate and 1 plough. There William has 6 villeins and 7 bordars and 6 serfs and 2 pack-horses and 14 beasts and 16 pigs and 47 sheep (berbies) and 30 goats and 1 mill which renders 5s. and 6 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 4 in width and 8 acres of meadow and 12 acres of pasture and it is worth 70s. and it was worth 60s. when he received (it).

[i. 82 (cont.)]

XXXVII. THE LAND OF WILLIAM OF BRIOUZE

(284) William of Briouz holds WIDETONE [Glan-villes Wootton] of the king and Ralph (holds it) of him. The Abbot of Milton held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 3 villeins and 4 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 16 acres of meadow and 4 acres of pasture. (There is) wood(land) 5 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £3.

(285) Ralph holds 2 hides in the same vill of William. There is land for 1 plough. There are 2 serfs and 1 bordar and 6 acres of meadow and 2 acres of pasture. (There is) wood(land) 5 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was worth 30s. Now (it is worth) 40s.

(286) William himself holds ½ hide in HOLTONE [West Holton in Wareham St. Martin]. There is land for ½ plough. It is worth 10s.

(287) David holds ASSE [Ash in Stourpaine] of William. Two thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2½ hides. There is land for 2 ploughs.

87 'Has possunt arare iii carucce' added in the margin.

88 'et dimidia' interlined.
There is 1 plough and 3½ serfs and 3 cossets and 10 acres of meadow and pasture 10 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was and is worth 40s.

(288) Richard holds CUNELIZ [Kimmeridge] of William. Bridewold held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1½ hide. There is land for 1 plough. In demesne there is 1 plough and 4 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth 30s.

(289) The same William holds ½ hide in CRUC [East Creech in Church Knowle] and Walter (holds it) of him. Enoch held (it) T.R.E. There are 2 bordars and 3 acres of meadow and 3 acres of wood(land) and pasture 7 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. It was and is worth 10s.

(290) The same Walter holds 3½ virgates of land in ALVERSTONE [Afflington (Farm) in Corfe Castle] of William. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 2 bordars and 1 acre of meadow and 1 furlong of pasture. It was and is worth 16s.

(291) The same Walter holds 1 hide in CHENOLLE [Church Knowle] of William. There is land for 1 plough. There is 1 acre of meadow. (There is) pasture 4 furlongs in length and 2 furlongs in width. It is worth 20s. Sawin held (it) T.R.E.

(292) The same W. holds 1½ hide in RISTONE [Rushton in East Stoke]. There is land for 1 plough which is there and a mill and 20 acres of meadow and 1 league of pasture. It renders 30s. and 4 sexters of honey. Burde held (it).

(293) The same Walter holds 1 hide and 3 virgates of land in WEGEROTE [Worret in Arne] of William. Briciuin held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough. There is 1 villein and 1 bordar and ½ mill rendering 10s. The whole (manor) renders 28s.

(294) Robert holds 2 hides of land in HAFFELTONE [Hethfelton in East Stoke] of William. Aedelfeate held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough. There are 2 villeins with 1 serf and 10 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and ½ league wide. It was and is worth 10s.

(295) Richard holds ½ hide in METMORE [Smedmore (House) in Kimmeridge] of William. There is land for ½ plough. There is 1 villein and 1 serf and 3 acres of meadow. It is worth 10s.

(296) Richard holds of William 7 hides less ½ virgate in POBBECHE [Purbeck hundred] 2 Langton Matravers. 127 Twelve thegns held (it) T.R.E. and could go where they would. There is land for 7 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 4 villeins and 2 bordars. It is worth 70s. The wife of Hugh fitz Grip holds part of this land [2 Langton Wallis in Corfe Castle] and there she has 2 ploughs and 4 villeins and 5 bordars and pasture 1 league long and 6 furlongs wide. It is worth £4.

10 'The facsimile has iii, the printed version i:iiii.
11 'Burde tenuit' added in the margin.
12 See p. 56 n.
13 'iiiI Grip' interlined.

(297) Humphrey holds ORGARESTONE [Woolgarston in Corfe Castle] of William. Five thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides less 4 acres. There is land for 2 ploughs. There are 6 villeins and 8 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture ½ league long and 1 furlong wide. It is worth 40s.

XXXVIII. THE LAND OF WILLIAM OF ECOUIS

(298) William of Ecouis holds CHENISTSTONE [West Knighton] of the king. Two thegns held (it) in parage T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 6 serfs and 5 villeins and 5 bordars—[blank] with 1 plough. There are 2 mills rendering 12s. and 20 acres of meadow and 20 acres of wood(land) and 250 acres of pasture. It was worth £7. Now (it is worth) £6.

(299) The same William holds the land of 5 thegns in CANDELL [Stourton Caundle] as manor. There are 5 hides. Of this there are in demesne 3½ hides and there (are) 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 7 villeins and 3 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 96s. and 10 acres of meadow and 12 acres of wood(land). (There is) pasture 6 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £7.

XXXIX. THE LAND OF WALSCIN OF DOUAI

(300) Walscin of Douai holds WINTREBURN [unidentified] of the king and Walcher (holds it) of him. Alward and Alvin held (it) T.R.E. as 2 manors and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 5 villeins and 3 bordars with ½ plough. There are 12 acres of meadow and 8 acres of wood(land). (There is) pasture 4 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It was worth £6. Now (it is worth) £4.

(301) Wimer holds CANDELL [Stourton Caundle] of Walscin. Als held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 2 villeins and 2 bordars with 1 plough. There (is) a mill rendering 3s. and 10 acres of meadow and 3 acres of underwood. It was and is worth 40s.

XL. THE LAND OF WALERAN

(302) Waleran holds MANSTONE [Manston] of the king and Warenger (holds it) of him. Trasmund held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 8 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 10 villeins and 6 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 1½, and 25 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 4 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was worth £6. Now (it is worth) 100s.

(303) Ranulf holds CINTONE [Little Kington (Farm) in Kington Magna] of Waleran. Leviet held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is ½ plough and 2

93 See p. 56 n.
94 There is a small space here in the facsimile but not in the printed version. For a comment, see p. 5.
95 'et Alvin' interlined.
serfs and 7 bordars with \( \frac{1}{2} \) plough. There are 8 acres of meadow and 4 acres of pasture. It was worth \( \mathcal{L} 305 \). Now (it is worth) \( \mathcal{L} 505 \).

(304) Waleran himself holds SUTTON [Sutton Waldron], Godmund held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 8 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 11 villeins and 12 bordars with 3 ploughs. There is a mill rendering 75. 6d. and 6 acres of meadow and 40 acres of wood(land). It was and is worth \( \mathcal{L} 8 \).

(305) Urse holds WINTREBURN [unidentified] of Waleran. Alvred held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there and 3 serfs and 6 villeins and 80 acres of pasture and 35 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 9 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth 40s.

(306) Azelin holds DODESBERE [Dudsbury in West Parley] of Waleran. Godwin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 4 bordars and 7 acres of meadow and 6 acres of wood(land). (There is) pasture \( \frac{1}{2} \) league long and 5 furlongs wide. It was and is worth 20s.

(307) Ingelram holds FIFHIDE [Fiffehead Neville] of Waleran. One thegn held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs which are there with 4 bordars and 4 serfs. There is a mill rendering 40d. and 15 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 8 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. It is worth \( \mathcal{L} 4 \).

(308) Beulf holds CNOlle [Church Knowle] of Waleran. One thegn held (it) T.R.E. and he was free with this land, and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 3 serfs. There is pasture 2 furlongs long and as much in width. (There is) wood(land) 1 furlong long and as much in width. It is worth 23s. Waleran held this of Earl William. Now, as he says, he holds of the king.

[f. 82b]

(309) Waleran himself holds NEVETONE [Maiden Newton]. Alvward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 7 ploughs. Of this there is \( \frac{1}{2} \) hide in demesne and there are 2 ploughs and 5 serfs and 7 villeins and 14 bordars with 5 ploughs. There are 2 mills rendering 20s. and 18 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 14 furlongs long and 7 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It is worth \( \mathcal{L} 10 \).

(310) Ogiec holds TOLRE [Toller Porcorum] of Waleran. Alvward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 4 villeins and 5 bordars with 1 plough. There is a mill rendering 30d. and 15 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 12 furlongs long and 10 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It was worth \( \mathcal{L} 3 \). Now (it is worth) \( \mathcal{L} 4 \).

(311) Walter de Claville holds ALVONETUNE [Afflington (Farm) in Corfe Castle] of the king. Brictric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides and 1½ virgate of land. There is land for 2½ ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 1 bordar. There are 3 acres of meadow and 4 acres of underwood. (There are) 4 furlongs of pasture in length and width. It was and is worth \( \mathcal{L} 505 \).

THE LAND OF WALTER DE CLAVILLE IN DORSET

(clvii) Walter has 1 manor which is called Alvrunetone which Brictric held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and it paid geld for 2 hides and 1½ virgate. Two ploughs and 1½ (plough) can plough these. Walter has 2 ploughs and 1 bordar and 1 serf and 2 pack-horses and 10 beasts and 8 pigs and 50 sheep and 4 acres of underwood and 3 acres of meadow and 4 furlongs of pasture in length and width. This (manor) is worth 40s. a year and when Walter received it it was worth as much.

(312) The same (Walter) holds CNOlle [Church Knowle]. Bern held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 2 villeins and 3 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and as much in width. It was and is worth 40s.

(clviii) Walter has 1 manor which is called Canolla which 1 thegn (called) Beorn held and it paid geld for 2 hides. Two ploughs can plough these. Of these Walter has in demesne 1 hide and 1 virgate and 1 plough and the villeins (have) 3 virgates. Walter has 2 villeins and 1 serf and 1 pack-horse and 11 beasts and 57 sheep and 3 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and as much in width. This (manor) is worth 40s. a year and when Walter received it it was worth as much.

(313) The same (Walter) holds HOLNE [East Holme]. Eldred held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides and 1 virgate of land. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 4 villeins and 10 acres of meadow and 3 acres of wood(land). (There is) pasture 6 furlongs long and as much in width. It was and is worth 20s.

(clix) Walter has 1 manor which is called Holna which 1 thegn (called) Aldred held T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides and 1 virgate. Two ploughs can plough these. Of these Walter has in demesne \( \frac{1}{2} \) hide and 1 plough and the villeins (have) \( \frac{1}{2} \) hide and 1 virgate. There is pasture 4 furlongs and 1 pack-horse and 2 beasts and 3 acres of wood(land) and 10 acres of meadow and 6 furlongs of pasture in length and 6 in width. This (manor) is worth 20s. a year and when Walter received (it) it was worth as much.

(314) The same (Walter) holds COOMBE KEYNES [Coombe Keynes]. Two thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 2 villeins and 1 bordar with 1½ plough. There are 2 acres of

96 ‘i’ interlined.
madow and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and width. It was and is worth £6s.

(cxl) Walter has 1 manor which is called Cume which 2 thegns held in parage on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and it paid geld for 3 hides. Three ploughs can plough these. Of these Walter has in demesne 2 hides and 1 plough and the villeins (have) 1 hide and 1½ plough. There Walter has 2 villeins and 1 bordar and 2 serfs and 2 pack-horses and 5 beasts and 5 pigs and 2 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and width. This (manor) is worth £3 a year and when Walter received it it was worth as much.

(315) The same (Walter) holds Mordune [Morden]. Four thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides and 2½ virgates of land. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 8 villeins and 10 bordars with 2 ploughs. There is a yield of 45d. and 14 acres of meadow and 3 leagues of pasture in length and width. (There is) wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth £6s.

(cxli) Walter has 1 manor which is called Mordon which 4 thegns held in parage T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3½ hides and ½ virgate. Three ploughs can plough these. Of these Walter has in demesne 1½ virgates and 1 plough and the villeins have 2 hides and 1 virgate and 2 ploughs. There Walter has 8 villeins and 10 bordars and 14 pigs and 85 sheep and 1 mill which renders 45d. a year and 5 goats and 2 furlongs of wood(land) in length (and) 1 width and 14 acres of meadow and 3 leagues of pasture in length and width and this (manor) is worth £3 a year and when Walter received (it) it was worth as much.

[f. 81]99

XLIII. THE LAND OF BALDWIN

(316) Baldwin the sheriff holds Werne [Iwerne Courtney or Shroton] of the king. Seward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 8 hides. There is land for 8 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 ploughs and 4 serfs and 9 villeins and 9 bordars with 4 ploughs. There are 2 mills rendering 12s. and 30 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 9 furlongs long and 6 furlongs wide. It was worth £15. Now (it is worth) £10.

[f. 82b (cont.)]
(323) Roger himself holds MELEBERIE [Melbury Bubb]. Briocod held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. There are 4 villanos and 4 serfs with 2 ploughs. There is a mill rendering 5s. and 12 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture. (There is) wood(land) 10 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. It was and is worth £4.

(xcv) Roger Arundel has 1 manor which is called Melleberia which Briocod held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. This (manor) paid geld T.R.E. for 6 hides. Four ploughs can plough these. Thence Roger has 3 hides and 2 virgate and the villeins (have) 2 hides and 3 virgates and 2 ploughs. There Roger has 4 villeins and 7 bordars and 4 serfs and 3 beasts and 15 pigs and 1 mill which renders 5s. and 12 acres of meadow and 10 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 4 in width and 3 furlongs of pasture. This manor is worth £4 and when Roger received it it was worth as much.

(324) He himself holds CELBERGE [Chelborough]. Alvert held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 4 villeins and 7 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 2 acres of meadow and 1 furlong of pasture in length and 1 in width. (There is) wood(land) 4 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was and is worth 50s.

(xcvii) Roger Arundel has 1 manor which is called Celberga which Alvert held on the day when King Edward was alive and (and) which paid geld for 5 hides. Two ploughs can plough these. There Roger has in demesne 3 hides and 1 plough and the villeins (have) 2 hides and 1 plough and (he has) 4 villeins and 7 bordars and 1 serf and 12 unbroken mares (indomitas equas) and 5 beasts and 5 pigs and 4 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 2 furlongs in width and 2 acres of meadow and 1 furlong of pasture in length and 1 in width. This (manor) is worth 50s. and when he received (it) it was worth the same amount.

(335) Robert holds BLENEFORD [Langton Long Blandford] of Roger. Alvert held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 ploughs and 4 serfs and 1 villein and 2 bordars. There (are) 4 acres of meadow and 6 furlongs of pasture in length and 4 furlongs in width. It was and is worth £4.

(xcix) Roger Arundel has 1 manor which is called Blaneferford which Agelford held T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. Four ploughs can plough these. Robert Atlet holds this of Roger Arundel. Of these 5 hides Robert has 4 hides in demesne and 3 ploughs. There Robert has 1 villein and 2 bordars and 4 serfs and 12 pigs and 140 sheep and 4 acres of meadow and 6 furlongs of pasture in length and 4 furlongs in width. This manor is worth £4 a year and when he received it it was worth as much.

(326) Roger himself holds BESINTONE [West Bexington in P crunchaw]. Ailmair held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 9½ hides. There is land for 7 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 8

[5] villanos et vii bordarios et iii servos et iii' added in the margins.


(xcix) Roger Arundel has 1 manor which is called Besintona which Ailmair held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead (and) which paid geld for 9½ hides. Seven ploughs can plough these. Thence Roger has in demesne 4 hides and 2 virgate and 2 ploughs and the villeins (have) 5 hides less 1 virgate and 4 ploughs. There are 4 villeins and 8 bordars and 8 serfs and 2 cows and 5 pigs and 136 sheep and 4 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 in width. This manor is worth £6 and when he received (it it was worth) £4.

(327) Hugh holds Povrestoch [Powrestock] of Roger. Ailmair held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. In demesne there are 2½ ploughs and 5 serfs and 5 villeins and 9 bordars with 2½ ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 3s. and 13 acres of meadow and 15 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 furlongs in width. (There is) wood(land) 11 furlongs long and 2½ furlongs wide. It was worth £4. Now (it is worth) £6.

(xcix) Roger has 1 manor which is called Povrestoca which Ailmair held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead (and) which paid geld for 6 hides. Now Hugh holds it of Roger. Six ploughs can plough these. Thence Hugh has in demesne 3 hides and 2½ ploughs and the villeins (have) 3 hides and 2½ ploughs. There are 5 villeins and 9 bordars and 5 serfs and 2 packhorses and 4 beasts and 13 pigs and 138 sheep and 16 goats and 2 mills which render 3s. and 11 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 2½ furlongs in width and 13 acres of meadow and 15 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 in width. This (manor) is worth £6 and when he received (it it was worth) £4.

(328) Ralph holds Brocheshale [Wrexall] of Roger. Ailmair held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 8 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 4 villeins and 14 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 3s. and 5 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and 2½ furlongs in width. (There is) wood(land) 8 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It is worth 100s. In the same vill William holds 3 hides of Roger. There are 4 villeins. They are worth £3 and 1 knight holds 1 hide of Roger and it is worth 20s. In all the manor is worth £9. When he received (it) it was worth £4.

(c) Roger has 1 manor which is called Brochessala which Ailmair held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead (and) which paid geld for 10 hides. Eight ploughs can plough these. Of this manor Ralph holds 6 hides of Roger. Ralph has ¾ hides of these 6 in demesne and 2 ploughs and the villeins (have) 2½ hides and 2 ploughs. There are 4 villeins and 14 bordars and 4 serfs and 2 cows and 17 pigs and 60 sheep and 1 mill which renders 5s. and 8 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 3 furlongs in width and 5 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and 8


Wido holds Povertone [North Poorton] of Roger. Alvin and Ulf held (it) for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and there are 9 copses and 6 acres of meadow and 15 furlongs of pasture in length and width. It is worth 30s.

(c) Roger has 1 manor which is called Povertona which Alvin held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and it paid geld for 1 ½ hides. Roger has there also ¾ hide which Ulf held and now Wido holds these 2 hides of Roger, and 2 ploughs can plough these. Of these Wido has in demesne 1 hide and ½ virgate and the villeins have 3 virgates. There Wido has 1 plough and 9 copses and 1 mare and 13 beasts and 32 pigs and 108 sheep and 15 acres of wood(land) and 32 goats and 6 acres of meadow and 15 furlongs of pasture in length and width. This manor was worth 20s. when Roger received it and now it is worth 30s. a year.

Roger himself holds Orde [Worth Matravers]. Alvert held (it) of the king's T.R.E. and it paid geld for 16 ½ hides and ½ virgate. There is land for 12 ploughs. In demesne there are 4 ploughs and 8 serfs and 9 villeins and 8 bordars with 9 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 7½ 6d. and 15 acres of meadow and 15 furlongs of pasture in length and in width and 7 furlongs of wood(land) in length and width. It was and is worth £10 7s. 6d.

(cii) Roger has 1 manor which is called Orda which Alvert held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and he could not withdraw from the king's service. This (manor) paid geld for 16 ½ hides and ½ virgate. Twelve ploughs can plough these. Of these Roger has in demesne ½ hide and ¼ virgate and 4 ploughs and the villeins (have) 13 hides and 9 ploughs. There Roger has 9 villeins and 8 bordars and 8 serfs and 13 pigs and 250 sheep and 1 mill which renders 7½ 6d. a year and 7 furlongs of wood(land) in length and the same amount in width and 15 acres of meadow and 15 furlongs of pasture in length and in width and it is worth £10 7s. 6d. a year and when he received (it) it was worth the same amount.

Robert holds Ragitone [Rollington (Farm) in Corfe Castle] of Roger. Nine thegns held (it) freely T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2½ hides less ¾ virgate. There is land for 2 ploughs. There (are) 4 acres of meadow and 14 furlongs of pasture in length and width. It is worth 40s.

(cii) Roger has 1 manor which is called Ragitona. Nine thegns held it on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and they could go to any lord. Now Robert Atter holds (it) of Roger. This (manor) paid geld for 2½ hides less ¾ virgate, which 2 ploughs can plough. These thegns still have these 2½ hides less ¾ virgate in demesne and 4 acres of meadow and 14 furlongs of pasture in length and in width and it is worth 40s. a year.

Roger himself holds Wade [Worth Matravers]. Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for ½ hide. There is land for ½ plough which is there with 3 bordars. It is worth 10s.

(civ) Roger has 1 manor which is called Urda which Alward held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and he could go to any lord. This (manor) paid geld for ½ hide which ½ plough can plough. There Roger has ½ plough and 3 bordars and it is worth 10s. a year.

Roger himself holds Herestone [Herston in Swanage]. Her held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for ½ hide. There is land for ½ plough. There (are) 2½ acres of meadow. It is worth 10s.

(civ) Roger has 1 manor which is called Herestona which Her held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and he could go to any lord. This (manor) paid geld for ½ hide which ½ plough can plough. There Roger has 2½ acres of meadow and it is worth 10s. a year.

XLVIII. THE LAND OF SERLE OF BURCY

Serle of Burcy holds Pidere [Waterston in Puddletown] of the king. Earl of Harold held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 ploughs and 2 serfs and 12 villeins and 12 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 32 and 40 acres of meadow and 20 acres of wood(land). (There is) pasture 16 furlongs long and 4 furlongs wide. It is worth £10.

(cvi) Serle has 1 manor in Pidra which Earl held T.R.E. and it paid geld for 10 hides and can be ploughed by 6 ploughs, and he has 6 hides and 1 virgate in demesne and he has 3 ploughs and his villeins have 3 hides and 3 virgates and they have 3 ploughs and there are in that land 12 villeins and 12 bordars and 2 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 10 beasts and 393 sheep and 1 mill which renders 32 and 20 acres of wood(land) and 40 acres of meadow and 16 furlongs of pasture in length and 4 in width, and it is worth £10.

The same (Serle) holds Witeclive [Whitecliff (Farm) in Swanage]. Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 1 villein and 4 bordars. There (are) 6 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. It was and is worth 60s.
XLIX. THE LAND OF AIULF
THE CHAMBERLAIN

(336) Aiulf holds BLANEFORDE [Blandford St. Mary] of the king. Leveva held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1½ hide. There is land for 1 plough which is there and 5 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture. It was worth 20s. Now (it is worth) 36s.

(337) Aiulf himself holds MORDUNE [Morden]. Ailveva held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 virgates of land. There is land for 1½ plough. It is worth 25s.

(338) Aiulf himself holds HAME [Hampreston]. Five thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 6 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (are) 20 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and the same amount in width and 4 furlongs of wood(land) in length and the same amount in width. It is worth £4 10s.

(339) Aiulf himself holds SELAVESTUNE [unidentified]. Two thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4 hides and 1½ virgate of land. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 5 villeins and 1 bordar with 1 plough. There (are) 30 acres of meadow and 4 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 furlongs in width. It is worth 60s.

(340) The same Aiulf holds TERENTE [Tarrant Gunville]. One free man held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1 plough which is there in demesne and 3 villeins and 2 bordars and 2 serfs. There (are) 15 acres of pasture and as much wood(land). It is worth 40s.

(341) The same Aiulf holds STIBEMETUNE [Stubhampton in Tarrant Gunville]. One thegn held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough which is there in demesne and 4 serfs. There (are) 3 acres of pasture and 25 acres of wood(land). It is worth 20s.

(342) The same Aiulf holds CROTEL [Chettle] and Airdard (holds it) of him. One thegn held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough. There are 12 acres of pasture. It is worth 20s.

(343) Aiulf himself holds FERNHAM [Farnham]. One thegn held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2

hides which are there with 1 serf and 4 bordars. There (are) 10 acres of pasture and 3 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 2 furlongs in width. It is worth 30s.

(344) The same Aiulf holds BRADLEG [Bradle (Farm) in Church Knowle]. One thegn held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 1 villein and 2 bordars with 1 plough. There (is) 1 acre of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture and 1 furlong of wood(land) in length and ½ (furlong) in width. It was worth 40s. Now (it is worth) 60s.

(345) Aiulf himself holds TATETUN [Tatton in Fortesham]. One thegn held (it) T.R.E. of the church of Cerne and could not withdraw from it and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 1 villein and 4 bordars. There (are) 4 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and width. It is worth 75s.

(346) Aiulf himself holds DERWINESTONE [Durneston]. Three thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4½ hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 8 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 2 acres of vineyards (vineæ) and 15 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. (There is) wood(land) 3 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was worth 60s. Now (it is worth) £4 10s.

(347) Aiulf himself holds ODETUN [Wootton Fitzpaine]. Bri锡, a knight of King Edward (miles regis Æthelwardi), held (it) and it paid geld for 12 hides. There is land for 16 ploughs. Of this there are in demesne 4 carucates and there (are) 3 ploughs and 6 serfs and 12 villeins and 11 bordars with 9 ploughs. There (are) 2 mills rendering 15s. and 2 acres (arpent) of vineyards and 50 acres of meadow and 40 acres of wood(land) and 1 league of pasture in length and as much in width. It was worth £10. Now (it is worth) £20.

(348) The same Aiulf holds 1½ virgate of land at BRICE [Bridge in Weymouth, site lost]. Soward held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 2 oxen. There are 2 fishermen and it renders 5s.

(349) The same Aiulf holds 1½ hide in HAFELTON [Hethfelton in East Stoke]. Azor held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough which is there in demesne and 5 acres of meadow and 6 furlongs of pasture. It was worth 5s. Now (it is worth) 40s.

(350) Aiulf himself holds LULVORDE [East and West Lulworth]. Alfred the sheriff²² held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 8 hides and 3 virgates of land. There is land for 5 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 ploughs and 3 serfs and 3 villeins and 8 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 12 acres of meadow and 6 furlongs of pasture in length and as much in width. It was worth £6. Now (it is worth) £7.

(351) Aiulf himself holds CHIRCE [part of Long

caruncum que ibi sunt cum uno servo etc.

²² "viccomes" interlined.
Crichel]. Alvric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 4 villeins and 7 bordars with 1 plough. There (is) a plough rendered 20s. and 18 acres of meadow and 4 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width and 6 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 1 furlong in width. It was worth 40s. Now (it is worth) 6s. 8d. Alvric holds this of the king as long as shall be sheriff (quamdiu erit vicecomes).

(352) The same Alvric holds FERNEHAM [Farnham] which 1 thegn held T.R.E. of the church of Shaftesbury and he could not withdraw from it and it paid geld for 1/4 hide. There is land for 1/4 plough. There is 1 furlong of pasture in length and 1/2 (furlongs) in width and 2 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 1 furlong in width. It is worth 30s.22

L. THE LAND OF HUMPHREY THE CHAMBERLAIN

(353) Humphrey holds Amedesham [Edmonds] of the king. Dodo held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 1/2 hides. There is land for 1 1/2 ploughs which are there with 1 villein and 2 bordars and 1 serf. There (is) a mill rendering 30d. and 1 1/4 acre of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and 3 furlongs in width and 5 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 1 1/2 furlong in width. It is worth 60s.

(354) The same (Humphrey) holds HEMEDESWRE [East and West Hemsworth in Witcombe]. One free thegn held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 1 serf and 3 bordars. There (are) 2 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. It was and is worth 60s.

(355) The same (Humphrey) holds STURE [Stourpaine]. Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides and 1 1/2 virgate of land. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 6 villeins and 7 bordars with 1 1/4 plough. There (is) a mill rendering 3s. and 40 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and 5 furlongs in width. It was worth £4 10s. Now (it is worth) £6.

LI. THE LAND OF HUGH DE PORT

(357)23 Hugh de Port23 holds CONTONE [Compton Valence] of the king. Bundi held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 8 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 2/3 ploughs and 3 serfs and 10 villeins and 12 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (are) 32 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 18 furlongs long and 1 league wide. It was and is worth £20.22

22 The surviving portion of Exon. Domedasday does not cover the lands of Alulf the sheriff in Dorset, but in the part concerning the king's lands occurs the following entry which has no parallel in the Exchequer text: Alulf the sheriff has 1 virgate of land in Winterborne [unidentified] of reveeland (de revelandia) and it renders 35s. a year.

23 'et dimidia' interlined.

24 Hugh de Port's manor was added at the foot of the

LII. THE LAND OF HUGH DE ST. QUINTIN

(358) Hugh de St. Quintin holds STITFORD [Stinford] of the king. Six thegns held (it) in parage T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides and 2 1/2 virgates of land. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there in demesne and 3 villeins and 2 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 23 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. It was and is worth 15s.

(359) The same (Hugh) holds RINGESTEDE [Ringstead in Osnington, site derelic]. Four thegns held (it) in parage T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there in demesne with 6 bordars. There (is) 1 1/2 mill rendering 4s. and 8 acres of meadow and 12 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. It was worth 30s. Now (it is worth) 40s.

LII. [THE LAND OF HUGH DE BOSCHERBERT]26

(360) Hugh de Boscherbert holds CERNEL [unidentified] of the king. Godwin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 1/2 hide. There is land for 1 1/4 plough which is there in demesne with 1 serf and 2 villeins and 1 bordar. There (are) 1 1/4 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 in width. It was worth 25s. Now (it is worth) 20s.

(361) The same Hugh holds 1 manor which 2 brothers held T.R.E. and it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 8 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 6 serfs and 9 villeins and 5 bordars with 4 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 30d. and 12 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league and 4 furlongs long and 1 league wide. It was worth £6. Now (it is worth) £9.

LIIII. [THE LAND OF HUGH DE LURE AND OTHER FRENCHMEN]

(362) Hugh de Lure holds of the king land in 3 places which 11 thegns held and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Ralph holds (it) of Hugh. In demesne there is 1 1/2 plough and 12 villeins with 3 1/2 ploughs. There (are) 10 acres of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 furlongs in width. It was and is worth £4.

(363) Hugh silvestris holds 1/2 hide of land in CANDEL [Stourton Caundle]. Leverone held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 1/2 plough. There are 2 bordars and 2 acres of meadow. Nothing more (Nil amplius).

(364) Fulcred holds WAIA [unidentified] of the king.29 Wateman held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 1/2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 3 serfs and 1 villein folio (after no. 375).

23 'de Porth' interlined.

26 'The facsimile has iii, the printed version ii.'

27 'in parago' interlined.

28 The scribe entered the number of this and the following fief, but omitted the headings.

29 'de rege' interlined.
and 2 bordars. There (are) 4 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs of pasture. It is worth £0.35.

(356) Fulered holds MORDAAT [Mooribeth in Symondsbury]. Alric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there in demesne and 3 villeins and 4 bordars. There (are) 11 acres of meadow and 50 acres of pasture and 30 acres of wood(land). It is worth £0.35.

(356) Richard de Redvers holds MORTESBorne [Mosterton]. Almer held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 5 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 5 serfs and 8 villeins and 5 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 72 l. 6d. and 30 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and ½ league wide. It was and is worth £0.12.

(357) Schelin holds ALFORD [Shillingtonstone]. Earl Harold held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 16 hides. There is land for 16 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 ploughs and 5 serfs and 15 villeins and 26 bordars with 8 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 23s. 6d. and 183 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 42 furlongs long and 8 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 23 furlongs long and 9 furlongs wide. It was worth £0.16. Now (it is worth) £0.19.

(358) David the interpreter holds FOURTONE [North Poorton]. Eight thegs held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide and 2½ virgates of land. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there with 8 villeins. There (is) a mill and 4 acres of wood(land) and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and ½ furlong in width. It was and is worth 30s. Godescal held (it) of David.

(359) Anschitil fitz Ameline holds TINGHAM [Tynham]. Brictric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 9 serfs and 4 villeins with 1 plough. There (are) 4 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and 4 furlongs in width. It was worth £0.3. Now (it is worth) £0.4. Anschitil held this land of the queen, as he says, but after her death he did not seek it of the king (regem non requisitum).

(370) Ralph holds TARENTE [unidentified]. Brictric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1 plough. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 2 villeins and 2 cossctes with ½ plough. There (are) 3 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs of pasture in length and 1½ furlong in width. (There is) wood(land) 1 furlong long and 4 acres wide. It was and is worth 30s.

(371) Ralph of Cranborne holds PERLAI [West Parley]. Brisnod held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there and 5 villeins and 4 bordars and 2 serfs and 15 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and 7 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 4 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth 30s.

(372) Odo fitz Eurebold holds FERNHAM [Farnham]. Ulviet held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there in demesne and 4 serfs and 3 bordars. (There are) 10 acres of pasture in length and width. (There is) wood(land) 3 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It is worth £0.40.

(373) The same (Odo) holds MELEBURN [Milborne Stileham]. Dodo held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1 plough which is there in demesne and 4 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture. It was worth 4d. Now (it is worth) 30s.

(374) The son of Eurebold holds 3 virgates of land in RISTONE [Rushton in East Stoke]. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 4 villeins and 1 acre of meadow and 4 acres of wood(land) and 1 league of pasture in length and width. It is worth 10s.

(375) The same (man) holds PETRISHESHAM [Petersham (Farm) in Holt]. Saward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 virgates of land. There is land for 1 plough which is there and 6 acres of meadow.

[f. 83b]

L.V. THE LAND OF THE WIFE OF HUGH FITZ GRIP

(376) The wife of Hugh fitz Grip holds WINTREBURN [Martinstown in Winterborne St. Martin] of the king. Nine thegs held (it) in parage T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 hides of this land and there (are) 2 ploughs and 5 serfs and 17 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (is) a mill rendering 16l. and 13 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 9 furlongs long and 8 furlongs wide. It was worth £1. Now (it is worth) £0.6.

[THE LAND OF THE WIFE OF HUGH FITZ GRIP IN DORSET]

(cviii) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Wintreborna which 9 thegs held in parage of King Edward on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and these thegs could go with their lands to any lord. This manor paid geld for 6 hides T.R.E. Six ploughs can plough these. Thence the lady has in demesne 3 hides and 2 ploughs and the villeins have 3 hides and 2 ploughs. The lady has there 17 bordars and 5 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 8 pigs and 380 sheep and 1 mill which renders 16l. a year and 13 acres of meadow and 9 furlongs of pasture in length and 8 in width and it is worth £0.6 a year and when Hugh received (it) it was worth £0.10.

(377) William holds FROME [Frome Whitfield in Stinsford] of her. Godric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 8 bordars and 4 cottars. There (is) a mill rendering 3l. and 30 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 4 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was worth 30s. Now (it is worth) £0.4.

30 'comes' interlined.
31 'filius Ameline' interlined.
32 'filius Grip' interlined.
(cix) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Froma which Godric held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and now William holds it of the wife of Hugh and it paid geld T.R.E. 3 hides. These ploughs can plough these, William holds these 4 hides\(^{36}\) in demesne. There William has 2 ploughs and 8 bordars and 4 cottars\(^{37}\) and 1 serf and 1 pack-horse and 15 beasts and 30 pigs and 250 sheep and 1 ass (asinum) and 1 mill which renders 25. a year and 30 acres of meadow and 4 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 in width. This manor is worth £4 a year and when Hugh received (it) it was worth 40s.

(378) Roger holds CEOSSELBUINE [Little Cheselbourne or Cheselbourne Ford in Puddletown, now lost] of the same (woman). Elgar and Alstan held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 ploughland and 6 bordars. There is a mill rendering 30d. and 5 acres of meadow and 1 furlong of pasture. It was worth 50s. Now (it is worth) 25s. Hugh held this land of the Abbot of Abbotsbury, as his men say, but the abbot denies it.

(cx) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Ceoselburna. Two thegns, Alfgar and Alstan, held it T.R.E. and they could go to any lord with their land. Hugh fitz Grip\(^{38}\) held this land of the Abbot of Abbotsbury, as his men say, but the abbot utterly denies this. This land paid geld for 2 hides. Two ploughs can plough these. Roger Boissell holds this land of the wife of Hugh. There Roger has 1 plough and 6 bordars and 50 sheep and 1 mill which renders 30d. a year and 5 acres of meadow and 1 furlong of pasture and this (manor) was worth 50s. when Hugh received it.

Now it is worth 25s.

(379) The woman herself holds BOCHELAND [Bockland Ripers in Radipole]. Four thegns held (it) in parage\(^{39}\) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 2 villeins and 5 bordars with 1 plough. There (is) a mill rendering 20s. and 10 acres of meadow and 1 furlong of pasture was long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth 100s.

(cxi) The wife of Hugh fitz Grip has 1 manor which is called Bocheland which 4 thegns held in parage on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. They could go with their lands to any lord and (the manor) paid geld T.R.E. for 4 hides. Four ploughs can plough these. Thence the wife of Hugh has 3 hides and 1 virgate and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins (have) 3 virgates and 1 plough. There the wife of Hugh has 2 villeins and 5 bordars and 1 serf and 1 pack-horse and 4 pigs and 200 sheep and 1 mill which renders 20s. a year and 10 acres of meadow and 15 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 in width and it is worth 100s. a year and when Hugh received (it) it was worth as much.

(380) She herself holds WAI [on the R. Wey, site unidentified]. Nine thegns held (it) in parage T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4 hides and 1 virgate of land. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 6 bordars. There (are) 3 mills rendering 35s. and meadow 9 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. (There is) pasture 3 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was worth £6. Now (it is worth) 100s.

(cxii) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Waia which 9 thegns held in parage on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and they could go with their lands to any lord and (the manor) paid geld T.R.E. for 4 hides and 1 virgate. Four ploughs can plough these. Thence the wife of Hugh has 3 hides and 3 virgates and 2 ploughs in demesne and the bordars (have) ½ hide. There the wife of Hugh has 6 bordars and 3 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 2 cows and 9 pigs and 130 sheep and 1 mill which renders 10s. a year and 9 furlongs of meadow in length and 1 in width and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 in width. To this manor belong 2 mills which render 25s. a year. This manor is worth 100s. a year and when Hugh received (it) it was worth £6.

(381) She herself holds WAI [on the R. Wey, site unidentified]. Five thegns held (it) freely T.R.E. and it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 5 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 1 villein and 2 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 3 mills rendering 37s. 6d. and 25 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 20 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It was worth £7. Now (it is worth) £10.

(cxiii) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Waia which 5 thegns held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, who could go to any lord with their lands, and (the manor) paid geld T.R.E. for 6 hides. Five ploughs can plough these. Thence the wife of Hugh has 4 hides and 1 virgate and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins have 2 hides\(^{40}\) less 1 virgate and 1 plough. There the wife of Hugh has 1 villein and 10 bordars and 1 serf and 1 pack-horse and 330 sheep and 3 mills which render 37s. 6d. a year and 25 acres of meadow and 20 furlongs of pasture in length and 3 in width and it renders £10 a year and when Hugh received (it) it was worth £7.

(382) AZO holds WINTREBUNE [unidentified] of her. Almar held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for ½ plough. There are 2 bordars and 1 acre of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. It is worth 10s.

(cxiv) The wife of Hugh has 1 hide of land in Wintrebourn which Almar held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and he could go to any lord with his land. Half a plough can plough this. Azo holds this (manor) of the wife of Hugh. There Azo has 2 bordars and 3 beasts and 100 sheep and 1 acre of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 in width and it is worth 10s. a year.

(383) Hugh and William hold STAFFORD [West Stafford] of her. Three thegns held (it) in parage T.R.E. as 2 manors and it paid geld for 6 hides.

\(^{36}\) 'ilius hidas' interlined.
\(^{37}\) 'et liii cottarios' interlined.
\(^{38}\) 'n paragio' interlined.
\(^{39}\) 'libere' interlined.
\(^{40}\) 'in paragio' interlined.
\(^{41}\) 'uxor' interlined.
There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 8 bordars. There (are) 24 acres of meadow and 16 furlongs of pasture and 8 acres.\textsuperscript{45} It was worth £4. Now (it is worth) 70s.

(cxxv) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Stafor which 2 tegns held in parage on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and they could go with their lands to any lord and (the manor) paid geld T.RE. for 4 hides. Two ploughs can plough these. In the same manor the wife of Hugh has 2 hides of land which Leving held as 1 manor\textsuperscript{46} on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and he could go to any lord. One plough can plough these 2 hides. Hugh and William hold the aforesaid 2 manors of the wife of Hugh fitz Grip. Thence Hugh has 3 hides and 3 bordars and 1 cow and 300 sheep and 12 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture and 4 acres. In the aforesaid 3 hides which William holds of the wife of Hugh, he himself has 2 ploughs and 5 bordars and 1 serf and 3 pack-horses and 12 cows and 27 pigs and 400 sheep and 12 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture and 4 acres. Hugh’s manor is worth 30s. a year and William’s manor is worth 40s. a year and when Hugh fitz Grip received (them) these 2 manors were worth £4.\textsuperscript{47}

(384) The woman herself holds Wintreburne [unidentified]. Alric held (it) T.RE. and it paid geld for 8 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 3 villeins and 5 bordars with \frac{1}{2} plough. There (are) 9 acres of meadow and 200 acres of pasture. It was and is worth £6.

(cxxvi) The wife of Hugh [has] 1 manor which is called Wintreborna which Alric held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and it paid geld for 8 hides. Four ploughs can plough these. That Alric\textsuperscript{48} could go with his land to any lord. Thence the wife of Hugh has 6 hides less \frac{1}{2} virgate and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins have 2 hides and 1 virgate and \frac{1}{2} plough. There the wife of Hugh has 3 villeins and 5 bordars and 3 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 6 cows and 10 pigs and 304 sheep and 9 acres of meadow and 200 acres of pasture and it is worth £6 a year and when Hugh received (it it was worth) as much.

(385) William holds Mordone [Morden] of her. Alnod held (it) T.RE. and it paid geld for 5 virgates of land. There is land for 1 plough—[blank].\textsuperscript{49} It was worth 25s. Now (it is worth) 20s.

(cxxvii) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Mordonna which Alnod held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and it paid geld for 5 virgates. One plough can plough these. William Chernet holds these of the wife of Hugh. Of these William has \frac{3}{4} virgates in demesne and the villeins have 1½ virgate and when he received (it) it was worth 25s. a year and now it is worth 20s.

(386) She herself holds Wintreburne [unidentified]. Three tegns held (it) T.RE. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 5 villeins and 4 bordars. There (are) 4 acres of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture in length and as much in width. It was worth 100s. Now (it is worth) 40s.

(cxxviii) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Wintreborna which 3 tegns held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and it paid geld for 5 hides. Three ploughs can plough these. The same can go to any lord with their lands. Thence the wife of Hugh has 3 hides and 1 plough in demesne and the villeins have 1½ hide. There the wife of Hugh has 5 villeins and 4 bordars and 2 serfs and 5 pigs and 100 sheep and 4 acres\textsuperscript{46} of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture in length and as much in width and it is worth 40s. and when the wife of Hugh received (it) it was worth 100s.

(387) Ralph holds 1½ virgate of land in Wintreburne [unidentified] of her. There is land for 3 oxen. Godwin held (it) T.RE. and it was and is worth 3s.

(cxxix) The wife of Hugh has 1½ virgate of land in Wintreborna which Godwin held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. Three oxen can plough this. Ralph holds this of the wife of Hugh. This (manor) is worth 3s. a year and when Hugh received (it) it was worth as much.

(388) William holds Winburne [unidentified] of her. Aldin held (it) T.RE. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough. There are 2 bordars and \frac{3}{4} mill rendering 15d. There (is) pasture 4 furlongs in length and width. (There is) wood(land) 1 furlong in length and \frac{1}{2} furlong in width. It was worth 20s. Now (it is worth) 50s.

(cxx) The wife of Hugh has 1½ virgate of land in Wintreborna which holds on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. One plough can plough this. William de Creneto holds of her. There are 2 bordars and he has there \frac{3}{4} mill, that is, 1½d. and 1 furlong of wood(land) in length and \frac{1}{2} (furlong) in width and 4 furlongs of pasture in length and width. This manor is worth 5s. a year and when he himself received (it) it was worth 20s.

(389) The same William holds Hame [Hampton] of her. Agelward held (it) T.RE. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough. There is 1 villein and 2 bordars and 2 acres of meadow and 1 furlong of wood(land) in length and another in width. It was and is worth 12s.

(cxxi) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Hame which Agelward held T.RE. and it paid geld for 1 hide. William Chernet holds this and it can be ploughed by 1 plough and there is 1 villein and 1 bordar and 1 furlong of wood(land) in length and another in width and 2 acres of meadow. This manor is worth 12s. a year and when he received it it was worth as much.

(390) William holds Bere [Doddington’s Farm in Bere Regis] of her. Leomer held (it) T.RE. and it paid geld for \frac{1}{2} hide. There is land for \frac{1}{2} which is there and a mill rendering 20s. and 1 bordar and 6 acres of meadow and 6 acres of pasture. It is worth

-\textsuperscript{45} Supply ‘sive’? For a comment on this passage and the corresponding entry in Exon. Domesday, see p. 4.
-\textsuperscript{46} ‘pro i mansione’ interlined.
-\textsuperscript{47} ‘Alicus’ interlined.
-\textsuperscript{48} Space in the text. For a comment, see p. 4.
-\textsuperscript{49} ‘agros’ interlined.
305. William holds 1½ virgate of land of her. It
renders 20s.

(cxxi) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is
called Bere which Leomar held T.R.E. and now
William de monasteris holds it and there neither is
nor was more than ½ hide of land and it paid geld
for so much T.R.E. and there William has ½ plough
because it can be ploughed by so many. William
has there 10 beasts and 45 sheep and 28 pigs and 1
pack-horse and 1 mill (rendering) 20s. and 1 bordar and 6
acres of meadow and 6 acres of pasture. This (manor) is worth 30s. a year.

(cxxiii) The wife of Hugh has 1½ virgate of land
which William has of her and it renders 20s. a
year.

(cxxiv) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is
called Pidela which Jerling held T.R.E. Hugh
held this manor for 6 hides and there is ½ hide and
4 acres and 1 garden which never paid geld but it
was conceded (celatum est). Three ploughs can
plough these. There Walter Tontrusus, who holds
this manor, has 2 ploughs and 4½ hides and his
men (have) ½ hide and ½ plough and (he has) 20
animals and 12 males with their foals (aequus cum
suis pullis) and 2 pack-horses and 80 sheep and
20 pigs and 40 goats and 2 villeins and 4 bordars
and 4 serfs and 20 acres of wood(land). There is
pasture 12 furlongs long and 6 wide. It was worth
£3. Now (it is worth) £4.

(cxxv) The wife of Hugh has 1½ virgate of land
which belongs to the manor of William of
Moyon.

306. (cxxvii) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is
called Sterta which Alvic held on the day when
King Edward was alive and dead and it paid geld
for 5 hides. Four ploughs can plough these.
William de Almerio holds it of the wife of Hugh.
Of this William has 3 hides in demesne and 2
ploughs and the villeins (have) 2 hides and 1½
plough. There William has 2 villeins and 4
bordars and 4 serfs and 17 beasts and 7 pigs and 8
sheep and 1 mill which renders 6s. 3d. a year and
27 acres of meadow and 4 furlongs of pasture in
length and 1 in width and it is worth 100s. a year
and when Hugh received (it) it was worth £4.

(cxxvi) The wife of Hugh has 1½ virgate of land
at Brigam which Almar held on the day when
King Edward was alive and dead and it can be
ploughed with 2 oxen. There the wife of Hugh has
1 villein. Hugh holds that (virgate) of the wife of
Hugh. This (manor) is worth 10s. a year and
when Hugh received (it) it was worth as much.

(cxxviii) The wife of Hugh has 1½ virgate of land
at Almarn which Alward held on the day when
King Edward was alive and dead and it paid geld
for 2½ hides. Two ploughs can plough these.
William holds this of the wife of Hugh. Thence
William has 1½ hides in demesne and 1½
plough and the villeins (have) 1 hide and 1½
plough. There William has 1 villein and 8 bordars and 2
serfs and 15 beasts and 7 pigs and 25 sheep and 1
mill which renders 7s. 6d. and 10 acres of
meadow. It was worth 40s. Now (it is worth) 60s.

(cxxix) The wife of Hugh has 1½ virgate of land
at Farnham which Alwin held on the day when
King Edward was alive and dead and it paid geld
for 2½ hides. Two ploughs can plough these.
William holds this of the wife of Hugh. Thence
William has 1½ hides in demesne and 1½
plough and the villeins (have) 1 hide and 1½
plough. There William has 1 villein and 8 bordars and 2
serfs and 15 beasts and 7 pigs and 25 sheep and 1
mill which renders 7s. 6d. and 10 acres of
meadow. It is worth £3 a year and when Hugh
received (it) it was worth 40s.

(cxxi) The wife of Hugh has 1½ virgate of land
in Farnham which Alwin held on the day when

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King Edward was alive and dead. Half a plough can plough this. Now Ilbert holds (it) of the wife of Hugh. There Ilbert has 1 plough and 1 cow and 6 pigs and 40 sheep and 20 goats and 1 furlong of pasture in length and 1 in width and it is worth 10s a year and when Hugh received (it it was worth) as much. This Alwin held this land of Shaftesbury Abbey on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and could not withdraw from the church.

(397) William holds Pomacanole [Puncnowle] of the same (woman). Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 4 villeins and 5 bordars with 2 ploughs. There is (a) mill rendering 12s. 6d. and 35 acres of meadow and 30 acres of wood(land) and 3 furlongs of pasture. It was worth 60s. Now (it is worth) 100s.

(398) The woman herself holds 2 hides in Tatentone [Tatton in Portesham] which were in the demesne of Cerne Abbey. T.R.E. 2 thegns held (them) for rent (prestito). Hugh took these against the abbot's will (super abbatem). It is worth 20s.

(399) Walter holds 1 hide at Lodram [Matravers, formerly Loders Lutton, in Loders] of the same (woman). Two thegns held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough which is there in demesne with 1 serf and 1 villein and 4 bordars. There (are) 2 acres of meadow and 30 acres of pasture. It was worth 20s. Now (it is worth) 30s.

(400) She herself holds ½ hide in Tarente [unidentified]. There is land for 1 plough. There is 1 villein and 1 bordar and 2 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. It is worth 10s.

(401) Robert holds Derwinestone [Dorweston] of the same (woman). Alvric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough with 3 bordars. There are 8 acres of meadow and 4 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 furlongs in length (sic). It was and is worth 40s.

(402) Robert holds Winterborne [Winterborne Stickland] of the same (woman). Godwin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1½ hide. There is land for 1½ plough. In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 4 bordars. There (is) a mill rendering 5s. There (are) 1½ furlongs of wood(land) and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. It is worth 30s.

(403) In Winterborne [Winterborne Stickland] Robert holds 1 hide and 1 virgate of land.26 In demesne there is ½ plough with 1 bordar. It was worth 25s. Now (it is worth) 20s.

(404) The wife of Hugh has 1 hide in Tarente which Almoin held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and he could go with his land to any lord. One plough can plough this. There the wife of Hugh has 1 virgate in demesne and 1 villein who dwells (qui manet) there has the other virgate and ½ plough and there the wife of Hugh has 1 villein and 1 bordar and 2 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 in width and it is worth 10s a year and when Hugh received (it it was worth) the same amount.

(405) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Derwinestone which Alvric held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. This (manor) paid geld for 2 hides. Two ploughs can plough these. And now Robert holds it of the wife of Hugh. Thence Robert has 1½ hide and 1 plough in demesne and the villeins (have) ½ hide and ½ plough. There Robert has 3 bordars and 14 pigs and 8 acres of meadow and 4 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 in width. This (manor) is worth 40s. and when Hugh received (it) it was worth as much.

(406) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Wintrebourn which Godwin held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. This (manor) paid geld for 1½ hide and can be ploughed by 1½ plough and now Robert holds it of the wife of Hugh. Thence Robert has 1 hide and 1 virgate and 1 plough in demesne and the villeins (have) ½ virgate. There Robert has 4 bordars and 1 serf and 1 cow and 172 sheep and 1 mill which renders 5s. and 1½ furlong of wood(land) and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 in width. This (manor) is worth 50s. and when Hugh received (it) it was worth as much.

(407) In Wintrebourn [Winterborne Stickland] Robert holds 1 hide and 1 virgate of land. In demesne there is ½ plough with 1 bordar. It was worth 25s. Now (it is worth) 20s.

(408) The wife of Hugh has 1 hide and 1 virgate of land in Wintrebourn which Alvric held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. And now Robert holds it of the wife of Hugh. There Robert has ½ plough and 1 bordar and 2 beasts and 88 sheep. This (manor) is worth 25s a year and when Hugh received (it) it was worth as much.

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54 'Tatentone' interlined.
55 'et ii tani eas tenebant prestito ea die' interlined.

The rest of this line in the text is left blank. For a comment, see p. 4.
worth 20s. And King William never had his geld from 1 virgate.

(404) Ralph holds TARENTE [Tarrant Rawston] of the same (woman). One thegn held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 4 serfs and 2 villeins and 4 bordars with 1 plough. There (is) a mill rendering 30d. and 16 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 3 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide and in another place 8 furlongs of pasture. It was worth 100s. Now (it is worth) £4.

(cxlvii) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Tarenta which 1 thegn held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and it paid geld for 5 hides. Three ploughs can plough these and now Ralph holds (it) of the wife of Hugh. There Ralph has 4½ hides in demesne and 1 plough and the villeins (have) ½ hide and 1 plough. There Ralph has 2 villeins and 4 bordars and 4 serfs and 2 beasts and 20 pigs and 120 sheep and 1 mill which renders 30d. a year and 6 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 2 furlongs in width and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 and 2 in width. It was worth £4. Now (it is worth) 15s.

(cxlviii) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Tarenta which 1 thegn held T.R.E. and he could go with his land to any lord and it paid geld for 1 hide and 3 virgates. One plough and ½ (plough) can plough these and now Berold holds it of the wife of Hugh. There Berold has 1½ hide in demesne and the villeins (have) 1 virgate. There are 3 bordars and 1 serf and 7 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 in width. This (manor) is worth 15s. a year and when Berold received (it) it was worth 40s.

(405) Berold holds TARENTA [unidentified] of the same (woman). One thegn held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide and 3 virgates of land. There is land for 1¼ plough. There are 3 bordars with 1 serf and 7 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and 2 in width. It was worth 40s. Now (it is worth) 15s.

(406) She herself holds LANGETONE [Langton Herring]. One thegn held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1½ hide. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 1 villein and 7 bordars with 1 plough. There are (are) 4 acres of meadow and 40 acres of pasture. It was worth 40s. Now (it is worth) 40s.

(407) Two knights hold ½ hide in RISTONE [Rushston in East Stoke] of the same (woman). Three thegns held (it) freely T.R.E. and it paid geld for so much. There is land for ½ plough. There (are) 20 acres of meadow and 200 acres of pasture. It is worth 10s.

(cxli) The wife of Hugh has ½ hide of land in Ristone which 3 thegns held T.R.E. and they could go with this land to any lord and it paid geld for ½ hide. Half a plough can plough this. Two knights hold this of the wife of Hugh except for 16 acres of meadow which she herself holds in demesne. One of them, Tyrold, has there 10 beasts and 20 goats and 2 acres of meadow and 100 acres of pasture and the other knight (has) as many acres and pastures (tantundem agrorum et pasuarum) and no money (nichil pecuniæ) and this (manor) is worth 10s. a year.

(408) Hugh holds CELVEDUNE [Chaldon Herring or East Chaldon] of the same (woman). Nine thegns held (it) in parage T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 5 villeins and 8 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (are) 3 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs of pasture in length and 5 furlongs in width. It was worth £19. Now (it is worth) 28s.

(cxlii) The wife of Hugh has 5 hides of land which are called Cealaduna which 9 thegns held in parage and this (manor) paid geld for 5 hides. Four ploughs can plough these. A certain knight of hers, Hugh, holds these of her. Thence Hugh has 2½ hides and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villeins (have) 2½ hides and 2 ploughs. There Hugh has 5 villeins and 8 bordars and 2 serfs and 3 beasts and 502 sheep and 3 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs of pasture in length and 5 in width and it is worth £8 a year and when Hugh received it it was worth £10 and in Hugh’s lifetime it rendered £11.

(409) Hugh holds RINGESTED [Ringstead in Osprington, site derelict] of the same (woman). Ulnod held (it) freely T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough. There are 2 villeins and 2 bordars and 8 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. It was worth 30s. Now (it is worth) 25s.

(cxliii) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Ringhesteta which 1 thegn, Ulnod, held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and he could go to any lord, which paid geld for 1 hide. One plough can plough this. A certain knight of hers, Hugo, holds this of the wife of Hugo. Of this Hugh has in demesne 3 virgates less 5 acres and the villeins (have) 1 virgate and 5 acres and 1½ plough. There Hugh has 2 villeins and 2 bordars and 93 sheep and 8 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 in width and this (manor) is worth 25s. a year and when Hugo fitz Grip received it it was worth 30s.

57 'agros' interlined.
58 'possunt' interlined.
59 'libere' interlined.
60 'in parageo' interlined.
61 'pariter' interlined.
62 'Hugo' interlined.
63 'libere' interlined.
64 'et hic potentat ad quemlibet dominum ire' interlined.
65 'Hugo' interlined.
66 'Hilus Gripi' interlined.
Turold holds Warnemelle [Warmewell] of the same (woman). Almar held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1½ hide. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there in demesne and 5 bordars. There is (is) a mill rendering 5s. (There is) pasture ½ league and 3 furlongs wide. It was worth 30s. Now (it is worth) 40s.

The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Warnemella which 1 thegn, Almar, held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and this (man) could go to any lord. This (manor) paid geld for 1½ hide and 1 virgate. Two ploughs can plough these. Tuorold, a certain knight of hers, holds this land of the wife of Hugh. Of these Tuorold has in demesne 1 hide and 1 virgate and 2 ploughs and the villeins (have) 1½ hide. There Tuorold has 5 bordars and 10 pigs and 200 sheep and 1 mill which renders 5s. a year and ½ hide and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and 38½ furlongs in width. This manor is worth 40s. a year and when Hugh received it it was worth 30s.

Ralph holds Ringestede [Ringstead in Osnington, site derelict] of the same (woman). Onowin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1½ hide. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 1 villein and 2 bordars with ½ plough and 4 furlongs of pasture. It is worth 40s.

The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Ringhestede which Onowin, a thegn, held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and he could go with his land to any lord. This (manor) paid geld for 1½ hide. There are 2 ploughs can plough these. Ralph the steward (dapiaer) holds this land of the wife of Hugh. Of these he himself has in demesne 1 hide and 1½ virgate and 1 plough and the villeins (have) 1½ virgate and ½ plough. There is 1 villein and 3 bordars and 1 pack-horse and 4 beasts and 10 pigs and 53 sheep and 4 furlongs of pasture in length and width. This manor is worth 40s. a year and when Hugh received it it was worth as much.

Robert holds Criz [East Creech in Church Knowle] of the same woman. Boln held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for ½ hide. There is land for 2 plough which is there with 4 bordars and 3 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs of pasture in length and 3 furlongs in width. It is worth 10s.

The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Criz which Boln held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, and this (man) could go with his land to any lord. This (manor) paid geld for ½ hide. Half a plough can plough this. Robert the corn-dealer (frumentius) holds this of the wife of Hugh. There Robert has ½ plough and 4 bordars and 1 pack-horse and 7 furlongs of pasture in length and 4 in width and 3 acres of meadow70 and it is worth 10s. a year.

Robert holds Herperere [Hurtston in Steeple] of the same (woman). Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 1½ plough and 3 serfs and 2 coscets. (There is) a mill rendering 20d. and 9 acres of meadow and 4 furlongs of pasture and 1 furlong of wood(land) and 1 burgess rendering 8d. It was worth 100s. Now (it is worth) £4.

The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Harpera which Alward held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead, which paid geld for 3 hides. Three ploughs can plough these. Robert the boy (puer) holds this of the wife of Hugh. Of this he himself has 3¾ hides and 1½ plough in demesne and 2 coscets and 3 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 6 beasts and 20 pigs and 103 sheep and 1 mill which renders 2od. a year and 1 furlong of wood(land) in length and as much in width and 9 acres of meadow and 4 furlongs of pasture and 1 burgess who renders 8d. a year. This manor is worth £4 and when Hugh received it it was worth 100s.

In the same vill Robert holds ½ hide of the woman herself. Sawin held (it) as a manor T.R.E. There is land for ½ plough. It is worth 12s. 6d.

The same vill the wife of Hugh has 1 manor which Sawin held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead. This (manor) paid geld for ½ hide. Half a plough can plough this. This they could go with his land to any lord. Robert the boy holds this of the wife of Hugh. This land was entirely devastated (omnino devastata est) but nevertheless is worth 12s. 6d.

She herself holds Willeswede [Wilkswood Farm] in Langton Matravers. Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3¾ hides and ¾ virgate. There is land for 3¼ ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 2 villeins and 4 bordars with 1 plough and 2 acres of meadow and 4 furlongs of wood(land). It was and is worth £4.

The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Wilkeswuda which 1 thegn, Alward, held on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and it paid geld for 3¾ hides and ¾ virgate. Three ploughs and ½ (plough) can plough these. Of these the wife of Hugh in demesne 2¾ hides and 1 plough and the villeins (have) 1 hide and 1 plough and 2 oxen. There are 2 villeins and 4 bordars and 2 serfs and 1 pack-horse and 16 sheep and 4 furlongs of wood(land) in length and width and 2 acres of meadow. This (manor) is worth £4 a year and when Hugh received it it was worth as much.

She herself holds Tacatona [Acton in Langton Matravers]. Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2¾ hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 3 serfs and 2 villeins and 1 bordar with 1 plough. There is (is) a mill rendering 12s. 6d. (There is) wood(land) 2 furlongs long and 1¼ furlong wide. It was worth 60s. Now (it is worth) 40s.

The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Tacatona and it paid geld for 2½ hides. One thegn, Alward, held this T.R.E. Two ploughs can plough these. There the wife of Hugh has 2 hides in demesne and 1 plough and the villeins (have) ½ hide and 1 plough. There are 2 villeins and 1 bordar and 3 serfs and 4 beasts and 1 mill which

70 'et vii quadragesenarias' interlined.
71 'i' interlined.
in parage\textsuperscript{80} T.R.E. and it paid geld for \textfrac{1}{4} virgate of land. There is land for 1 plough. There are 3 bordars and pasture \textfrac{2}{3} league long and 4 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 4 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It is worth 10s. (clv) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Brunescumæ which 1 thegn, Algar, held in parage on the day when King Edward was alive and dead and it paid geld for 1\textfrac{1}{2} virgate. One plough can plough this. Hugh de Boscherbert holds this of the wife of Hugh. There Hugh has 3 bordars and 4 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 1 in width and \textfrac{2}{3} league of pasture in length and 4 furlongs in width. This (manor) is worth 10s.

(422) She herself holds Horcered [Orchard in Church Knowle]. Four thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1\textfrac{1}{2} virgate. There is land for 1\textfrac{3}{4} plough. There are 2 bordars and an orchard (\textit{virgultum}). Hugh gave this hide to the church of Cranborne for the sake of his soul and it is worth 20s. The wife of Hugh holds \textfrac{1}{2} virgate. It is worth 20s.

(clvi) The wife of Hugh has 1 manor which is called Horcered which 4 thegns held in parage T.R.E. and it paid geld\textsuperscript{81} for 1\textfrac{1}{2} virgate. One plough and \textfrac{1}{2} (plough) can plough these. Of these the wife of Hugh has 1\textfrac{1}{2} virgate and 2 bordars and 1 orchard and this is worth 20s. a year. Hugh gave the aforesaid hide to the abbey of Cranborne for the sake of his soul and this is worth 20s. a year.

(423) Durand holds 1 hide in Wilchesorde [Wilkeswood (Farm) in Langton Matravers] of the same (woman). There is land for \textfrac{2}{3} plough. It is worth 10s. Two thegns held (it) T.R.E. All the thegns who used to hold these lands T.R.E. could go to whichever lord they wished.

(clvii) The wife of Hugh has \textfrac{1}{2} virgate in Wilchesode which 2 thegns held T.R.E. and they could go to any lord. Half a plough can plough this. Durand the carpenter (\textit{carpenterius}) holds this of the wife of Hugh and it is worth 10s. a year.

[THE LAND OF ISELDIS]\textsuperscript{82}

(424) Iseldis holds Piterchesham [Petersham (Farm) in Holt] of the king. Wade held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough. There are 11 bordars and a mill rendering 54\textfrac{1}{2} d., and 7 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 furlong long and \textfrac{1}{2} furlong wide. (There is) wood(land) 1 furlong long and another in width. It is worth 15s.

LVI. THE LAND OF THE KING’S THEGNS

(425) Gudmund holds Minelton [Milton on Stour in Gillingham]. The same (man) held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for \textfrac{1}{4} virgate. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 2 villeins and 8 bordars with 1 plough. There (is a) mill (rendering) 12d. and 10 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 8 furlongs long and
furlong wide. It was worth 60s. Now (it is worth) 30s.

(426) Chetel holds Chintone [Kington Magna]. Dodo held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides and 3 virgates of land. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs with 1 serf and 1 villein and 3 bordars. There (are) 15 acres of meadow and 5 acres of wood/land. It was and is worth 40s.

(427) Edwin holds 1 virgate of land in Gelingeham [Gillingham]. There is land for ½ plough. It is worth 5s.

(428) Godric holds 1 virgate of land in Gelingeham [Gillingham]. There is land for ½ plough. There are 4 bordars and 3 acres of meadow. It is worth 5s.

(429) Ulwine holds 1½ virgate of land in Gelingeham [Gillingham]. There is land for ½ plough. It is worth 6s.

(430) Alvy holds 1 hide in Wintreburne [unidentified]. There is land for 1 plough. It is worth 10s.

(431) Bollo the priest83 holds Mapledere [Mappowder]. He himself held (it) with 7 other free84 thengs T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides and 3 virgates of land. There is land for 5 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 2 serfs and 8 villeins and 4 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (is) a certain amount (aliquat potius)85 of meadow and wood/land 4 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It is worth £4.

(432) Bollo holds Chicereelle [Chicerehill]. Saul held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides and ½ virgate of land. There is land for 3 ploughs which are there in demesne and 4 serfs and 1 villein and 6 bordars. There (are) 6 acres of meadow and 7 furlongs of pasture. It is worth 60s.

(433) Bricutun holds Wala [unidentified]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there in demesne and 3 serfs and 2 villeins and 4 bordars. There (is) a mill rendering 15s. and 3 acres of meadow and 2 acres of pasture. It is worth 40s.

(434) Bricutun holds 1½ hide in Wintreburne [unidentified]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough which is there. It is worth 15s.

(435) Bricutun holds 1 virgate of land in Levelle [Llewelly (Lodge) in West Knighton]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. It is worth 10d.

(436) Alvy holds Crawford [Tarrant Crawford] and Edward (holds it) of him. T.R.E. it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1½ plough. However, there are 2 ploughs with 1 cosset and 3 serfs and 1 mill rendering 50d. and 12 acres of meadow and 6 furlongs of wood/land in length and 2 furlongs in width. It was worth 30d. Now (it is worth) 40s.

(437) Ulwine holds Mordone [Morden]. His father held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for ²/₃ hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there with 2 villeins and 6 bordars and 11d. from part of a mill and 5 acres of meadow and 1 league of pasture in length and width. It is worth 30s. The wife of Ulwine's brother has there 1 hide and ½ virgate of land. There is land for 1 plough. It is worth 20s.

(438) Edwin holds Bleneforde [Blandford St. Mary]. Alvin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides and ½ virgate. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 3 serfs and 2 villeins and 1 bordar and 3 cottars with 1 plough. There (are) 18 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 8 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was worth 44s. It is worth 40s.

(439) Alwy holds Tornekeome [Thorncombe in Blandford St. Mary]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 1 serf and 4 bordars. It is worth 20s.

(440) Ulviet holds Winborne [Wimborne St. Giles]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is 1 plough with 1 serf. (There is) pasture 4 furlongs long and 1 width. (There is) wood/land 1 furlong long and ½ furlong wide. It was worth 20s. Now (it is worth) 10s.

(441) Bricutin holds Meleberie [Melbury Sampford]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 5 serfs and 4 villeins and 6 bordars with 2 ploughs. There (are) 3 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of wood/land in length and 3 in width. It is worth 60s.

(442) Ulviet holds Tornehelie [Thorn Hill (Farm) in Wimborne Minster]. His father held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for ½ hide. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 5 bordars and 5 cottars and 5 acres of meadow. It is worth 10s.

(443) Torchil holds Hame [Hampreston]. T.R.E. it paid geld for ¾ virgates of land. There is land for 1 plough. There is 1½ plough with 1 bordar and 6 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. It is worth 8s. The queen gave this land to Schelin.86 Now the king has (it) in demesne.

(444) Dodo holds ½ hide and it paid geld for so much T.R.E. There is land for ½ plough. However, there is 1 plough and a mill rendering 10s. and 14 acres of meadow and ½ acre of wood/land. (There is) pasture ½ league long and 3 furlongs wide. It is worth 17s. 6d. The queen gave this land to Dodo in alms.

(445) The same (Dodo) holds 1 hide in Wedechesworde [Willsworth (Farm) in Colehill] and it paid geld for so much T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 2 serfs and 2 villeins and 2 bordars having ½ plough. There (are) 14 acres of meadow and 2 furlongs of wood/land in length and 1 furlong in width. It is worth 10s.

83 'presbyter' interlined.
84 'liberis' interlined.
85 So the facsimile; the printed version has Schelin.
(446) Alward holds ½ virgate of land and it renders 30d.

(447) Ailrun holds WEDECHESWORDE [Wilsworth (Farm) in Colehill]. There is 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 2 bordars and 2 serfs and pasture 4 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide and as much wood(land). It is worth 10s.

(448) Godwin the huntsman holds WALTEFORD [Walford (Farm) in Colehill]. Almar held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 3 bordars and 7 acres of meadow and pasture 5 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide and 1 furlong of wood(land). It is worth 15s.

(449) Alward holds 1 virgate of land in RISTONE [Rushton in East Stoke]. There is land for 2 oxen. It is worth 30d.

(450) Godwin the receive holds 1 hide in WINTERBURY [unidentified]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough. There is 1 bordar. It is worth 12s. 6d.

(451) Godwin the huntsman holds SWAIN [unidentified]. His father held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 5 serfs and 7 villeins and 17 bordars with 3 ploughs. There (are) 10 acres of meadow. (There is) 1½ league long and ½ (league) wide. (There is) wood(land). 1½ league long and 4 furlongs wide. It was worth 100s. Now (it is worth) £8. Robert holds (it) of Swain.

(452) Swain holds WINTREBURY [unidentified]. His father held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 10 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 4 serfs and 3 villeins and 6 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 15 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land). 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It was worth 30s. Now (it is worth) 60s.

(453) The same Swain holds PLUMBERE [Plumber (Manor) in Lyldinche] and Ralph (holds it) of him. His father held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 4 serfs and 3 villeins and 6 bordars with 1 plough. There (are) 15 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land). 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It was worth 30s. Now (it is worth) 60s.

(454) Ulvric the huntsman holds 1 hide of the king. His father held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for so much. There is land for 1 plough. There are 3 bordars and 3 acres of meadow. It is worth 10s.

(455) Edwin holds BLENEFORD [Langton Long Blondford]. Alwi held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. In demesne there is 1½ plough and 3 serfs and 3 villeins with a priest and 6 bordars and 3 cottars with 1 plough. There (is) a mill rendering 18s. 4d. and 18 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 5 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It is worth £4.

(456) Edwin holds WERNE [Lazerton Farm in Stourpaine]. Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there with 1 villein and 3 coscets and 3 serfs.

(457) The same Edwin holds SILFEMETONE [Shilvinghampton in Portesham]. Alwi held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2½ hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. There is 1 villein and 5 serfs with ½ plough and 1½ acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and width. It is worth 40s.

(458) Ulviet holds BLENEDFORD [Langton Long Blandford]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough. There are 4 coscets and 3 acres of meadow and 5 acres of pasture. It was and is worth 10s.

(459) Brituin holds CHILCOME [Chilcombe]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 5 serfs and 1 villein and 8 bordars with ½ plough. There (is) a mill rendering 5s. and 25 acres of meadow and 20 acres of pasture. It is worth 60s.

(460) The same (man) holds WADONE [Little Waddon in Portesham]. Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there in demesne and 4 serfs and 1 villein and 3 bordars. There (are) 16 acres of meadow and 14 acres of pasture. It is worth 40s. Hugh fitz Grip exchanged this land with Brituin (for a manor) which the Count of Mortain now holds and the exchange itself is worth twice as much (ipsum scambium valet duplum).

(461) The same Brituin holds 1 hide and 8 acres of land in MORTUNE [Moreton]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough. Three villeins and 4 bordars have this there. There (are) 11 acres of meadow and 6 furlongs of pasture in length and 4 furlongs in width. It is worth 21s. 3d.

(462) The same Brituin holds GAVELTONE [Galton in Owermoigne]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides and 1½ virgate of land. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 3 serfs and 2 villeins and 6 cottars. There (is) a mill rendering 12s. 6d. and 2 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and 3 furlongs in width. It is worth 40s.

(463) The same Brituin holds RINGESTEDE [Ringstead in Os光明, site dero]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough. Six men hold it at farm. It is worth 25s.

(464) The same Brituin holds 2½ virgates of land in STINCFED [Stinsford] and Aulf (holds) of him. There is land for ½ plough. There are 3 bordars. It is worth 7s.

(465) The same (man) holds 1 virgate of land in BRICE [Bridge in Weymouth, site lost]. There is land
for 2 oxen. There are 2 fishermen. It is worth 5s. The same Brituin used to hold these lands T.R.E.

(466) Edric holds 1 hide in RISTONE [Rushton in East Stoke] less ¼ virgate. Savin held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough. There are 5½ acres of meadow. It is worth 9s. 2d.

(467) The same (man) holds 1 hide at HOLNE [East Holme]. There is land for 1 plough. It is worth 20s.

(468) The same (man) holds 1 hide at SCOHE [Stoke Walls in Whitchurch Canoniciorum, site lost]. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 1 villein and 8 bordars with 1½ plough. There is (is) a mill rendering 40d. and 14 acres of meadow and 16 acres of wood(land) and 12 acres of pasture. It is worth 30s.

(469) The same (man) holds SLITLEGE [Studley in Whitchurch Canoniciorum, site lost]. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 2 serfs and 2 villeins and 3 bordars with 1½ plough. There are (are) 5 acres of meadow and 3 acres of wood(land) and 1 furlong of pasture in length and another in width. It is worth 25s.

(470) The same (man) holds PILSDON [Filsdon]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. There are 7 villeins and 8 bordars with 3 ploughs and 12 acres of meadow and 100 acres of pasture. It was worth 20s. Now (it is worth) 40s.

(471) The same (man) holds 1 virgate of land at STODLEGE [Studley in Whitchurch Canoniciorum, site lost]. There is land for ½ plough. It is worth 5s. Savin held these lands of Edric T.R.E.

(472) Godric holds PIEDELE [Briantspuddle in Affpuddle]. Azor held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 7 serfs and 2 villeins and 4 bordars with 2 ploughs. There is (is) a mill rendering 7½, 6d. and 38 acres of meadow and 12 acres of wood(land) and 1½ furlongs of pasture in length and 4 in width. It is worth 4s.

(473) Edric holds 1 virgate of land in TEGHAM [Tynchem]. There is land for 2 oxen. It is worth 6½d.

(474) Dodo holds 1 virgate of land in WELACOME [Woolcombe (Farm) in Toller Porcorum]. There is land for 2 oxen. There are 2 acres of meadow and 3 furlongs of pasture in length and width. It was and is worth 20d.

(475) Alvrice and Britric hold ½ hide in LODRE [Uploders in Lodders]. There is land for 1 plough. There are (are) 5 acres of meadow and 20 acres of pasture. It was and is worth 10s.

(476) Alvrice holds BLACHEMANSTONE [Blackmanston (Farm) in Steeple]. He himself held (it) T.R.E.

and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough.93

(477) Swain holds MELEBORNE [Milborne Stileham] and Osmund (holds it) of him. Swain’s father held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 2 ploughs. There are 7 bordars with 1 serf and 3 mill rendering 25d. and 10 acres of meadow and 30 acres of pasture. It was and is worth 20s.

(478) Godric holds 1 hide in CANDELE [Stourton Caundle]. Leveron held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough. There are 2 serfs with 1 bordar and 6 acres of meadow and 10 acres of pasture and 2 furlongs of underwood. It is worth 10s.

(479) Saward holds 2½ virgates of land in CANDELE [Stourton Caundle]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. There is land for ½ plough. There is 1 acre of pasture. It is worth 5s.

(480) Two bordars hold ½ virgate of land. It is worth 15d. They themselves held (it) freely T.R.E.

(481) Alvrice holds CONE [Coome in Langton Matravers]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides and 1 virgate of land. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 1 villein and 4 bordars—[blank].94 There are (are) 6 acres of meadow and 4 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 2 furlongs in width. It is worth £6.

(482) Swain holds ALCOWE [Alwood in Corfe Castle]. Azor held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 5 hides less 1 virgate. There is land for 6 ploughs. In demesne there are 3 ploughs with 1 serf and 1 villein and 1 coxst. There are (are) 10 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and 1 furlong in width. (There is) wood(land) 1 league long and as much in width. It was and is worth 40s. The wife of Hugh holds Swain.

(483) Alvrice holds BOVINTONE [Bovington (Farm) in Wool]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 3 villeins with 2 ploughs. There are (are) 40 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 1 league long and ½ league wide. It is worth 40s.

(484) Alvrice holds WINTREBURN [unidentified]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough. There are 5 bordars with 1 serf and 5 acres of meadow and 8 furlongs of pasture in length and 4 furlongs in width. It is worth 20s.

(485) Ten thegn holds CHIMEDECOME [Higher and Lower Kingcombe in Toller Porcorum]. They themselves held (it) T.R.E. as 1 manor and it paid geld for 1 hide and ½ virgate. There is land for 1 plough which is there—[blank].95

(486) Alward holds WILLE [Wool]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for ½ hide. There is land

92 See Fliesteren, Place-Names of Dorset, 298, for this identification.
93 This entry is repeated at no. 489. For a comment, see pp. 5, 8.
for 1 plough which is there in demesne with 1 villein and 2 bordars. There (are) \( \frac{3}{4} \) acres of meadow and 2 acres of pasture. It is worth 1s. 5s.

(487) Almar holds Wille [Wool]. Alward held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 virgate of land. There is land for 2 oxen. It is worth 2d.

(488) Godwin holds Corscumbe [Corscombe]. Aldwin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough. There is 1 villein with 1 plough and 4 bordars and 1 serf and \( \frac{1}{2} \) furlong of pasture and 2 furlongs of woodland. It was worth 30s. Now (it is worth) 20s. 66

(489) Alveric holds 1 hide in Blachemanestone [Blackmanston (Farm) in Steeple]. He himself held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough. It is worth 20s. 66

(490) Edward the huntsman70 holds \( \frac{1}{2} \) virgate of land in Gelingeham [Gillingham]. Anschil held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 3 oxen. It is worth 3d.

All who held these lands T.R.E. could go to any lord they wished.

LVII. THE LAND OF THE KING'S SERJEANTS

(491) William Belet holds Frome [Frome Billet in West Stafford, now lost] of the king. Ulward and Bricrild held (it) T.R.E. as 2 manors69 and it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. However, there are 3 ploughs and 6 serfs and 2 villeins with 1 bordar. There (is) a mill rendering 5s. and 23 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 3 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It is worth £6.

(492) Hugh holds 3 virgates of land in Liwells [Lewell (Lodge) in West Knighton]. Alward held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 2 oxen. There are 2 bordars rendering 20d.

(493) William holds Wintreburne [Wintborne Belet or Cripston, now lost]. Two thegns held (it) in parage69 T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) hides. There is land for 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) plough. However, there are 2 ploughs and 5 serfs and 18 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 6 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It was worth 40s. Now (it is worth) £4 1s. 5d.

(494) William de Dalmar holds the lands of 3 thegns [?] part of Tarrant Crawford] which paid geld T.R.E. for 3 hides and 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) virgates of land. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there and 5 serfs and 5 bordars. There (are) \( \frac{3}{4} \) mill rendering 9s. and 4 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 6 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. It is worth 60s.

(495) Hugh Gosbert71 holds 1 virgate of land. Saule held (it) T.R.E. It is worth 30d.

(496) The same Hugh holds Wintrebune [unidentified]. Two thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for \( \frac{1}{2} \) hide. There is land for \( \frac{1}{2} \) plough. There are 2 villeins. It is worth 40d.

(497) The same Hugh holds 1 virgate of land in Wiltgrote [Worgret (Wool)]. Almar held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 2 oxen. It was and is worth 12d.

(498) The same Hugh holds 3 virgates of land in Wilecome [Woolcombe (Farm) in Toller Porcorum]. Dode the monk held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for so much. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 2 bordars and 4 acres of meadow and 6 furlongs of pasture and 2 acres of underwood. It was worth 5s. Now (it is worth) 1s. 5d.

[f. 85]

(499) Hervey the chamberlain72 holds Winburne [Wimborne St. Giles]. Britric held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for \( \frac{1}{2} \) hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough and 5 villeins and 5 bordars with 2 ploughs. In the mill of the vill 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) (In molino ville xxvii et dimidia)—[blank].73 There (are) 2 acres of meadow and pasture 1 league long and 3 furlongs wide. (There is) wood(land) 6 furlongs long and 2 furlongs wide. It was worth 30s. Now (it is worth) 50s.

(500) John holds Wintrebune [unidentified]. Alwold held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides and 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) virgate. There is land for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) plough and 3 serfs and 2 villeins and 3 bordars with \( \frac{1}{2} \) plough. There (is) pasture 5 furlongs long and as much in width. It was and is worth 40s.

(501) William de Dalmar holds Waldic [Walditch in Bothenhampton]. Alwi held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2 hides. There is land for 1 plough which is there in demesne with 1 serf and 1 villein and 8 bordars with \( \frac{1}{2} \) plough. There (is) a mill rendering 45d. and 4 acres of meadow. (There is) wood(land) 4 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was and is worth 40s.

(502) William Belet74 holds Nodford [France Farm, formerly Nutford Lockey, in Stourpaine]. Ahold held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide and 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) virgates of land. There is land for 1 plough. However, there are 2 ploughs and 3 serfs and 8 acres of meadow. (There is) pasture 3 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. It was worth 15s. Now (it is worth) 30s.

(503) The same William holds Wardesford [Woodsford]. Levegar held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) hides. There is land for 2 ploughs which are there in demesne and 2 serfs and 3 villeins and 2 bordars. There (is) a mill rendering 6s. and 28 acres of meadow and 12 furlongs of pasture in length and width. It was worth 100s. Now (it is worth) 60s.

(504) The same William holds Lime [Lyne Regis]. Alvece held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide.

66 This entry is repeated from no. 476. For a comment, see pp. 8, 8.
67 'venator' interlined.
68 'et Bricrild pro ii manerii' interlined.
69 'in parago' interlined.70 'Gosbert' interlined.
71 'cubicularius' interlined.
72 Space in the text. For a comment, see p. 22.
73 'Belet' interlined.
There is land for 1 plough. There is 1 villein with \( \frac{1}{2} \) plough and 4 salt-workers. There is a mill rendering 39d. and 3 acres of meadow. There is pasture 4 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide and 1 furlong of wood(land) in length and width. It is worth 60s.

(505) Hunger fitz Odin holds WINDSOR [Broadwindsor]. Bondi held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 20 hides. There is land for 20 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 7 serfs and 38 villeins and 12 bordars with 16 ploughs. There are 12 acres of meadow and 30 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 8 furlongs in width and 8 furlongs of pasture. It was and is worth £20.

(506) In the same vill Hunger has 1 hide of land which 1 free man held T.R.E.

(507) Osmund the baker holds 1 hide and \( \frac{1}{2} \) virgate of land in GALTON [Gilton in Overmoigne]. Four free men held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 1 plough. There are 4 men rendering 12s. 4d. It was worth 15s.

(508) The same Osmund holds 3 virgates of land in WINDESTORTE [Woodstreet (Farm) in Wool]. Three free men held (it) T.R.E. There is land for 6 oxen. There are 2 bordars. It was and is worth 75. 6d. (Those) who held these lands T.R.E. could go where they would.

(509) William Belet holds 1 hide and \( \frac{1}{2} \) virgate of land in STURE [Stourpaine] of the king. Alnod held (it) of Edward Lipe and he could not betake himself from his demesne.

(510) Durand the carpenter holds ALFRUNETONE [Afflinton (Farm) in Corfe Castle]. Lewin held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 virgate of land. There is land for \( \frac{1}{2} \) plough. It is worth 6s.

(511) The same (man) holds MOLEHAM [Moulham or Mowlem in Swanage, site lost]. Three thegns held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 hide. There is land for 1 plough which is there with 1 cottar. There is a mill rendering 6d. and 1 acre of meadow. It was worth 52. Now (it is worth) 30s.

(512) Godfrey the scullion (scutularius) holds 1 virgate of land in HERSTUNE [Herston in Swanage]. His father held (it) T.R.E. and it paid geld for 1 virgate of land and 4 acres. These (Hast)—[blank].

LVIII. THE LAND OF THE COUNTESS OF BOULOGNE

(513) The Countess of Boulogne holds BOCHEHAN-

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5 'filius Odinii' interlined.
6 'pistor' interlined.
7 'Belet' interlined.
8 Nos. 510-12 were added after the land of the Countess of Boulogne.
9 'carpentarius' interlined.
10 According to Fägersten (op. cit. 127 and n. 2) 'De

TONE [Bockhampton in Stinsford] of King William. T.R.E. it paid geld for 4 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough with 1 serf and 4 villeins with 1 bordar have 2 ploughs. There is a mill rendering 52s. and 20 acres of meadow and 4 furlongs of wood(land) in length and 1 furlong in width. It is worth £3.

THE LAND OF THE COUNTESS OF BOULOGNE IN DORSET

(514) The same (countess) holds WINTREBUNE [Winterborne Monkton]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 6 hides. There is land for 5 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 4 serfs and 4 villeins and 2 bordars with 2 ploughs. There are 9 acres of meadow and 9 furlongs of pasture in length and 3 furlongs in width. It is worth £6.

(515) The same (countess) holds SONVICT [Swanage]. T.R.E. it paid geld for 1 hide and \( \frac{1}{2} \) virgate. There is land for 1 plough. One villein has this (plough) there and there (are) 4 acres of meadow. It is worth 15s. Ulveva held these 3 mansors T.R.E. and she could go with the land where she would.

(516) The countess has 1 manor which is called Sonvich which Olveva held T.R.E. and she could go to any lord. This (manor) paid geld for 1 hide and for \( \frac{1}{2} \) virgate which 1 plough can plough, which 1 villein has in the same land and 4 acres of meadow, and it is worth 15s. a year. King William never had geld from this manor.

Moulham Road and Mowlem Institute in Swanage preserve the memory of the family which took their name from this place. 11 The entry, the last in the Dorset survey (see n. 8 above), breaks off at this point.

11 'de rege Willemo' interlined.
DORSET GELD ROLLS

The Geld Rolls preserved in Exon. Domesday relate to the five south-western counties originally covered by the volume. There are three differing versions of the Wiltshire roll, each the work of a separate scribe, but the Geld Rolls for Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset seem all to be written in one hand. At the foot of folio 82 in the Somerset roll a different hand appears and also writes folio 82b, but the detached portion of the Somerset roll seems to be the work of the main scribe. Both hands can be recognized in Exon. Domesday itself. Three different hands at least can be identified in the Dorset section of Exon. Domesday, and two of these hands are identical with those of the Geld Rolls. The first scribe (A) who wrote the entry relating to Child Okeford on folio 25 can be identified as the main writer of the Geld Rolls. The second scribe (B) wrote the entry for Puddletown which follows that for Okeford on folio 25; he does not appear to have written any part of the Geld Rolls. The third scribe (C), who wrote the entries for Portland and Fleet on folio 26, seems to be the subsidiary scribe who wrote part of folio 82 and folio 82b in the Geld Rolls. In addition to these three hands a fourth scribe (D) seems to have written folio 47, covering the land of William of Moyon in Wiltshire and the beginning of his land in Dorset.

The Geld Rolls are arranged hundred by hundred. Under each hundred the number of hides in the hundred is entered first, followed by the total amount of exempt demesne held by the tenants-in-chief, which is then broken down into the demesne of each tenant-in-chief by name. The number of hides from which the king received or should have received geld follows and the amount of geld paid. Lastly there are details of exemptions and defaults. In some hundreds the details of the account do not tally with the stated number of hides in the hundred. Usually the discrepancy is quite a minor one, a matter of one or two virgates, and in some cases fractions have been omitted from the total, but in two cases the difference is more serious. In Langbeerge hundred, according to the Geld Roll, there should be 84 hides, but the details of the account add up to 88½ hides and 4 acres. In Aileveswode hundred there should be 73 hides, but the details add up to 78 hides, 1½ virgates. In the same way, but less frequently, the total amount of exempt demesne does not always tally with the sum of the individual demesnes. In Caunedone hundred the king’s barons are said to have 22 hides and ¾ virgate in demesne, but in fact they held a total of 20 hides and 1½ virgate less 5 acres. In Puddletown hundred the king and his barons are said to have 47 hides less ½ virgate in demesne, but in fact they had 36 hides, 2½ virgates. Occasionally the Geld Rolls include non-gelding carucates as part of the exempt demesne. In Yetminster hundred there were 47 hides. The Bishop of Salisbury had tantum terre ... quantum (possunt) arare vi carruce. The barons had in demesne 6 hides, ½ virgate, and 6 carucates, and the bishop 6 carucates. These six carucates can easily be identified as the terra vi

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1 Dom. Bk. (Rec. Com.), iv. 1–6 (ff. 1–3b), 6–11 (ff. 7–9b), 12–18 (ff. 13–16). These 3 scribes did not write any other part of the Geld Rolls. For a further discussion of the palaeography of the Geld Rolls, see V.C.H. Wils. ii. 169.
3 Ibid. 56–74 (ff. 63–82).
4 Ibid. 489–90 (ff. 526b, 527). An occasional word or two in the main section of the Geld Rolls (ff. 17–24 and 63–82) may be in another hand or hands.

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5 In a number of hundreds the amount of geld paid precedes the amount of exempt demesne.
6 This error of a round 10 hides probably represents a slip on the part of the scribe. Another such slip can be observed in the account of Haltone hundred. There the king’s barons have in demesne xxxviii hides et dimidiam et iii virgas, that is 39 hides, 1 virgate. In fact they had 38 hides, 3 virgates. What the scribe meant to write was plainly xxxviii hides et dimidiam et i virgam.
carucarum que nunquam gelda vit T.R.E. which the Bishop of Salisbury had in demesne at Yetminster (no. 35). In Sherborne hundred there were lxv hide et dimidia (et xxv carucate) . . . Inde habuit episcopus et sui monachi in dominio xxv carrucatas. This land was at Sherborne itself (no. 37) where the bishop had 16 carucates in demesne and the monks had 9½ carucates. There is, however, no reference in Buckland hundred to the land for 8 ploughs que nunquam gelda vit which the Abbot of Glastonbury had in demesne at Buckland Newton (no. 65), or in the hundred of Newton to the land for 14 ploughs que nunquam gelda vit which the same abbot had in demesne at Sturminster Newton (no. 63). The Bishop of Salisbury had land for 2 ploughs which never paid geld at Charmminster (no. 32) in Dorchester hundred, but it is not recorded in the Geld Roll for that hundred; he also had two such carucates at Stoke Abbott (no. 45), two at Beaminster (no. 45), and two at Netherbury (no. 47), all in Beaminster hundred, which are not recorded in the Geld Roll for Beaminster. There is only one, indirect, reference in the Dorset rolls to the manors of King Edward; in Whitchurch hundred, which must have included Burton Bradstock (nos. 2 and x), there were 8½ hides and 3 virgates preter firmam regis. Otherwise the manors which rendered the night’s farm are not mentioned at all.

It was only the tenants-in-chief whose demesnes were exempt from geld. Their mesne tenants were liable to the whole geld, on both demesne and the land of the villani.\(^\text{7}\) The exemption of the baronial demesnes from geld seems to have been exceptional. It is obvious from the language of the Exchequer text and of Exon. Domesday that the usual practice had been for the whole manor to pay geld, and such seems to have been the custom in the 12th century also. On the occasion of this levy, however, the baronial demesnes were exempt, perhaps because the geld itself was levied at the unusually heavy rate of 6s. on the hide.\(^\text{8}\) Other land was exempt in special instances, as appears from the Geld Rolls, although it is difficult at times to distinguish between exemptions and defaults. It is likely that when the text uses the phrase nunquam habuit rex geldum it is recording an exemption and that the phrase non habet (or habuit) rex geldum (hoc anno) indicated a default. This is not always true. In Albretesberge hundred the king did not have geld (non habuit rex geldum) from 1 hide which a widow had at farm of Humphrey the chamberlain, but the context shows that this was an exemption, not a default; the king had no geld because it had been remitted. Sometimes geld had been paid after the stated terms laid down for its collection. From Frampton hundred the king had £3 12s. od. from the land of Caen Abbey post constitutos terminos.\(^\text{9}\) There are several references to these terms. The account of Badbury hundred makes it clear that there were two terms: habuit rex Ixiii solidos (pro x hidis et dimidia et dimidia virga) intra ii terminos. It is likely that the money was paid in two equal instalments, one at each term. Sometimes money which should have been paid at the first term was withheld until the second; sums of 12s. had been so withheld in Yetminster and Whitchurch hundreds.\(^\text{10}\) One of the terms was Easter, as the Dorset rolls show. In Canendone hundred de x hidis de terra Gode quam tenet Robertus de Oileio ad firmam de rege habuit rex geldum post Pascha; in Puddletown hundred pro x hidis quas habet comes Alanus habuit rex lx et ii solidos et vii denarios post Pascha; and in Haltone hundred Rotobertus de Oileio retinuit inde xv solidos usque post Pascha (quos mundum habet rex).

\(^{7}\) There is an exception to this in the case of Fifhead St. Quintin (no. 133) in Newton hundred. Chetel held this manor of the Abbess of Shaftesbury, but nevertheless was credited with 4½ hides and ½ virgate of exempt demesne in the account of Newton hundred. According to the Exchequer text he had 3½ hides in demesne.


\(^{9}\) Cf. Cadworth hundred (Wilts.) where iii denarios retinuerunt illi qui coligerunt geldum in constitutis terminis.

\(^{10}\) Cf. Thornhill hundred (Wilts.) where de his denarius retinuerunt illi qui coligerunt geldum xv solidos et ii denarios usque ad istum terminum. The phrases istum ultimum terminum in the Devon rolls and in ultimo gilde in Som. probably refer to these terms also.
From this last example it seems that Easter was the later of the two terms. Lady Day seems to have been an alternative date for this term; in Cogdean hundred pro x et vii hidis et dimidia reddiderunt homines Rogerii de Bello Monte c et v solidos post festum sancte Marie.

The collectors themselves were sometimes responsible for irregularities, either by collecting geld in one hundred which should have been paid in another, or, as in Gillingham hundred, failing to render money which they had received: quia iii congregatores huius pecunie non reddiderunt denarios quos receperunt dederunt vadimonium in misericordia ad reddendos denarios et ad emendandum forisfacturam. In Uggescombe hundred the collectors had received 24s. quos recipere non debert,11 and moreover iii solidi et vi denarii inventi sunt indicis eorum super numerum. This same phrase occurs in the account of Glochresdone hundred, where the four collectors had received 12s. for land in another hundred, and in addition indicis eorum inventi sunt vi solidi super numerum hidarum. This may simply mean that the collectors had received money when they ought not to have done, for example from exempt land, but the references to the number of hides suggest that the body which checked the collectors’ returns had a record of the geldable capacity of each hundred, perhaps derived from the accounts of an earlier levy of geld. Such a record might explain the not infrequent disparity between the number of hides said to be in a hundred and the details of the account. If the totals given in the geld rolls were derived from an earlier collection of geld they might have ceased to be accurate.

The accounts of both Gillingham and Glochresdone hundreds refer to four collectors, and four collectors are mentioned in the account of the Wiltshire hundred of Chippenham.12 In Wiltshire they are sometimes called congregatores, as in Dorset, and sometimes collectors. In Somerset and Devon they are called fegadri and in Devon they seem to have been entitled to 1 geld-free hide, or to the geld from 1 hide. They seem also to have been called hundremani in some Devon hundreds. In one of the hundreds of Cornwall there is a reference to 4 hides which never paid geld secundum testimonium hundremnorum and it is possible that these were the Cornish geld collectors. Individual collectors are mentioned twice, Celwi in Wiltshire and Ansger in Somerset.13 The Somerset rolls mention a higher body to which the collectors were responsible, presumably the same body as that which checked the accounts of the hundreds of Uggescombe and Glochresdone. In Bedminster hundred (Som.) the fegadri had received the geld on 1/2 hide which they had not paid in and for this vadiaverunt foris ante baronum regis.14 Both the Somerset and the Devon rolls mention the transportation of the geld to Winchester. In Somerset illi qui portaverunt has [libras] Wintoniam received 40s. These Somerset portatores geldi had received 1s. 3d. which the king did not have and non potuerunt comptum reddere. Hos vadiaverunt seie reddituros legatis regis.15 In Devon William Hostius and Ralph de Pomario debebant geldum portare ad thesaurum regis Wintone.16 The Dorset rolls give the total amount of money collected but do not mention the transportation to Winchester. The three Wiltshire rolls show that two groups of persons, one headed by a certain Walter and one by Bishop William, supervised the collection of arrears, but some money was still outstanding.17

It is still a matter of controversy whether the Geld Rolls date from 1084 or 1086, but the view of most scholars is that they belong to 1084. In that year, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, a heavy geld of 6s. on the hide was levied and the Geld Rolls

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11 This seems to have been the geld on 4 hides belonging to Abbotsbury Abbey, which should have paid geld in Whitchurch and Redborne hundreds.
12 V.C.H. Wilts. ii. 176.
13 Ibid. 489 (ff. 526b, 527).
15 Ibid. 65 (f. 71).
are the record of a tax assessed at that amount. It has been maintained, on the other hand, that the Geld Rolls are contemporary with Domesday and are based upon information collected by the Domesday commissioners, but the arguments advanced in support of this conclusion do not seem strong enough to outweigh those for the traditional date. Among the latter the silence of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which makes no reference to the taking of a geld in 1086, is an important element.

One argument for 1086 as the date of the Geld Rolls is based on the supposition that three land-holders, Manasses the cook, Serle of Burcy, and Odin the chamberlain, died during the Domesday inquest and are referred to as already dead in parts of the Geld Rolls. It is clear, however, that the compilers of the Geld Rolls and of Domesday were not consistent in their references to deceased tenants since Wulfheard White, for example, is mentioned in the Dorset Geld Rolls in terms which imply that he was dead while a passage in the Somerset Geld Rolls could be taken to mean that he was alive and was interpreted in that sense by Round. As Ellis noted, the survey of Buckinghamshire treats Queen Maud as alive in 1086 while elsewhere in Domesday she is referred to as dead. Similarly it might be inferred from Domesday that Earl Godwin, Earl Lecofric, and Earl Aelfgar were all living in 1066.

The fact that the Dorset Geld Rolls indicate that Peter, Bishop of Chester, had died before the time of their compilation has also been cited as evidence that the Geld Rolls belong to 1086, but the traditional date, 1085, for Peter's death, which is given by Stubbs, does not seem to be based on any contemporary source. The compiler of the Burton annals gives the date of Peter's death as 1086, and he is followed by Thomas of Chesterfield (d. 1451). This date conflicts with the accepted date for the election of Peter's successor, Robert de Limesey, who was chosen at the Christmas court in 1085 and consecrated a little later, probably early in 1086. Wharton, Chesterfield's editor, accordingly corrected the date for Peter's death to 1085, which may be the source from which Stubbs derived his date. Chesterfield, however, again following the Burton annals, also dates the consecration of Robert de Limesey 1088 instead of 1086. He is thus two years out in his reckoning, and this mistake suggests that his date for Peter's death should also be corrected, to 1084, which is perfectly compatible with the traditional date for the Geld Rolls.

In Dorset, as in Wiltshire, the sizes of the baronial demesnes as given in the Geld Rolls and as given in Domesday sometimes coincide, but just as frequently differ. Out of 95 cases where direct comparison is possible, there are 51 instances where the demesnes do not agree. Sometimes the disparity is small, but sometimes serious. It has been argued that the differences between the demesnes of the Geld Rolls and those of Domesday are too great to be accounted for by a lapse of two years, but are 'precisely what we should expect to find when the records of a traditional tax, collected for twenty years, without the special procedure of inquisition, by local collectors, using rule-of-thumb methods, are set against the figures disclosed by the stringent and searching Domesday Survey'. This is a matter of opinion, and neither view is capable of proof or disproof, but the fact that it is sometimes impossible to reconcile the information

21 V.C.H. Som. i. 400.
22 H. Ellis, Domesday Tables, i. 6; Dom. Bk. (Rec. Com.), i. f. 152b; cf. V.C.H. Bucks. i. 273.
24 W. Stubbs, Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum, 35.
25 Ann. Mon. (Rolls Ser.), i. 185; Anglia Sacra, ed. H. Wharton (1662), 433.
27 J. Earle and C. Plummer, Two of the Saxon Chrons. Parallel, i. 290; ii. 316.
given by the Geld Rolls with that given by Domesday makes it difficult to accept the contention that both are based on the same enquiry. The view has recently been advanced that the discrepancies between the demesnes of the Geld Rolls and those of Domesday arise because each document deals with a different kind of demesne, the latter with the manorial demesne or home farm (which could easily be changed from time to time by the addition or subtraction of land held by villani or by grants to tenants), and the former with fiscal demesne, the amount of the manor exempt for taxation purposes, which was 'fixed, traditional and very difficult to alter'. This view also is hypothetical, having no evidence to support it, and does not explain why Domesday, which is careful to record all that pertains to geld, should count only the fluctuating manorial demesne and not the fixed fiscal demesne.

In some cases it is possible to put forward a reason for the difference in the size of the demesne. In Caunterdone hundred the abbey of Horton had 4 hides in demesne. Horton Abbey had only one manor in Dorset, Horton itself (no. 117), but according to Domesday there were only 2 hides in demesne. Domesday also records that the two best hides were held by the king in his forest of Wimborne. If this was also the case at the time of the Geld Rolls, there is no reason why they should not say so, since they record a similar afforestation in Wiltshire. It seems at least possible that between 1084 and 1086 the king took 2 hides of the demesne at Horton into the forest of Wimborne. In Badbury hundred Schelin held 1 hide and 3 virgates in demesne and 2½ hide from which nunquam habuit rex geldum. The manor concerned must be Withampton (nos. 20 and xxvi), which, according to Exon, Domesday, was held by Schelin of Queen Maud. There was 2½ hide which nunquam reddbat geldum, but both the Exchequer text and Exon. Domesday give the demesne as 2 hides and 1½ virgate, not 1 hide and 3 virgates. In fact the 2½ hide which never paid geld had been added to the demesne. The case of Schelin has been used as evidence that the Geld Rolls and Exon. Domesday are based on the same materials but if this is so it is odd that they should give different amounts of demesne for the same manor. Further, there is no need to assume, as Eyton did, that Schelin's tenure of this manor and Edmondsham (nos. 18 and xxiv), which he also held of the queen, had ceased before the time of the Domesday survey, or that he necessarily held of her in fee. He may have held of her at farm, in which case the Exchequer text might omit his tenure just as it omitted other men who held land at farm. Schelin in the Geld Rolls accounted for the geld on these two manors just as Fulcher accounted for the geld of Fleet in Uggescombe hundred. In Badbury hundred also the king had 1½ hide in demesne. His manor must have been Wimborne Minster (nos. 21 and xxvii), assessed at ⅔ hide, but the Exchequer text and Exon. Domesday give the demesne as 1 virgate, adding that, although the ⅔ hide never belonged to the night's farm at Wimborne, it never paid geld. Here land regarded as demesne in the Geld Rolls is entered as an exemption in the Domesday records. In Ailevescude hundred Count Eustace is credited with 1 hide and ½ virgate in demesne. This is the hidage of Swanage (nos. 515 and xxxviii), which was held by the Countess of Boulogne. According to Exon. Domesday she had no demesne in the manor and rex Willehmus nunquam habuit geldum de hac mansione. It seems as if in this instance the Geld Rolls recorded as exempt demesne land which should in fact have paid geld, and that the Domesday commissioners discovered and recorded the fact.

The Domesday survey appears to have uncovered certain other facts not known to the geld collectors. In Beaminster hundred William Malbank held of Earl Hugh a virgate from which nunquam habuit rex geldum. This land was at Catsley (no. 229)

where there was a virgate de qua celatum est geldum T.R.W. In Bere hundred Walter Tonitrus held \( \frac{1}{2} \) hide of the wife of Hugh fitz Grip from which nunquam habit rex geldum. This was at Turners Puddle (nos. 391 and cxxiv) where, according to Exon. Domesday, there was dimidid hida et quattuor agri et i ortus que nunquam gildavit sed celatum est. It has been argued that these two instances show the dependence of the Geld Rolls on evidence uncovered by the Domesday inquest, since it would be illogical to describe as ‘concealed’ in 1086 land which had been known in 1084. It seems more accurate to say that Domesday revealed here not the land but its liability to pay geld, of which the geld collectors were ignorant since they recorded it as exempt. There is also an exemption or default (the language is unclear) recorded in the Exchequer text but not in the Geld Rolls. At Warmwell (no. 226), which William held of Earl Hugh, there was a virgate que nunquam gildavit. Warmwell lay in Celberge hundred, but the virgate is not mentioned in the hundred account.

Some of the discrepancies between the Geld Rolls and the Domesday texts could be more easily explained if the Geld Rolls were assigned to 1084. In Knowlton hundred the mother of William of Eu is credited with 7½ hides in demesne, which was the demesne of Crichel (no. 266), held in 1086 by William himself. It would be natural to assume that in the first century William’s mother had died and her land had passed to her son. In Glochresdone hundred Roger Arundel had 4 hides and a virgate in demesne. Two of his manors, Powerstock and Wraxall, can be assigned to this hundred, but in neither did he have any exempt demesne in 1086, since both were subinfeudated. William ‘the Goat’ (capru), who may have been one of the tenants, is mentioned in the geld account. It is possible that one or both of the manors was or were held by Roger in demesne in 1084 and subinfeudated between 1084 and 1086. In Badbury hundred Picot held of the Count of Mortain \( \frac{1}{2} \) hide which never paid geld. This can be identified as 1½ virgates at Witchampton (no. 188) on which geld had never been paid (de qua nunquam dedit geldum), but in 1086 Witchampton was held not by Picot but by Hubert. It seems possible that the land was taken from Picot and given to Hubert between 1084 and 1086. Several mesne tenants recorded as holding land in the Geld Rolls do not appear in the Domesday texts. In Langeberge hundred William Caisnell held 3½ hides of the wife of Hugh fitz Grip, but no man of that name is recorded among her tenants in 1086. Walchelin is twice recorded as a tenant of the Count of Mortain, but did not hold of him in 1086. In Winfrith hundred Robert had \( \frac{1}{2} \) hide of the count which never paid geld. Several manors were held of the count by persons named Robert in 1086, but none can be assigned to this hundred and none had such an exemption. In Whit-church hundred Bollo the priest had \( \frac{1}{2} \) hide of Cerne Abbey, but he is not recorded as a tenant of that abbey in the Domesday texts.

Other contradictions between the Geld Rolls and the Domesday texts suggest that they drew upon different sources of information. According to the geld account of Buckland hundred Robert de Oilly did not pay geld on 2½ virgates which he took from a thegn et possuit intra firmam regis in Melcombe. The Exchequer text states that there were 3½ virgates in Buckland hundred attached to Bingham’s Melcombe (no. 30) but according to this account they were held by three thegns T.R.E. and Countess Goda, who held the manor T.R.E., had been responsible for attaching them to Melcombe. In Badbury hundred the king had no geld from 8 hides and 3½ virgates de terra geldanti which had belonged to Aubrey. This land must be part of the manor of Gussage St. Michael in Dorset, which Aubrey de Couci once held and which was in the king’s hand in 1086, but in Domesday it is entered not in Dorset but in Wiltshire. In Gillingham hundred there were 2½ virgates of exempt demesne belonging to Fulcred, which also
appear in the Wiltshire section of Domesday. In Sherborne hundred the king had no geld from a hide and a virgate which Ansger the cook held de dono regis. No land answering this description is recorded in the Dorset Domesday in 1086, but Ansger the cook held 1 hide and 1 virgate in Somerset, attached to the royal manor of Martock. It is not uncommon to find persons mentioned in the Geld Rolls who do not appear in Domesday. In Hasilor hundred Robert fitz Ralph had 2 hides of exempt demesne. He is presumably to be identified with Robert fitz Ralph who held 1 hide, 2½ virgates, at Grafton (Wils.) in 1086, but he does not appear in the Dorset Domesday. In Whitchurch hundred Ulf held 1 hide and 1 virgate of William ‘the Goat’. William does not appear as a tenant-in-chief in Dorset in 1086, although in Glochresdone hundred he is named as a tenant of Roger Arundel. He had extensive estates in Somerset, where Ulf was his Saxon predecessor on two small manors, but this holding of a hide and a virgate cannot be traced. In Cullifordtree hundred a priest held 1 hide of Bishop Peter’s land, which cannot be traced in the Exchequer text, and there is ½ hide of thegnland in the king’s farm in Bere hundred which cannot be identified in Domesday.

Like Exon, Domesday, the Geld Rolls supply a considerable amount of information not recorded in the Exchequer text. In Gillingham hundred the Abbess of Préaux had 3½ hides in demesne. She is not mentioned in the Domesday texts, but it seems that Roger de Beaumont gave his manor of Stour Provost (no. 231) to the abbey of St. Leger, Préaux. In Puddletown hundred the abbey of Marmoutier had in demesne 3 hides and 3 virgates de terra comitiss de Moritonio. This land was at Piddlehinton (no. 168) which, according to the Exchequer text, the abbey held of the Count of Mortain. But the charter by which the count gave this land to the abbey shows that the land had belonged to the countess and was given to the abbey on her death. In Pimperne hundred Humphrey the chamberlain had 5 hides in demesne, of which he had given ½ hide to the church. His manor must be Stourpaine (no. 356), but the Exchequer text does not record any gift to the church. In Pimperne hundred, also, the Abbess of Shaftesbury is said to have 1 hide and ½ virgate of land. The Exchequer text does not mention this land, but the 12th-century survey of the estates of Shaftesbury Abbey shows that 1 hide of the manor of Tarrant Hinton (no. 132) lay in Pimperne hundred. In Aileveswode hundred the abbey of St. Stephen, Caen, had 1 hide which paid geld in another hundred. The Exchequer text does not record any land in Purbeck belonging to this abbey, but the confirmation charter of Henry I includes Purbeck as a member of the abbey’s manors of Frampton and Bincombe. Several persons holding land at farm are mentioned in the Geld Rolls but do not appear in the Domesday text. It is noticeable that Exon. Domesday on three occasions records people holding land at farm who are not mentioned in the Exchequer text and it seems almost as if the Exchequer scribe omitted such information as a matter of course, although he included the six men holding Ringstead (no. 463) at farm of Brictuin. All but one of the manors of Humphrey the chamberlain were at farm in the Geld Rolls. The widow holding 1 hide at farm of Humphrey in Albretesberge hundred is presumably Eddeva, who held Edmondsham (no. 354) of him in 1086, although the Exchequer text does not say she held at farm. In the same hundred an Englishman held 1 hide at farm of Humphrey, and in Badbury hundred another Englishman held 3 virgates at farm of him. The manors concerned must be Edmondsham (no. 353) and Hemsworth (no. 355) but no tenants are recorded in Domesday. In Combsditch hundred an Englishman held ½ hide at farm of Aiulf the chamberlain. This was the hidage of his manor of Blandford

St. Mary (no. 336), but no tenant is recorded in Domeday. In Uggescombe hundred a thegn held 2½ hides of Ailulf, probably at Tatton (no. 345). In Godderthorn hundred Berenger Giffard had 1½ hide and ½ virgate which his predecessor held of him at farm. Berenger’s only Dorset manor was Bredy (Farm) (no. 317), held T.R.E. by Harding, but he is not recorded as a tenant in 1086. In Cullifordtree hundred William Belet had 1 hide in demesne and a thegn cuini ipsa terra fuerat held 5 virgates of him at farm. The manor in question must be Winterborne Belet (no. 493) which belonged to the hundred at a later date and which was held by two thegns T.R.E., but Domeday does not mention the tenure of this thegn in 1086. In Canendone hundred a thegn held 2 hides and 1 virgate at farm of the king. This is the hidage of Hampreston (nos. 19 and xxv) which William Belet held of the queen according to Exon. Domeday and which Saul held T.R.E. Neither Exon. Domeday nor the Exchequer text mentions the thegn. The Geld Rolls also reveal that Robert de Oilly held at farm the manors of Countess Goda which the king held in 1086.

The Geld Rolls also supply surnames for some of the persons mentioned only by their Christian names in the Exchequer text. In Whitchurch hundred William de estra is named as a tenant of the Count of Mortain, with 1 hide of land, half of which was in the king’s farm. His manor can be identified as Cerne (no. 212), where, according to the Exchequer text, ½ hide fuit de dominica firma Cerne T.R.E. In Celeberge hundred Robert fitz Ivo held 1 virgate which never paid geld, probably Morden (no. 172), and in Cullifordtree hundred the same Robert held ½ hide of the count, probably part of Stafford (no. 155). In Dorchester hundred Ralph the clerk held 2 hides, 1 virgate, which must be Cerne (no. 157), the only manor held of the count by a man called Ralph. In Beaminster hundred William Malbank had 1 virgate of Earl Hugh, which must be at Catsley (no. 229). In Dorchester hundred William Belet had 1 hide of William of Eu, probably part of Bradford Peverell (no. 257). In Combsditch hundred William de monasterio had 3 virgates of William de Aldrie which never paid geld. William de Aldrie does not appear as a tenant-in-chief in Dorset, but he was the steward of William of Eu and appears as his tenant in Wiltshire. In the Dorset Domeday William of Eu held Blandford St. Mary (no. 261), where there was ½ hide which never paid geld. Despite the difference in hidage this is likely to have been the piece of land mentioned in the Geld Rolls, since it was held of William of Eu by another William, probably either William de Aldrie or William de monasterio. In Glochresdone hundred William ‘the Goat’ had 3½ hides of Roger Arundel. The only land held of Roger by a man called William was three hides at Wraxall (nos. 328 and c) and this William can presumably be identified as William ‘the Goat’. In Hunesberge hundred Alvred of Epaignes had 2½ hides of the abbey of Glastonbury, which must be the land held by Alvred at Okeford Fitzpaine (no. 64), although he is said in the Exchequer text to hold 2 not 2½ hides. This, however, is the only land of the abbey held by a man of this name. In Badbury hundred Hugh Maminot held 4 hides and 1 virgate of the Bishop of Lisieux (Gilbert Maminot). He is not recorded as the bishop’s tenant in the Exchequer text, but it is not unlikely that he did hold of him since several of the bishop’s manors went to endow Maminot’s daughter.

The Geld Rolls are particularly helpful in the identification of the king’s thegns since they supply distinguishing names such as ‘the huntsman’ or ‘the reeve’. Edwin the huntsman (venator) had 2 hides and ½ virgate in demesne in Uggescombe hundred, 3 hides and ½ virgate in Combsditch hundred, 2 hides and 3 virgates in Langbeerge hundred, and 2 hides and one virgate in Pimperne hundred. His manors in these hundreds can be identified as Shilvinghampton (no. 457), the two manors of Bleneford(e)
manor in Canendone is probably Thorn Hill (no. 442), and the one in Celberge is probably Morden (no. 437), where his brother's wife, who may be the Ulveva (Wulfgifu) of the Geld Rolls, also held land. The Ulveva who held these two manors can therefore be identified with Ulveva the huntsman who held one hide of the king in an unspecified locality (no. 454). Alvric the huntsman held two hides in Bere hundred, 3 hides and 3 virgates in Aileveswode hundred, and 2 virgates in Hasilor hundred. His manors are probably Wintreburne (nos. 430 and 484), Coombe (no. 481), and Blackmanston (nos. 123 and 456). Godric the huntsman had 1 virgate in Gillingham hundred which must be the virgate in Gillingham (no. 428) held by Godric in 1086. Godric the priest held 4 hides less 10 acres in Bere hundred, probably the manor of Briantspuddle (no. 472). A man called Godric also held Stourton Caundle (no. 478), but it is not known whether he was Godric the priest or Godric the huntsman. Bricuin the reeve (prepositus) had 3 hides in Yetminster hundred, 1 hide, 3½ virgates, in Uggescombe hundred, 2½ hides in Glochresdone hundred, 3 hides, 1 virgate, in Celberge hundred, and 2 hides, 3½ virgates, in Cullifordtree hundred. These manors can be identified as Melbury Sampford (no. 441), Little Waddon (no. 460), Chilcombe (no. 459), Moreton (no. 461) and Galton (no. 462), and Waia, Wintreburne, and Lewell (nos. 433-5). If these identifications are correct, then the same Bricuin held all these manors, a fact which is not clear from the Exchequer text. Edric the reeve held 1 hide in demesne in Hasilor hundred, where both Holme (no. 467) and Tyneham (no. 473) seem to lie. Alward the reeve had 1 hide in demesne in Winfrith hundred where a beadle had 1 virgate. Alward's manor seems to be Wool (no. 486), one virgate of which (no. 487) was held by Almar, who may be the beadle of the Geld Rolls. Alward Colin(c) had 1 hide in Combsditch hundred, which was probably part of Thorncombe (no. 439); he had held the manor of Langton Herring (nos. 23 and xxix) T.R.E. In Glochresdone hundred two king's almsmen (elemosinarii regis) had 1 hide in demesne. It seems likely that the manor of Uploes (no. 475), assessed at 1½ hide and held by Alvic and Bricric, may have lain in this hundred. They are classed as thegns in the Exchequer text, not as almsmen, but Dodo, who is also classed as a thegn, held 1½ hide (no. 444) in alms of the queen. An unnamed thegn who held 1½ virgate in Glochresdone hundred may be the same Dodo, who held 1 virgate at Woolcombe (no. 474) in Glochresdone hundred. In Combsditch hundred John the usher (hostiarius) had 1 hide and 1½ virgate in demesne, which must be at Wintreburne (no. 500), held by a man called John as a king's serjeant. Hervey cubicularius, who held Wimborne St. Giles (no. 499) in Albreteberge hundred, is called Hervey camerarius in the Geld Rolls. Similarly Anschiitil fitz Ameline, a francus who held Tyneham (no. 369) in Hasilor hundred of the queen, is called Anschiitil of Carisbrook (de Carisburgo) in the Geld Rolls.
ORDER OF DORSET HUNDREDS

| I. Yetminster | XX. Handley |
| II. Whitechurch | XXI. Newton |
| III. Uffington | XXII. Langeberge |
| IV. Gloschethone | XXIII. Knowlton |
| V. Albuersberge | XXIV. Sixpenny |
| VI. Badbury | XXV. Hunesberge |
| VII. Canendone | XXVI. Pimperne |
| VIII. Puddletown | XXVII. Gillingham |
| IX. Stand | XXVIII. Brownshill |
| X. Goddard | XXIX. Hasilow |
| XI. Haltone | XXX. Winfrith |
| XII. Beaminster | XXXI. Celberge |
| XIII. Redstone | XXXII. Dorchester (St. George) |
| XIV. Tollerford | XXXIII. Modbury |
| XV. Bere | XXXIV. Sherborne |
| XVI. Combshill | XXXV. Ferendone |
| XVII. Cogdean | XXXVI. Buckland |
| XVIII. Celeberge | XXXVII. Cullifordtree |
| XIX. Ailevystone | XXXVIII. Frampton |

XXXIX. Loders

Gloschethone became Eggardon hundred; Albuersberge, with parts of Canendone, Langeberge, and Hunesberge, went to form the hundred of Cranborne; Canendone was amalgamated with Badbury hundred; Stand was amalgamated with Modbury to form Cerne, Tollerford, and Modbury hundred; Haltone was later called Whiteway hundred; Celeberge (Charborough) was later called Loosebarrow hundred; Ailevystone (Ailwood) was later called Rowbarrow hundred; Handley and Sixpenny were later amalgamated to form Sixpenny Handley hundred; Hunesberge and part of Langeberge were amalgamated with Pimperne hundred; Celeberge was amalgamated with Winfrith hundred; Ferendone, with part of Gillingham, became the hundred of Redlane. The hundreds of Buckland and Newton were sometimes treated as one.1

I. YETMINSTER HUNDRED

[f. 17]

In hundreto Etheministre sunt xi et vii hide et tantum terre habet ibi Saresberiensis episcopus quantum (possunt)2 arare vi carruce. Inde habent barones in dominio vi hidas et i virgam et vi carrucatas. Inde habet episcopus vi carrucatas et Rogerus Arondellus iii hidas et i virgatam et Bristiuinus prepositus iii hidas et de xl hidis i virga minus habet rex xii libras decem et octo denarios et i obolum minus. Et de dimidia hida quam tenet Urso de Arnulfo de Hesdine nunquam habuit rex Willelmus gildum et de dimidia hida quam tenet Dodemanus de comite de Moretonio non habuit rex gildum hoc anno. Sed xii solidi prescriptorum denarios qui debèrent esse redditi ad primum terminum non sunt redditi usque ad extremum. In Yetminster hundred there are 47 hides and the Bishop of Salisbury has there as much land as 6 ploughs can plough. Of this the barons have in demesne 6 hides and 1 virgate and 6 carucates. Of this the bishop has 6 carucates, and Roger Arundel 3 hides and 1 virgate, and Bricettin the reeve 3 hides. And from 40 hides less 1 virgate the king has £11 18s. 5½d.3 And from ¼ hide which Urse holds of Ernulph of Hesdin King William never had geld and from ½ hide which Dodeman holds of the Count of Mortain the king did not have geld this year. But 12s. of the aforesaid pence which should have been rendered at the first term were not rendered until the last (term).

The Bishop of Salisbury's demesne in this hundred can be identified as the terra vi carucarum que nunquam gildavit T.R.E. at Yetminster (no. 35), which must have been the head of this hundred. It was assessed at 15 hides. Roger Arundel had 3 hides and 1 virgate in demesne at Melbury Bubb (nos. 323 and xcv), assessed at 6 hides. Bricettin had a manor called Meleberie (no. 441), assessed at 5 hides, but the extent of

2 In this section interlinearions and marginal additions in the Latin text and interpolations in the English trans-
3 At 6½d. on the hide, the geld on 39 hides and 3 virgates is £11 18s. 6½d.
his demesne there is not known. Urse held 2 manors of Ernulf of Hesdin, 1 of which was called Melesberie (no. 246), and 1 of the manors held by Dodeman of the Count of Mortain was called Melesberie (no. 183). The manor of Urse was assessed at 4½ hides and the manor of Dodeman at 2½ hides. Eyton identified Brichtin's manor as Melbury Somford and the manors of Dodeman and Urse as Melbury Osmond. In 1316 Woolcombe, held by John Mautravers, and Byreme, with Clifton and Trill, held by Humphrey de Bello Campo and Philip Maubank, lay in the hundred of Yetminster.4 In 1086 Woolcombe (no. 262) was held by Hugh of William of Eu and Clifton Maybank, with 3 hides in Trill, was held by William (Malbank) of Hugh, Earl of Chester. Woolcombe was assessed at 5 hides, and Clifton Maybank (no. 225) at 6 hides. This gives a total of 47 hides, 6 carucates, the figure given in the Geld Roll.

II. WHITCHURCH HUNDRED

In Whitchurch hundred there are 84½ hides and 1 virgate besides the king's farm. Of this the king's hundreds have in demesne 21 hides and ¾ virgate. The Abbot of Cerne has of this 5 hides, Hunger fitz Odin 8 hides, and Edric 3½ hides and ¼ virgate, and William Belet 3 virgates in demesne. The Abbot of Abbotsbury has 1 hide in demesne, and Fulerd 7 virgates in demesne. And from 49 hides less 1½ virgates the king has £14 17s. 10d.5 And from 5½ hides of geldable land which Hunger fitz Odin has (the villeins hold these) the king did not have geld and from 3 hides which the Abbot of Cerne holds (the villeins hold these) the king did not have geld and from 1 hide which Bello the priest holds the Abbot of Cerne the king did not have geld. From 1 hide which William de extra holds of the Count of Mortain (half this hide belongs to the king's farm) the king never had geld. From 1 hide which Bretel holds of the Count of Mortain the king never had geld from 1 hide and 1 virgate which Ulf holds of William 'the Goat' the king never had geld and from 1½ hide which Hugh holds of Auilf the king did not have geld this year. And the Abbot of Abbotsbury was quit in another hundred for 3½ hides of land which he himself has in this hundred. Turstin fitz Rolf did likewise for 7 virgates which he himself has in this hundred. And of the pence which were rendered in this hundred 12s. were not rendered until the last term which should have been rendered at the first term.

The Abbot of Cerne had 5 hides in demesne at Symondsbury (nos. 92 and lv), assessed at 19 hides. Hunger fitz Odin had only 1 manor, Broadwindsor (no. 505), assessed at 20 hides, Edric held several small manors as tainos, and one of them, Plisdon (no. 470), lay in Whitchurch hundred in 1303.6 It was assessed at 3 hides, and even if he held it all in demesne it is not large enough to account for all his exempt demesne in this hundred. Another of his manors, Stodlege (no. 471), assessed at 1 virgate, was identified by Fägersten as Studley, in Whitchurch Canonicorum, the site of which is now lost. Fägersten also suggested that Stilegeo (no. 409), assessed at 2 hides and also held by Edric, was a corrupt form referring to the same place.7 The manor of William Belet is probably Lyme Regis (no. 504), which lay in Whitchurch hundred in 1212.8 Lyme Regis was a divided vill, the other portions being held by Ulviet of Glastonbury Abbey (no. 68), and by the Bishop of Salisbury (no. 36). William Belet's portion was assessed at 1 hide, Ulviet's portion at 3 hides, and the Bishop of Salisbury's portion was not assessed in hides and had never paid geld. The Abbot of Abbotsbury had 1 hide in demesne at Abbots's Wootton (nos. 114 and li). It was assessed at 2½ hides. His manor of Atrim (nos. 116 and liii), assessed at 2 hides, was held of the abbey by Bello the priest and a widow, and it was probably this manor, with the geldable portion of Abbots's Wootton, which paid geld in another hundred. The account of Uggescoombe hundred shows that it was there that these 3½ hides had paid geld. The land of Turstin fitz Rolf paid geld in Goddertorn hundred and consisted of his 2 manors of Stoke Wallis (no. 254) and Thurshasthay (no. 255), assessed at 1 hide and 3 virgates, the figure

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4 Feud. Aids, ii. 41.
5 At 6½ on the hide, the geld from 47 hides and 2½ virgates is £14 17s. 10½d.
6 Feud. Aids, ii. 38.
7 A. Fägersten, The Place-Names of Dorset, 298.
8 Bk. of Fees, 94.
9 Later evidence shows Ulviet's manor to be Colway in Lyme Regis: see p. 96.
given in the Geld Roll. Fulcred held only 2 manors, *Waia* (no. 364), which probably belongs to Cullifordtree hundred, and Moorbath (no. 365), assessed at 2 hides, which is presumably in Whitchurch hundred. Bollo the priest is not recorded in the Domesday survey as a tenant of the Abbot of Cerne in Dorset. It is possible that he held part of Symondsbury. Hugh is not recorded as a tenant of Aiulf, but Aiulf’s manor in this hundred is likely to have been Wootton Fitzpain (no. 347), assessed at 12 hides, with 4 carucates in demesne. Bretel held 2 manors in Wootton Fitzpain of the Count of Mortain (nos. 211, 217), assessed at 2 hides and 3 hides respectively. William, who is probably identical with William de extra, held Cernei (no. 212), identified by Eyton as Catherston Leweston, where there was 1 ¼ hide *quia fuit de dominica firma CERNE T.R.E.* The king had no land at Cerne in 1086, but there seems to be no other manor of the Count of Mortain where there was 1 ¼ hide of *firma regis.* The manor was assessed at 3½ hides. William ‘the Goat’ is not recorded as a tenant-in-chief in Dorset in 1086, although he appears elsewhere in the Geld Rolls as a tenant of Roger Arundel. According to Exon, Domesday *Alseministre,* in Devon, was held of William ‘the Goat’ by Ulf; the Exchequer text gives the man’s name as Edfulf, and the manor was assessed at 1 virgate.11 This piece of land can scarcely be identical with the 1 ¼ hide mentioned in the Geld Roll for Whitechurch, and the matter must remain unsolved.

This hundred cannot be properly reconstructed. The manors enumerated above as likely to belong here amount to 7½ hides. Later evidence suggests that some other manors lay in Whitchurch hundred at this date. In 1212 the hundred included Charmouth12 which in 1086 was held by Robert of the Count of Mortain (no. 215) and was assessed at 3 hides. In 1316 Stockland, belonging to Milton Abbey, Brigstoke, and Stanton belonged to the hundred.13 In 1086 Hervey fitz Anger held Stockeland (Devon) (nos. 166 and 16xv) of the abbey and it was assessed at 10 hides. Brigstoke is probably Burstock (no. 270) which William (Malbank) held of Earl Hugh in 1086, when it was assessed at 3 hides. *Stantone* (no. 210)14 was held in 1086 by Alvedr *pincerna* of the Count of Mortain. It was assessed at 1¼ hide with land for 6 ploughs. This brings the hundred of the hide up to 91 hides, instead of 84 hides, 3 virgates.

### III. UGGESECOMBE HUNDRED

In Oglescumb hundred sunt c hide et iii. De his habent barones regis in domino xi hides et (ii partes i virge). De isto dominicatu habet abbas Abodeserie iii hides et abbas Cernellensis iii hides et Hugo de Nemore Herberti v hides et abbatissa de Monasterio Villari habet v hides et dimidiam et Brituinus prepositus in hidam et iii virgas et dimidiam et uxor Hugoii ii hides et i virgam et ii partes unius virge et rex i hidam et dimidiam de terra regine Mathildis et Edwinnus venator ii hides et dimidiam virgat et comes de Moritonio v virgas et rex iii hides—[blank] de terra Heroldii et Bollo presbyter dimidiadim hidam de qua vadavet regem adguaran. Et de ex et iii hides habet rex et i libras et vi solidos et vi denarios S (sic). Abbass Abodeseriei adsequit in hoc hundredo iii hides terre que sunt in alto hundredo. Et de ii hides et dimidiam quas habet i tagnas de Aiulfii non habet rex geldum ex et de i hidam et dimidiam (de terra Heroldii) dedit Fulcredus geldum in alto hundredo et qua congregatores huius pecunie receperunt xxiii solidos derariore quos recipere non deberent et quia iii solidi et vii denarii inventi sunt indicis corum super numerum dederunt vadamonium in misericordia regis.

The Abbot of Abbotsbury’s 13 hides in this hundred must be the combined demesnes of Abbotsbury (nos. 109 and Iviiii) and Portesham (nos. 112 and lix), assessed at 22 hides and 13 hides respectively. The manor of Cerne Abbey in this hundred is probably Littlebredy (nos. 85 and xlixii), lay in this hundred in 1285,15 although Exon, Domesday and the Exchequer text give the demesne as 5 hides, not 4 hides. It was assessed at 11 hides. Hugo de Boscherbert had only 2 manors, and since *Cerne* (no. 366) is too small to account for his exempt demesne the unnamed manor held by 2 brothers T.R.E. (no. 361) must belong here. It was assessed at 10 hides. The Abbess of Montevilliers had only 1 manor, Friar Waddon (no. 143), assessed at 6 hides, which was the gift of Hugh fitz Grip. Brituin the reeve’s manor is probably Little Waddon (no. 460), given him by Hugh fitz Grip in exchange for a manor worth twice as much. Langton Herring (nos. 23 and xxii), belonging to Queen Maud, was assessed at 1½ hide and probably

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19 R. W. Eyton (Key to Domesday: Dorset, 142) identifies this manor as Marshwood, but Fagersten (op. cit. 298) identifies it as Wootton Fitzpain.

20 *Domesday Com.*, i. 111, iv. 378.

21 *Bk. of Fees,* 94.

22 *Feud. Aids,* ii. 45.

23 The site is marked by St. Gabriel’s House in Stanton.
represents her demesne here. Part of Langton Herring (nos. 406 and cxxxix) was held by the wife of Hugh Fitz Gip. It was assessed at 1½ hide with 3 virgates in demesne. The rest of her demesne in this hundred probably lay at Tatton (nos. 398 and cxxxi), assessed at 2 hides. The other portion of Tatton was held by Auli. The chamberlain (no. 345). It was assessed at 3 hides and was held by the tenant of Cerne Abbey T.R.E. This tenement may be the one who holds of Auli in the Gold Roll. The manor of Edwin the huntsman is probably Shilvinghampton (no. 457), which lay in this hundred in 1285. It was a divided vill in 1086, the other portions being held by the Count of Mortain (no. 216), which would account for his demesne in this hundred, and by the abbey of Abbotsbury (nos. 113 and li). Edwin’s manor was assessed at 2 hides, the count’s at 1 hide and 1 virgate (the amount of his exempt demesne), and Abbotsbury Abbey’s manor, held of the abbey by Bolo the priest, at 1 hide and 1 virgate. Bolo’s demesne in this manor is probably the land attached to the church of Fleet which he held (nos. 145b and xix). Fleet itself (nos. 11 and viii), which had belonged to Earl Harold, belonged to this hundred in 1212 and probably represents Earl Harold’s land in this hundred, although Exon. Domesday and the Exchequer text give the demesne as 3½ not 3 hides. Exon. Domesday shows that Fulcred held the manor of Harold.

This brings the hideage to 82½ hides. In addition Elworth (no. 268) can be added to the hundred. In 1086 it was held by Ansfrid of William of Eu. In 1212 it lay in Uggescombe hundred, and belonged to the honor of Strigoil (later Cheststow). In 1255 Puncnowle, Benton, and Bexington lay in this hundred. In 1086 Puncnowle (nos. 397 and cxxxi), assessed at 5 hides, was held by William de monasterio of the wife of Hugh Fitz Gip. Corton (no. 238) was held by Vitalis of Roger de Courtcoulde and Bexington (nos. 326 and xcvi) was held by Roger Arundel, although it is difficult to see why his demesne of 4 hides and ½ virgate was omitted from the Gold Roll. This brings the total hidage of the hundred to 104 hides, the Gold Roll total.

IV. EGGERDON HUNDRED

[ft. 18]
In Glocresdondun hundetno sunt lx et vi hide et dimidia. De his habent barones in dominio xx hidas et dimidiam et dimidiam virgum. De isto dominicatu habet abbas Cernlicensis xi hidas et Rogerus Arondelius iiiii hides et i virgum (et) Bricetinus prepositus ii hides et dimidiam et Hugo Gausbertus iii virgus. Comes de Moritonio hidam et dimidiam et ii elemosinerii regis dimidiam hidam et i tagnus dimidiam virgum. Et de iii hidis et dimidia non habuit rex geldum. Has tenet Willelms Capur de Rogero Arondello. De relicia terra habet rex totum geldum suum (scilicet xiiii libras et x solidos et xii denarios) et quia iiiii congregatores huius pecunie receperunt xii solidos pro terra alterius hundredet et quia indicis eorum inventi sunt vi solidi super numerum hidarum dedequant vadimonium in misericordia regis.

In 1285 the Abbot of Cerne had 4 manors in this hundred, Winterbourne Abbas, Long Bredy, Nettlescombe with Mapperton, and Milton. In 1086 Winterbourne Abbas (nos. 86 and xli) was assessed at 10 hides, with 5 hides in demesne; Long Bredy (nos. 87 and li) was assessed at 6 hides, with 3 hides in demesne; Nettlescombe (nos. 88 and li) was assessed at 5 hides with 1½ hide and ½ virgate in demesne, and West Milton (nos. 89 and lii) was assessed at 4 hides with 2 hides in demesne. This brings the demesne of Cerne Abbey in this hundred to 11 hides, 2 virgates. In 1285, also, Roger Arundel’s heirs held some manors in this hundred, including Powerstock (nos. 327 and xcii) and Wraxall (nos. 328 and c). Both manors were subfeudated in 1086. Part of Wraxall was held of Roger by a man called William, who may be identical with William the Goat, although he held only 3 not 3½ hides. Powerstock was assessed at 6 hides and Wraxall at 10 hides. The manor of Chilcombe (no. 459), which lay in this hundred in 1285, was held by Britcuin the receive in 1086 and probably represents his exempt demesne here; it was assessed at 3 hides. Hugh Gosbert held the manor of Woolcombe (Farm) (no. 498), assessed at 3 virgates, the amount of his exempt demesne in the hundred. It was held T.R.E. by Dodo the monk. In 1086 1 virgate in the same vill (no. 474) was held by Dodo, a king’s thane, who is probably the unnamed thane with ½ virgate. The Count of Mortain held 2 manors assessed at 1½ hide, Brockhampton Green (no. 195) and Uploders (no. 206). Half a hide in Uploders (no. 475) was held in 1086 by Alvern and Britcric, 2 king’s thanes. It is possible that they are the almsmen mentioned in the Gold Roll. Dodo held ½ hide in an unidentified locality of the king in 1086 (no. 444) and held of the queen in alms. If Uploders is the almsmen’s manor, then the count’s manor is presumably Uploders also.

17 Ibid.
18 Bk. of Fees, 93.
19 Ibid.
20 Feud. Aids, ii. 5-7.
21 The MS. has 4 (iiii) hides, the printed version, 3 (iiii) hides.
22 This is the geld on 45 hides and ½ virgate. Since the collectors received 12s. (2 hides) for land in another hundred and 6s. (1 hide) super numerum hidarum, 42 hides and ½ virgate actually paid geld.
23 Feud. Aids, ii. 3.
24 Ibid. 1-3.
25 Ibid. 3.
26 See p. 131n.
This brings the hideage of the hundred to 50 hides. Later evidence suggests that Hooke (no. 207), Askerswell (nos. 119 and lxv), and Kingcombe (nos. 247, 485) lay in this hundred in 1086. They certainly lay here in 1285. In 1086 Hooke, assessed at 2 hides, was held by William of the Count of Mortain; Askerswell, assessed at 3 hides, belonged to Tavistock Abbey, and Kingcombe was a divided vill, 3½ virgates being held by Ernulf of Hesdin and 1 hide and ½ virgate by 10 thegns. There remain 10½ hides to complete the hundred.

Eytone supplied the deficiency in his table by postulating that the manor of Stapleford, which lay in the hundred in 1285, when it was held by the heirs of Roger Arundel, was omitted from the Domesday survey and is to be identified as the manor held of Roger by William 'the Goat'. He calculated its size as 6 hides, 1 virgate, and 3 acres, the amount necessary in his table to produce a total of 66½ hides. This is certainly a convenient way out of the difficulty.

V. ALBRETESBERGE HUNDRED

In Albretesberge hundred sunt xlv(iii) hide. De his habent barones in dominio xiii hides et virgam unam. De isto dominicatu habet rex v hides et dimidiam de terra regine Mathildis et abbas Crerneburnensis ii hides et iii virgates et Hervaeus camerarius hidam et dimidiam et comes de Mortonio hidam et dimidiam et Ulvietus venator in hidam et Chelimsinus in hidam. Et pro reliqua terra habet rex vii libras et xiii solidos. Et de i hida quam tenet i angulus ad firmam de Hurnfrido camerario non habet rex geldum et de i hida quam tenet quidam vidua de Hurnfrido camerario ad firmam non habuit rex geldum quia Aiulfus dicit regina perdonasse pro anima Ricardi filii sui et de i hida et iii virgis quas tenuit.

Ulwardus albus de ecclesia Glastonieni non habuit rex geldum et pro iii hiding et dimidiam de terra regine Mathildis non habuit rex geldum.

The manor of Queen Maud in this hundred is probably Cranborne (nos. 16 and xxii), assessed at 10 hides, since Albretesberge was later absorbed into Cranborne hundred. Both Exon. Domesday and the Exchequer text give the demesne as 3½ hides, and state that 3 thegns held 3 hides. The Abbot of Cranborne had 2½ hides in demesne at Boveridge (no. 71), assessed at 5 hides. Hervey the chamberlain's only manor in Dorset was Wimborne St. Giles (no. 499), assessed at 2½ hides. The Count of Mortain had a manor, assessed at 1½ hide, called Brochentuna (no. 195), which Eytone identified with Brockhampton Green, now in Buckinghamshire.

Fägersten, however, identified it with Brockington Farm, in Knowlton hundred. Ulviet the huntsman's manor is probably Wimborne St. Giles (no. 449), assessed at 1 hide, the amount of his exempt demesne. Schelin held Edmondsham (nos. 18 and xxiv) of the queen. There was 1 hide in demesne. Part of Edmondsham (no. 353) was held by Humphrey the chamberlain. Dodo held it T.R.E. and is presumably identical with the Dodo who held Schelin's manor also. He may be the thgn mentioned in the Geld Roll as holding of Humphrey at farm. The other portion of Edmondsham (no. 354) was held by Humphrey by Eddeva, who is probably to be identified as the widow holding of Humphrey in the Geld Rolls. Schelin's manor was assessed at 2 hides; Humphrey's manors were each assessed at 1½ hide. The manor which Wulfweard White held of Glastonbury Abbey was Penridge (no. 67) which King William held in 1086. It was assessed at 6 hides. Woodyates (no. 66), another manor of the abbey, was assessed at 4 hides, probably lay in this hundred in 1086. In the 15th century it was part of Upwimborne hundred, which was formed from part of Albretesberge hundred. Eytone added to this hundred the manors of Leftisford and Langford (nos. 73, 74) belonging to Cranborne Abbey. Fägersten identified Leftisford as a place, now lost, in Cranborne, but Langford as Langford Farm in Stratton, in the hundred of St. George. Of the many manors called Winborne, those belonging to Cranborne Abbey (no. 72) and held by William of the wife of Hugh (nos. 388 and cxx) were placed here by Eytone. Leftisford and Langford were assessed at ½ hide each, and the manors of Winborne were assessed at 5 hides (no. 72) and 1 hide (nos. 388 and cxx). Five hides remain. Eytone placed the land in 3 places held by Hugh de Lure (no. 362) in this hundred, but gave no authority for so doing. It was assessed at 5 hides.

VI. BADBURY HUNDRED

In Bedeberie hundred sunt xxx et ii hide et i virga. Inde habent barones regis in dominio vi hides et dimidiam (et i virgam). De his habet Aiulfus ii hides.

39 Ead. Aids, ii. 2-3.
40 Ibid. 2.
41 Eyt. Key to Domesday: Dorset, 127-8.
42 The geld on 25 hides and 2 virgates.
43 The printed text has tenant (tie).
et iii virgas et Eschelinus i hidam et iii virgas et
[f. 188]
Episcopus Londoniensis i hidam et dimidiam et rex
dimidiam hidam et Godwinus venator i virgam. De
vii hidis et iii virgis et dimidia de terra geldanti
quas tenuit Albricus non habuit rex gelum et de iii
hidis et i virga quas tenet Hugo Maminot de episcopo
Luxoniensis non habuit rex gelum et de tribus virgis
quas i angus tenet ad firmam de Hunfroido camerario
non habuit rex gelum et de ii paribus unius hide
quas tenet Eschelinus nuncuam habuit rex gelum
et de tercia parte unius hide quam tenet Picoccus de
comite de Mortionio non habuit rex gelum.
De prescripto hundreto habuit rex sexii solidos (pro
x hidis et dimidia et dimidia virga) intra ii terminos.

The manor of Aiulf in this hundred is probably
Selvastune (no. 339), since it is the only manor large
enough to cover his demesne which cannot be assigned to any other hundred. It was assessed at 4 hides and
1½ virgate. The manor of Schelin must be Witchampton (nos. 20 and xxvi), assessed at 4 hides, 2½ virgates,
which he held of the queen. The demesne in the Exchequer text and Exon. Domesday is 2 hides, 1½ virgate,
not 1 hide, 3 virgates, but Exon. Domesday states that Schelin nuncuam reddedbat gelum de duabus partibus
unii hide, the 2½ virgates which never paid geld in the Geld Roll. Another part of Witchampton (no. 188)
was held by Hubert of the Count of Mortain. It was assessed at 2 hides, 1½ virgate, and there was ½ hide (1½
virgate) de qua nuncuam dedit gelum. This identifies Witchampton as the manor held of the Count of
Mortain, though in the Geld Roll Piccot, and not Hubert, was his tenant. The Bishop of London's only manor
was Odelham (no. 62), assessed at ½ hide. This is not large enough to account for his exempt demesne in this
hundred. The only other land which he held in Dorset in 1086 was 1 hide, 2½ virgates, at Hinton Martell (no.
31). Hinton lay in Canendone hundred, which was later amalgamated with Badbury, so it is possible that
the bishop's land, which belonged to the church of Wimborne Minster, was in Badbury hundred. The king held
½ hide in Wimborne (nos. 21 and xxvii) which never paid geld, though it was not part of the farm of Wim-
borne. There was 1 virgate in demesne according to Exon. Domesday and the Exchequer text. Godwin the
huntsman's demesne is probably the unnamed ½ virgate and 4 acres (no. 451). The land of Aubrey must be
the manor of Gussage in Dorset, which had once belonged to Aubrey de Couci, sometime Earl of North-
umbria. In 1086 it was held by the king, and was entered in the Wiltshire survey with Earl Aubrey's manors
in that county. It was assessed at 10 hides. This is Gussage St. Michael, Gussage All Saints (no. 102) being
held by the Count of Mortain. Hugh Maminot is not recorded in Domesday as a tenant of the Bishop of
Lisieux in Dorset, but the bishop's manors of Tarrant Crawford and Preston (nos. 58, 59), assessed at 5
hides and 1 hide respectively, may belong to this hundred, since his 2 other manors of Tarrant Keynes and
Coombe Keynes (nos. 60, 61), which were the dower of Hugh Maminot's daughter, lay in Langbeerge
and Windfrith hundreds respectively. No Englishman is recorded as the tenant of Humphrey the chamber-
 lain either, but his manor of Hemsorth (no. 355) was held T.R.E. by 1 free thegn. This man may still have been
holding of Humphrey at farm in 1084. Part of Hemsorth (no. 187) was held by Hubert of the Count of
Mortain. It was assessed at 1 hide and Humphrey's manor at 1 hide also. This brings the total hide to 32
hides and 1 virgate, the Geld Roll figure.

VII. CANENDONE HUNDRED

In Canendone hundred sunt xviii hides et iii virge.
Inde labent barones regis in dominio xxii hides et ii
partes (unius virge). De isto dominicatu habet abbas
Hortonsenis iii hides et abbatissa Wiltonensis ii
hides et iii virgas et rex vi hides et i virgam de terra
Gode. Issildis dimidiam hidam. Filius Eureboldi in
virgam et Ulvrictus venator i virgam et Dodo
hidam et dimidiam (virgam) et Goduinus venator ii
partes unius hide iii agris minus et Aiulfus iii hides
dimidiam virga minus et Radulfus de Crenbore
ii virgas ii agris minus et comes de Mortionio i
hides et de ii hides et i virga quas tenet i tagnus ad
firmae de rege non habuit rex gelum et de vi hides
de terra Gode quam tenet Rotherbus de Oilleio ad
firmae de rege habuit rex gelum post Pascha. De
prescripto hundreto habuit rex vi libras et xx solidos
et in denarium. Exceptis vi hides de quibus habuit xxx
solidos post Pascha.

26 The geld from 10½ hides and ¾ virgate is 63s. 6d., not
64.
27 The total of exempt demesne in this hundred is given
as 22 hides and ¾ virgate; in fact it amounts to 30 hides,
virgates, and Schelin 1 hide and 3 virgates, and the
Bishop of London 1½ hide, and the king ½ hide, and
Godwin the huntsman 1 virgate. From 8 hides and
3½ virgates of geldable land which Aubrey held the
king did not have geld and from 4 hides and 1
virgate which Hugh Maminot holds of the Bishop of
Lisieux the king did not have geld and from 3
virgates which 1 Englishman holds at farm of
Humphrey the chamberlain the king did not have
geld and from ½ hide which Schelin holds the king
never had geld and from ½ hide which Piccot holds of
the Count of Mortain the king never had geld. From
the aforesaid hundred the king had 64s. for 10½
hides and ¾ virgate, at 2 terms.

DO. III

DORSET GELD ROLLS

129

1½ virgate (½ hide). The amount of geld received,
£6 10s. 1d., is the geld on 21½ hides; if the hundred
consisted of 48 hides and 3 virgates, there should be 21
hides and ¾ virgate which paid geld.

1
The abbey of Horton had only 1 manor in Dorset, Horton itself (no. 117), assessed at 7 hides. According to the Exchequer Domesday there were 2 not 4 hides in demesne. The Abbess of Wilton had 2 hides and 3 virgates in demesne at Didlington (no. 139), assessed at 6 hides, and the king had 6 hides and 1 virgate in demesne at Countess Goda’s manor of Hinton Martell (no. 31), assessed at 14 hides and 1 virgate. Ischils held only 1 manor, Petersham (no. 424), assessed at 1 hide; another manor in the same vill (no. 375) was held by Odo fitl Eurtm. It was assessed at 13 virgates. Ulrice the heir at Boxton Hill (no. 442) which lay in this hundred in 1212,\(^{37}\) held 1½ virgates, and 1¼ hides. Dodo held Wilksworth (no. 445), assessed at 1 hide, and 1 ½ hide in an unspecified locality (no. 444), which he held in alms of the queen. It may have been part of Wilksworth. Another part of Wilksworth (no. 447) was held by Allrun, and Alward held 1 virgate (no. 446) which may lie in the same vill since it is entered between Dodo’s manor of Wilksworth and that of Allrun. Allrun’s manor was assessed at 1 hide. Godwin held 3 manors, of which Walford (no. 448) seems most likely to belong here. Coscombe (no. 458) must have lain in Beaminster hundred, and the third manor (no. 451), which was unnamed, is too small to account for his exempt demesne. Aiulf’s manor is probably Hampriste (no. 338), assessed at 6 hides. Part of this manor (nos. 10 and xxv) belonged to the king in succession to Queen Maud. It was assessed at 2 hides, 1 virgate, which is the amount of land held by the king at farm by a thegn, which had not paid geld. According to Exon. Domesday William Belet had held it of the queen. The queen gave 33 virgates in the same vill (no. 443) to Schelin, but in 1086 Torchill held it of the king. One hide in the same vill (nos. 389 and exxi) was held by William Chernet of the wife of Hugh fitz Grip. Ralph of Cranborne held the manor of West Parley (no. 371), assessed at 2 hides, and the Count of Mortain’s manor seems to be Mannington, in Holt (no. 186), not far from Petersham. This brings the total hidage to 47 hides and 3 ½ virgates. Eton placed the manor of Duds bury (no. 366) in West Parley in this hundred, which seems reasonable on geographical grounds, although, as usual, he gives no authority. It was assessed at 1 hide. In 1285 Leigh lay in the hundred of Badbury, which included Canendon.\(^{39}\) It was held by Robert fitz Gerold in 1086 (no. 240) and was assessed at 1 hide.

\[\text{\textbf{VIII. PUDDLE TOWN HUNDRED}}\]

\[\text{\textbf{[f. 19]}}\]

In Piddleton hundred sunt xc et i hide. Ex his habent rex et barones sui in dominio xlvii hidas dimidiam virga minus. De isto dominicatu habet rex v hidas et dimidia virga i virgam (de terra Heroldi) et abbas de Maiore Monasterio v hidas et iii virgates de terra comitisse de Mortionio et Serlo de Burceio vi hidas et i virgam et abbas Middeltonensis ii hidas et abbas Abodesberiensis viii hidas et Matheus de Mauritania iiiii hidas dimidiam virgam minus et comes Alanus v hidas. Et pro xl et iii hidis et dimidia et tercia parte unius virgat habebit rex xiiii libras et x et viii denarios. Et pro x hidis quas habet comes Alanus habuit rex lx et ii solidos et vii denarios post Pascha. Et de i hida de terra Heroldi non habuit rex geldum.

In Puddletown hundred there are 91 hides. From these the king and his barons have in demesne 47 hides less 1 virgate.\(^{40}\) Of this demesne the king has 51 hides and 1 ½ virgates of Harold’s land, and the Abbot of Marmoutier 5 hides and 3 virgates of the Countess of Mortain’s land, and Serle of Burcy 6 hides and 1 virgate, and the Abbot of Milton 2 hides, and the Abbot of Abbotsbury 8 hides, and Matthew de Moretania 4 hides less ½ virgate, and Count Alan 5 hides. And for 43 ½ hides and 1 ½ virgate the king has £13 15s. 6d. And for 10 hides which Count Alan has the king had 62s. 6d. after Easter. And from 1 hide of Harold’s land the king did not have geld.

Earl Harold’s land in this hundred must include Puddle town itself (nos. 8 and ii), the head of the hundred, to which was attached the third penny of the whole shire. It was assessed at 1 hide with land for 15 ploughs. The manor of Little Puddle (nos. 14 and iii) was held by Earl Harold’s mother T.R.E. It was assessed at 5 hides with 2 ½ hides in demesne. None of his other manors can be assigned to this hundred, but according to the geld account he held at least 6 hides and 1 virgate here. The Abbot of Marmoutier had only 1 manor, Piddlehinton (no. 168), assessed at 10 hides. He held it of the Count of Mortain in 1086, and the demesne consisted of 5 hides. A charter of King William granting Piddlehinton to the abbey gives the demesne as 6 hides and states that the manor had belonged to Maud, Countess of Mortain, and on her death was given to the abbey by her husband and brother-in-law for the sake of her soul.\(^{41}\) Serle of Burcy had 6 hides and 1 virgate in demesne at Waterston (Pidele or Pidera) (nos. 334 and cxi), assessed at 10 hides. The Abbot of Milton had 2 ½ hides in demesne at Burleston (nos. 67 and lx), assessed at 3 hides, and Little Puddle (nos. 107 and lxxi), assessed at 2 hides. The abbey of Abbotsbury had 8 hides in demesne at Tolpuddle (nos. 110 and ivi). Matthew de Moretania’s manor in this hundred must be Milborne St. Andrew (no. 320), assessed at 5 hides, since his other manor, Overmoigne (no. 321), was in Celberge hundred. Count Alan had only 1 manor, Dewlish (no. 148), assessed at 15 hides with 5 hides in demesne. Little Puddle (nos. 77 and xl), assessed at 3 ½ hides, must belong to this hundred. It was held of Cerne Abbey by William de monasterio. The 2 manors of Pidele (no. 106, 17), held by Humphrey of the Count of Mortain and assessed at 1 ½ hide and 2 ½ hides respectively, must belong here. Athelhampton (no. 52), assessed at 4 hides, and Bardolfeston (no. 51), assessed at 4 hides, must also have lain in the hundred. They were held by Otbold and the wife of Hugh of the Bishop of Salisbury, and belonged to the hundred in 1285.\(^{42}\) In 1285, also, Little Chelsbourne or Chelsbourne Ford lay in the hundred. In 1086 it was held by Roger Boisell of the wife of Hugh fitz Grip (nos. 378 and cx). In 1431 Tincton lay in the hundred;\(^{43}\) in 1086 it was assessed at 2 hides

\[^{37}\text{Bk. of Fees, 88.}\]
\[^{39}\text{Feud. Aids, ii. 14.}\]
\[^{40}\text{In fact there are 36 hides, 2 ½ virgates, in demesne.}\]
\[^{42}\text{Feud. Aids, ii. 16.}\]
\[^{43}\text{Ibid. 16, 113.}\]
IX. STANE HUNDRED

In Stane hundred there are 63½ hides. Thence the king’s barons have in demesne 18 hides less 1½ virgate. Of this demesne the Abbot of Winchester has 16 hides less ½ virgate and the Abbot of Cerne 2 hides less 1 virgate. And from 43 hides and ½ virgate the king had £13 1s. 6d. And from 2½ hides which Brittuin holds of the Abbot of Cerne the king did not have geld and from 1 virgate which the villeins of the Abbot of Winchester hold the king did not have geld.

The abbey of Winchester, that is, the New Minster (Hyde Abbey), held only 1 manor in Dorset, Piddlethorn (no. 69), assessed at 30 hides with 1½ hides, 2½ virgates, in demesne. Brittuin held 4 hides of the land of the abbey of Cerne at Cerne Abbas itself (nos. 76 and xxxix), assessed at 22 hides, but according to both Exon. Domesday and the Exchequer text the abbey’s demesne was 3 hides, not 1 hide, 3 virgates. This hundred is very difficult to reconstruct. Eyton placed it at Alton Pancras (no. 33), assessed at 6 hides.⁴⁷ The manor lay in Sherborne hundred in 1285,⁴⁸ presumably because it belonged to the Bishop of Salisbury; it must have been an outlying portion of the hundred, and it was later a liberty.⁴⁷ Up Cerne (no. 34), held by Robert of the same bishop in 1086, also lay in Sherborne hundred in 1285. Eyton also identified Cernel (no. 147) as Godmanston, and placed it at this date in Modbury hundred,⁴⁹ with which Stane hundred was incorporated. Up Cerne was assessed at 2½ hides and Cernel at 3 hides. If both are included in Stane hundred they bring the total hides to 63½ hides, the total given in the Gold Roll.

X. GODDERTHORN HUNDRED

In Godderthorn there are 28½ hides. Of this the king’s barons have in demesne 3 hides and 1 virgate. Of this demesne William de Dalmar has 1 hide and ¾ virgate, and Berengerus Giffard ½ hide and ½ virgate (Berengeru’s predecessor holds this of him at farm), and the Count of Mortain ½ hide. And for 25 hides and 1 virgate and for 7 virgates of Turistin filii Rolli que rient in alio hundreto habet rex octo libras et x et vii denarios.

William de Dalmar’s manor in this hundred must be Walditch (no. 501) which lay in this hundred in 1212.⁵⁰ It was assessed at 2 hides. Berengerus Giffard’s only manor in Dorset was Bredy (Farm) (no. 317), assessed at 4 hides, where his predecessor was Harding. In 1285 Loders Lutton (later called Matravers, in Loders) de feudo de Mortoyne belonged to the hundred. The Count of Mortain’s manor is therefore presumably Lodre (no. 190), assessed at 1 hide, of which the count held half and Alved half. Another manor in Lodre (no. 186) was held of the count by Girard; it was assessed at 1 hide. Lodrom (nos. 399 and cxxvii), assessed at 1 hide, which Walter Tumitruus held of the wife of Hugh Fitz Gip, may belong here also, since in 1285 Giles Tonerre held part of Loders Lutton.⁵¹ All these manors must be part of Matravers,⁵² Sturthill (nos. 394 and cxxviii), which William de Dalmar held of the wife of Hugh Fitz Gip, belonged to the hundred in 1212,⁵³ and Graston (nos. 395 and cxxviii), also held of the wife of Hugh by a man called William, lay in the hundred in 1285.⁵⁴ It was assessed at 2½ hides. The land of Turstyn fitz Rolf in another hundred was his 2 manors of Stokke Wailis and Thustonastayn (nos. 254, 255) in Whitchurch hundred. Turstyn’s manor of Allington (no. 253), assessed at 3 hides, lay in Goddorhorthun hundred in 1285,⁵⁵ and the other manors probably paid geld here because of this. This brings the total hides of the hundred to 19½ hides. Eyton added the manor of Swyre (no. 263), assessed at 9 hides. In 1275 it lay in Ugescombe hundred which was at one time amalgamated with Godderthorn.⁵⁶

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44 Eyton, Key to Domesday: Dorset, 135-6.
46 Feud. Aids, ii. 4.
47 Fægærniem, Place Names of Dorset, 193.
48 Eyton, Key to Domesday: Dorset, 133-4.
49 The geld on 27 hides is £8 25.
50 Bk. of Fees, 93.
51 Feud. Aids, ii. 10-11.
52 See Fægærniem, op. cit. 258. Eyton reversed the identifications, calling these 3 manors Uploders and the 2 lying in Eavardon hundred Loders Lutton i.e. Matravers.
53 Bk. of Fees, 93.
54 Feud. Aids, ii. 10-11.
55 Ibid.
XI. WHITENAY HUNDRED

In Whitney hundred there are 86 hides and 1 virgate. Of these the king's barons have in demesne 39½ hides and 3 virgates. Of this demesne the king has 10 hides and 1 virgate of God's and Harold's land and the Abbess of Shaftesbury 5 hides and 3 virgates. The Abbots of Abbasbury 9 hides and 1 virgate. The Abbot of Milton 13½ hides. And for 45 hides the king has £12 15s. but Robert de Olly retained 15s. of this until after Easter which the king does not yet have. Apart from the above mentioned pence, there remain 15s. of Harold's land, which is villein land.

The manor of Countess Goda must be Bingham's Melcombe (no. 30) since Hinton Martell is accounted for. It was assessed at 10 hides with 7 hides and 3 virgates in demesne. Ibberton (nos. 10 and 11), which belonged to Earl Harold, had 23 hides in demesne and 2½ hides held by the villani, which the Gild Roll Says did not pay geld. The Abbot of Abbotsbury had 9 hides and 1 virgate in demesne at Hilton (nos. 111 and 117), assessed at 18 hides. Two manors of the Abbess of Shaftesbury lay in the hundred in 1285, Cheselbourne and Stoke Wake. In 1086 Cheselbourne (no. 138) was assessed at 16 hides with 2 hides and 3 virgates in demesne, and Stoke Wake (no. 136) was assessed at 5 hides with 3 hides and 1 virgate in demesne. Milton Abbas (nos. 94 and lxxxiv) belonged to this hundred in 1212, and Wooland (nos. 102 and lxxvi) in 1285. Milton Abbas was assessed at 24 hides with 9 hides and 3 virgates in demesne and Wooland at 5 hides with 2 hides in demesne. There remain 1 hide and 3 virgates of exempt demesne, possibly at Lyscombe (nos. 101 and lxxv), assessed at 2 hides with 2 hides in demesne. This brings the total hidage to 86 hides.

In Beminentire hundred there are 106 hides less 1 virgate. Of these the king's barons have in demesne 9 hides less 1 virgate. Of this demesne the Bishop of Salisbury has 5 hides less 1 virgate which are for the food of the monks, and Richard de Redvers 3½ hides, and Godwin ½ hide. Hunger fitz Odin was quit in another hundred for 1 hide which he has in this. From 1 hide and 3 virgates which Aulf holds of Bishop Osmond the king did not have geld and from 1½ hide which Drew holds of the Count of Mortain the king did not have geld and from 1½ virgate which William Malbank holds of Earl Hugh the king never had geld. And for 92½ hides the king had £27 15s. 2d.

In Beaminster hundred (no. 46), belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury, must lie in this hundred. It was assessed at 16 hides, 1 virgate, with a demesne of 2 carucates. The 4 hides and 3 virgates of the bishop's exempt demesne are at Corscombe (no. 44), assessed at 9 hides, 3 virgates. Godwin also held part of Corscombe (no. 488), assessed at 1 hide, which must cover his exempt demesne in this hundred. and William held another manor called Corscombe (no. 213) of the Count of Mortain, assessed at 1 hide. The only manor of Richard de Rivers in Dorset was Mosterton (no. 760), assessed at 6 hides. Hunger fitz Odin's manor in this hundred must be his holding of 1 hide (no. 506), which presumably paid geld in Whitchurch hundred, along with Broadwindsor (no. 505) to which it was attached. William of Mowon held part of Little Windsor (nos. 282 and xxii), assessed at 4 hides. Aulf is not recorded as a tenant of Salisbury in the Domesday survey. Drew held Toller Whelme (no. 214) of the Count of Mortain; it was assessed at 3 hides. Catsley (no. 229), assessed at 1 hide and 1 virgate, was held by William of Earl Hugh. There was 1 virgate de qua celatum est geldum T.R.W. In 1285 Chardstock, Netherbury, and Buckham, belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury, and Stoke Abbott, belonging to Sherborne Abbey, lay in this hundred. In 1086 Chardstock (no. 49) was assessed at 12 hides and Netherbury (no. 47) at 20 hides with 2 carucates in demesne. Chardstock was subinfeudated, being held by Walter and William. Stoke Abbott (no. 45) was assessed at 6½ hides, with 2 carucates in demesne and Buckham (no. 54) was assessed at 3 hides and was held by Walter of the bishop. In 1316 Bowood (no. 53), belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury, lay in this hundred, which in 1086 was assessed at 6 hides and held by Godfrey, Osmar, and Elfric. In 1346 the hundred of Redhorne, an
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offshoot of Beaminster, contained South Perrott, then held by Joan Maubank, and North and South Mapperton. In 1086 William (Malbank) held South Perrott (no. 228) of Earl Hugh; it was assessed at 5 hides. Part of Mapperton (no. 248) was held by Ernulf of Hesdin and another part by William of Moyon (nos. 283 and xciii). William of Moyon had 3 hides in demesne, which the Geld Rolls do not mention. His portion of the vill was assessed at 5 hides and 1 virgate, and that of Ernulf at 3 hides and 3 virgates. This brings the total hides of the hundred to 105 hides and 3 virgates. Eyton suggested that the hide in Wool attached to the manor of Buckham (no. 54) may have been counted as an outlying portion of Beaminster hundred, which, if correct, would bring the total hideage to the Geld Roll figure of 105 hides and 3 virgates.

XIII. REDHONE HUNDRED

In Redehane hundred sunt vii hide. Pro iii hidis et virga et dimidia habet vex exxxvi solidos et vt denarios et de ii hidis et dimidia reddidit abbas de Tavestot geldum in alto hundrcto. Similiter abbas Abordesbericens de dimidia hida. Et pro dimidia virga quam tenet i angus de Rogeru Arundello non habuit rex geldum et pro dimidia virga quam tenet i angus de Arnulf de Hesdinc non habuit rex geldum.

The abbey of Tavistock had 2 manors in Dorset in 1086, Askerswell (nos. 119 and lxv) and North Poorton (nos. 120 and lxvi). Askerswell was assessed at 3 hides, and North Poorton at 2 hides. In 1285 Askerswell lay in the hundred of Eggardon (formerly Glouchesdon). In the Geld Roll for that hundred it is stated that the collectors received 125, pro terra alterius hundrcti, that is, the geld on 2 hides. This must be the land of the abbey of Tavistock which paid geld in another hundred, but, according to the account of Redhone, the amount of land in question was 2½ not 2 hides. North Poorton, assessed at 2 hides, must lie in Redhone, but is not large enough to account for all the abbot's land in this hundred, amounting to 2½ hides.

The Abbey of Abbotsbury's manor is probably Bourton (nos. 115 and lxx), assessed at 1½ hide and held by 2 villani. It paid geld in Uggescomb hundred, with Atrim, which the abbots had in Whitchurch hundred. Eyton identified Bourton as Burcombe in North Poorton, but Fagersten regarded it as another form of Poorton. Both Roger Arundel and Ernulf of Hesdin held manors in North Poorton in 1086. Roger's manor (nos. 120 and cix), assessed at 2 hides, was held of him by Wido, and Ernulf's manor (no. 249), assessed at 1½ hide, was apparently held by Ernulf himself. Another part of North Poorton (no. 268), assessed at 1 hide and 2½ virgates, was held by Godeschal of David the interpreter. This hundred cannot be satisfactorily reconstructed.

XIV. TOLLERFORD HUNDRED

[f. 20]

In Tollerford hundred sunt lix hide. De his habent barones regis in dominio xxii hid as et dimidia dimidia virgates. De isto dominicatu habet Willelmus de Ov viii hid as (dimidia virgates minus) et Hugo de Portu vi hid as et i virgates et Rogerus Arundellius ii hid as et dimidia xliii (hid as) et dimidia virga et iii hid as et iir pes quas Hugo de Portu habet in alto hundrcto sed adsequavit in isto habet vex xiiii libras et xvi denarios. Et pro iii hid as et dimidia quas Wadard non habuit rex geldum et pro i hida quam tenet Rannulfi de Willelmo de Moione non habuit rex geldum.

William of Eu's manor of Wynford Eagle (no. 264) lay in this hundred in 1303 and must therefore represent his demesne although, according to the Exchequer text, there were 6 hides in demesne, not 7 hides and 3½ virgates. It was assessed at 14 hides. Hugh de Port had only 1 manor in Dorset, Compton Valence (no. 357) in Frampton hundred. The exempt demesne credited to him in this hundred must be that of Compton Valence, and is the same as that credited to him in Frampton hundred. Ranulf held the manor of Chelborough (nos. 280 and xc) of William of Moyon. It was assessed at 3 hides, 1 of which non dedit geldum. Roger Arundel also held a manor called Chelborough (nos. 324 and xcvii), but Eyton, Domesday gives the demesne as 3 not 3½ hides. Wadard held Rampisham (no. 55) of the Bishop of Bayeux. It was assessed at 6 hides. In 1303 the manors of Chilfrone and Cruxtone lay in this hundred. They belonged to the fief of John de Mohun of Dunster, Maiden Newton, Toller Porcorum, and Frome Vauchurch also lay in the hundred at that date. Chilfrone and Cruxtone are identified by Eyton as Frome (nos. 278 and lxviii), assessed at 10.
In Bere hundred there are 49 hides and 1 virgate. Thence the king has £9 8s. for 31 hides and 1 virgate and the king’s barons have in demesne 17 hides less 1 virgate. Of this demesne the Count of Mortain has 1 hide and Hugh Gosbert 1 virgate and Aulf 1 hide. Alvric the huntsman 2 hides. The Abbot of Milton 1 hide. Godric the priest 4 hides less 10 acres. The Abbot of Cerne 4 hides. The son of Eurebold 2 hides. And from 1½ hide which Osmund holds of Swain the king did not have geld and from ½ hide which Walter Tonitruus holds of the wife of Hugh the king never had geld and from ¼ hide of land which was theneland T.R.E. and is now in the king’s farm the king never had geld. And from 1½ virgate which Edwin the huntsman has in this hundred he paid geld in another.

The Count of Mortain’s manor is probably Bestwall (no. 197), assessed at 5 hides. In 1316 it lay in the hundred of Hunderedesberge, an offshoot of Bere hundred. Hugh Gosbert held 1 virgate in Worget (no. 497). It was a divided vill, William of Briouze holding 1 hide and 3 virgates (no. 293), and Cerne Abbey 1 hide (nos. 84 and xlvi). Aulf’s manor must be Hethfelton (no. 349), since of his remaining manors Brige (no. 348) is too small and Chettle (no. 342) was subinfeudated. Hethfelton was assessed at 1½ hide. This is another divided vill, 2 hides being held by Robert of William of Briouze (no. 294) and 3 virgates by Cerne Abbey (nos. 83 and xlvi). Eyton identified the Abbot of Milton’s manor as Pidre (nos. 107 and lxxi), assessed at 2 hides, but if, as he says, this is part of Little Puddle, it must lie in Puddle town hundred. The abbey’s manor of Clyffe (nos. 98 and lxxi), also assessed at 2 hides, may have lain in the hundred, but according to Exon. Domnesday it was held by the villani. Alvric the huntsman held 2 manors called Wintreburne (nos. 430, 484), each assessed at 1 hide, which may represent his demesne in this hundred, since Winterborne Kingston lay here in 1285. Godric the priest’s manor must be Brainsditch (no. 472), assessed at 5 hides, since his other manors are too small. The Abbot of Cerne had 4 hides in demesne at Affpuddle (nos. 80 and xliii), assessed at 9 hides. Odo fitz Eurebold’s manor of Milborne Stileham (no. 373), assessed at 2 hides, probably belongs here, since the manor which Osmund held of Swain was also Milborne Stileham (no. 477). Its hides are omitted in the Domnesday survey. Walter Tonitruus held Turners Puddle (nos. 391 and cxxiv) of the wife of Hugh. It was assessed at 6 hides and ½ est dimidia hida et quattuor agri et i ortus que nunquam gildavit sed celatum est. The ½ hide of the land in the king’s farm is mysterious. At Hinton Martell (no. 31) there was 1 hide of thegnland which a priest held T.R.E. but modo est in dominio regin. Edwin the huntsman’s 1½ virgate is also difficult to identify. It has been suggested that it was the ½ virgate attached to Bleneforde (no. 438), assessed at 5 hides and ½ virgate. Bleneforde is part of either Blandford St. Mary or Langton Long Blandford, and must lie either in Combsditch or Lanegeberge hundred, but neither account mentions ½ virgate belonging to Edwin in another hundred. These manors amount to 32 hides, 2½ virgates. The manor of Bere (Doddings Farm) (nos. 390 and cxxiv) held by William de monasterii of the wife of Hugh must belong here. It was assessed at ½ hide and ½ virgate was attached to it. In 1316 Rushton lay in the hundred of Hunderedesberge already mentioned as an offshoot of Bere hundred. It was a divided vill in 1086. William of Briouze held 1½ hide (no. 292), Odo fitz Eurebold 3 virgates (no. 374), 2 knights held ½ hide of the wife of Hugh (nos. 407 and cxxi), Alward held 1 virgate (no. 449), and Edward 3½ virgates (no. 466). In 1431 Holton lay in the same hundred. In 1086 it was assessed at ½ hide and held by William of Briouze (no. 286). Eyton placed Bovington (no. 483) here. It was assessed at 4 hides and held by Alvric. In modern times it lay in Winfrith hundred, but in 1686 the Frame seems to have been the boundary between Bere and Winfrith hundreds, and Bovington may have been in Bere. This brings the total hideage to 48 hides, 1½ virgate.

XVI. COMBSDITCH HUNDRED

In (Con)descendic hundred sunt lxx et viti hide et pro 1 et viii (hides) habet rex et vii libras et viii solidos et barones regis habent inde in dominio iii hide et
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[f. 20b]

Alwardus Colinc i hidam. Edvinus venator iii hidas et dimidiam virgam. Et pro dimidia hidam quan tenet Britellus non habuit rex geldum et pro dimidia hida quam tenent villani Hugonis Gauberti non habuit rex geldum et pro i viirgis quas tenet Willelmus de monasterio de Willemo de Aldecreo nutquam habuit rex geldum et pro i virgis et dimidia quas tenet Dodematus de comite de Moritonio nunquam habuit rex geldum et pro i virga quam tenet Radulfus de uxore Hugonis non habuit rex geldum et pro hida et dimidia quam i anglus cuius illa terra fuerat prius tenet ad firmam de Auilfo non habuit rex geldum.

The Count of Mortain held 5½ virgates at Wintreburne (no. 184). Dodeman held 1½ hide in the same manor. The Abbot of Cernic had 2 hides in demesne at Bloxworth (nos. 79 and xliii), assessed at 5½ hides. The Abbot of Milton had 1 hide in demesne at Wintreburne (nos. 103 and lxxvii), assessed at 2 hides and 1 virgate. The wife of Hugh held Wintreburne (nos. 386 and cxxviii), assessed at 5 hides, with 3 not 3½ hides in demesne, and Ralph held Wintreburne (nos. 387 and cxxix), assessed at 1½ virgate, of her. John had only 1 manor, Wintreburne (no. 500), assessed at 2 hides, 1½ virgate. Godwin the reeve held 1 hide in Wintreburne (no. 450). Alward Colinc held Thorncombe (no. 439), assessed at 2 hides. Edwin the Huntsman held 2 manors called Bleanford(e) (nos. 438, 455), 1 assessed at 5 hides, 1½ virgate, and 1 at 5 hides. It is not possible to decide which is Blandford St. Mary which lay in Combsditch and which is Langton Long Blandford which lay in Langleberge hundred. Aiulf held part of Blandford St. Mary (no. 336), assessed at 1½ hide, which Leveva (Leologif) held T.R.E. Bretil held the manor of Littleton (no. 176) of the Count of Mortain. It was assessed at 5 hides and belonged to the hundred in 1303. Dodeman held part of Wintreburne (no. 184) of the Count of Mortain, as already stated, and also the manor of Blenford (Blandford St. Mary) (no. 185), assessed at 1½ hide. Bretil also held a manor called Blenford (no. 177), assessed at 1½ hide, of the Count of Mortain. William de Aldric is not mentioned in the Dorset Domesday, either as a tenant-in-chief or as a mesne tenant. In the Wilts survey he appears as a tenant of William of Eu. At Blenford (part of Blandford St. Mary) (no. 261), which William (presumably William de Aldric) held of William of Eu, there was 1 hide from which non habuit rex geldum. Possibly this is the manor referred to in the Geld Roll. Hugh Gosbert held a manor called Wintreburne (no. 496), assessed at 1½ hide. Two thegs had held it T.R.E. and there were 2 villani in 1086. Of the many manors called Wintreburne it is impossible to decide which lay in Combsditch and which in Culfordtree hundred. The manor of Wintreburne which Urse held of Waleran (no. 305) probably belongs to this hundred. In 1242–3 Winterborne Tomson and Winterborne Turbervileston (now Winterborne Muston in Winterborne Kingston) were both de Feudo heredis Waleran, and these same manors afterwards lay in the hundred of Combsditch. Which of the 2 represents the manor held by Waleran in 1086 must remain doubtful. Since the other manors of Wintreburne cannot satisfactorily be identified, this hundred cannot be completed.

XVII. COYDEAN HUNDRED

In Coodene hundred sunt lxxx et vi hidae et pro xxi hide habet rex ix libras et xii solidos (et iii denarios). Et pro x et vii hidae et dimidiam reddiderunt homines Rogeri de Bello Monte et v solidos post festum sancte Marie. Et barones regis habent inde in dominio xxix hidas et virgam et dimidiam. De isto dominicatu habet Edwardus xvi hidas et dimidiam et Rogerus de Bello Monte xi hidas et dimidiam et Robertus filius Geraldii vii hidas et virgam et dimidiam et pro viirga quae Edwardus habet in hoc hundreto reddidit (geldum) in alo et pro dimidia virga villanorum (Roberti) filii Geraldii (non habet rex) geldum.

In Coodene hundred there are 86 hides and for 32 hides the king has f. 912 s. 3d. and from 17½ hides the men of Roger de Beaumont rendered 105s. after Lady Day. And the king’s barons have thence in demesne 35 hides and 1½ virgate. Of this demesne Edward has 16½ hides, and Roger de Beaumont 11½ hides, and Robert fitz Gerold 7 hides and 1½ virgate. And for 1 virgate which Edward has in this hundred he paid in another, and for 1½ virgate belonging to the villeins of Robert fitz Gerold the king does not have geld.

Edward of Salisbury held 2 manors in Dorset, Canford Magna (no. 243), with 11½ hides in demesne, and Kinson (no. 244), now in Hampshire, with 5 hides and 1 virgate in demesne. Together they amount to 38 hides. Roger de Beaumont’s manor must be Sturminster Marshall (no. 252), although the Domesday

77 Ing. Non. (Rec. Com.), 54.
78 See p. 138.
79 Feud. Aids, ii. 29.
80 Dom. Bk. (Rec. Com.), i. f. 72b.
81 Fagersten, op. cit. 71–72.
82 Bk. of Fees, 753; Feud. Aids, ii. 29, 43.
survey gives the desmesne as 12½ not 1½ hides. It was assessed at 30 hides. Robert fitz Gerold had 7½ hides in desmesne at Corfe Mullen (no. 230), assessed at 10 hides. In 1303 Lychett Matravers belonged to the hundred. It was held by Hugh of William of Eu in 1086 (no. 260) and was assessed at 12 hides. This makes a total of 90 hides, as opposed to the 86 hides of the Geld Roll.

XVIII. LOOSEBARROW HUNDRED

In Celeberge hundred sunt xl et i hide et dimidia. Inde habet rex vi libras (et) vii denarios pro xx hidis illi agris minus et barones regis habent in dominio —[blank]. Rex habet de isto dominicatu iii hides at dimidiem de terra Heroldi. Hugo Gausbertus i virgam. Willelmus de Moione iii hides et dimidiem iii agris minus. Willelmus de Dalmeriis iii hides et virgam et dimidiam et (comes de Morotino i) virgates. Abbatessa Sancti Edvardi vii hides et i virgam et ii agros et Ulvirius venator i hidam et dimidiem et Ulveva iii virgates. Walterus de Clavilla dimidiam hidam. Et pro i virga quam tenet Rotbertus filius Iovonis de f. 21 comite nunquam habuit rex geldum. Pro hida et dimidia quam tenent villani de terra Heroldi non habuit rex geldum.

The hundred takes its name from Charborough (nos. 9 and iv), a manor of 5 hides, previously held by Earl Harold but held by the king in 1086. It had 3 hides in desmesne. Hugh Gosbert’s land must be his unnamed virgate (no. 495). William of Mouny’s manor is probably Spetsisbury (nos. 274 and lxxiv). It was assessed at 7 hides, 1 virgate, and 6 acres, with 3 hides, 1 virgate, and 10 acres in desmesne. The Count of Mortain also had a manor at Spetsisbury (no. 173), of which he himself held 1 virgate and 3 acres and Robert held 2 virgates and 6 acres. It was assessed at 1½ hide. William de Dalmar held a manor in an unspecified locality (no. 494), assessed at 3 hides and 2½ virgates. The Abbess of Shaftesbury had 7 hides and 1 virgate in desmesne at Mapperton (in Almer) (no. 137), the nearest amount to that recorded in the Geld Roll. Mapperton was assessed at 11 hides. Ulviric the huntsman held Morden (no. 437), assessed at 2½ hides. In the same will his brother’s wife held 1 hide and 1½ virgate. She is presumably identical with Ulveva. Walter de Clavilla held a manor called Morden (no. 415 and clvi), but according to Exon. Domesday he had 1½ virgate in desmesne, not 2 virgates. Aiulf held 3 virgates in Morden (no. 377) and William Chernet held 1 hide and 1 virgate in Morden of the wife of Hugh (nos. 358 and cvi). Robert, perhaps Robert fitz Ivo, held 1 hide in Morden (no. 172) of the Count of Mortain. In 1303 Tarrant Crawford belonged to this hundred. It was held in 1086 by Edward of Alvic (no. 436) and was assessed at 2 hides. This brings the hidage of the hundred to 40 hides, 3½ virgates, and 6 acres, just 2½ virgates short of the Geld Roll figure.

XIX. ROWBARROW HUNDRED

In Alleveswode hundred sunt lxx et iii hide. Inde habet rex xv libras et vii solidos et iii denarios pro l et i hidis et iii partibus unius virgate et barones regis habent in dominio —[blank]. De isto dominicatu habet Rogerus (Arondellus) iii hides et dimidiem et dimidiam virgates et abbatissa Sancto Edwardo iii hides quartum partem unius virgate minus et Rogerus de Belo Monte ii hides et dimidia. Abbaz Midletonensis ii hides dimidiem virgates minus. Serlo de Burcie ii hides et dimidiem (i) agrum et dimidium minus et comes Eustachius i hidam et terciarum partem i virg. Alvrici et venator iii hides et i virgates minus. Uxor Hugonis v hides. Durandus carpenterius (i) hidam. Et i hidam que est sancti Stephani Cadomensis est acquiewata in alio hundredo. Et pro i hidai et dimidia villanorum de terra Heroldi non habuit rex geldum et pro dimidia hida quam tenet Durandus carpenterius de uxor Hugonis non habuit rex geldum.

83 Both Sturminster Marshall and Corfe Mullen, along with Canford Magna, lay in the hundred in 1212: Bh. of Fees, 90.
84 Pend. Aids, ii, 28.
85 The Domesday hundred took its name from the manor of Charborough, but was later called Loosebarrow.

In Loosebarrow hundred there are 73 hides. Thence the king has £15 75. 3d. for 51 hides and 1½ virgate, and the king’s barons have in demesne —[blank]. Of this demesne the king has 3½ hides of Harold’s land. Hugh Gosbert 1 virgate. William of Moyon 3½ hides less 4 acres. William de Dalmar 3 hides and 1½ virgate, and the Count of Mortain 1 virgate. The Abbess of Shaftesbury 6 hides and 1 virgate and 2 acres, and Ulviric the huntsman 1½ hide, and Ulveva 3 virgates. Walter de Claville 1½ hide. And from 1½ virgate which Robert fitz Ivo holds of the count the king never had geld. From 1½ hide which the villeins hold of Harold’s land the king did not have geld.

86 The geld on 20 hides is £6.
87 This manor was probably part of Tarrant Crawford: see p. 22.
88 Pend. Aids, ii, 28.
89 The geld on 51 hides and 1½ virgate is £15 71. 1d.
Roger Arundel had 3½ hides and 4½ virgate in demesne at Worth Matravers (nos. 330 and ciii), assessed at 16 hides and 2½ virgates. He held another manor in the same vill (nos. 332 and civ), assessed at ½ hide. Ralph held 3 virgates in the same vill of the wife of Hugh (nos. 418 and cli). The Abbess of Shaftesbury held Kingston (no. 134), assessed at 16 hides, with 3 hides and 3 virgates in demesne. The king held 1 hide there, in which he had built Corfe Castle (castellam Warham), and William of Briouze held 1 virgate. It belonged to the hundred of Rowbarrow in the 14th century.⁹⁰ Roger de Beaumont held 2 manors at Afflington (nos. 236, 237), assessed at 2 hides and ½ hide respectively, the amount of his exempt demesne in this hundred. The manor of Milton Abbey is probably Ower (Farm) (nos. 105 and bxxix). Neither Exon. Domesday nor the Exchequer text gives the demesne of Ower, but it lay in the hundred in 1316.⁹¹ It was assessed at 3 hides T.R.E. Serle of Burcy’s manor must be Whitcliff (nos. 335 and cvii), assessed at 3 hides, with 2½ hides in demesne. Count Eustace (Count of Boulogne) does not appear in the Dorset survey, but his wife, the countess, held 3 manors, 1 of which, Swanage (nos. 515 and xxviii), was assessed at 1 hide and ½ virgate. According to Exon. Domesday the countess had no demesne in this manor which was held by a villanus, but rex Willemus nonquam habuit geldum de locu mansione. Walter Tonitrurus held 1½ hide in Swanage (nos. 417 and cl) of the wife of Hugh. Alfric the huntsman held Coome (no. 481), the only one of his manors, apart from Bovington in Bere hundred (no. 485), which is large enough to cover his exempt demesne. It was assessed at 5 hides and 1 virgate. Durand the carpenter held the manor of Molchem (no. 511), assessed at 1 hide, the amount of his exempt demesne in this hundred. The only manor which he held of the wife of Hugh was Wilkswood (nos. 423 and clii), assessed at ½ hide. She herself held part of Wilkswood (nos. 415 and cviiii), assessed at 3½ hides and 3 virgates, with 2½ hides in demesne. She also had 2 hides in demesne at Acton (nos. 416 and cxl), assessed at 2½ hides. There was 1½ hide in Purbeck hundred attached to Earl Harold's manor of Puddletown (nos. 8 and ii), which is probably the 1½ hide held by the villani of Earl Harold. Six hides and 2½ virgates in Purbeck hundred (no. 296) were held of William of Briouze by Richard and the wife of Hugh. The hide held by St. Stephen, Caen, seems also to have lived in Purbeck, although the Domesday survey does not mention it. In Henry I's confirmation charter, however, Puthic is mentioned as a member of the abbey’s manor of Bincombe in Cullifordtree hundred.⁹² These manors add up to 66 hides and 1 virgate, with in addition 1 hide in Purbeck, belonging to St. Stephen, Caen. Studland and Rollington lay in this hundred at a later date. Studland (no. 209), assessed at 3½ hides, was held by Haimo of the Count of Mortain in 1086 and lay in the hundred of Rowbarrow in 1275,⁹³ and Rollington (nos. 331 and ciii), assessed at 2 hides and 1½ virgate, was held by Robert of Roger Arundel in 1086 and lay in the hundred in 1303.⁹⁴ In 1431 Herston lay in Rowbarrow hundred.⁹⁵ In 1086 2 virgates in Herston (nos. 333 and cv) belonged to Roger Arundel, and 1 virgate in the same vill (no. 512) belonged to Godfrey the scullion. Fagersten linked the hundred name of Ailewezewode with the manor of Allwood (Ailonde) (no. 482), held of Swain by the wife of Hugh.⁹⁶ It must therefore lie in this hundred. It was assessed at 4 hides and 3 virgates. This brings the total hidage to 78½ hides and ¾ virgate. The Geld Roll gives the hidage as 73 hides, but in fact the details of the account add up to 78 hides and 1½ virgate.⁹⁷

XX. HANDLEY HUNDRED

In Hangele hundred sunt xx hide et pro xvi hide et i virga qua homines abbatisse habent in hoc hundreto et pro vi hids et dimidia quas ipsi habent in alto hundreto habet rex vi libras et xvi solidos et vi denarios et abbatissa habet inde in dominio iii hides et iii virgas.

This hundred consists only of the Abbess of Shaftesbury’s manor of Sixpenny Handle (no. 123), assessed at 20 hides with 3 hides and 3 virgates in demesne.

XXI. NEWTON HUNDRED

In Newentone hundred sunt xli et vii hide. Inde habet rex x libras et vii solidos et vi denarios pro xxxiii hides et dimidia et tercia parte unius virge. Et pro vi hids et dimidia qua tenent homines abbatisse habuit rex in alto hundreto xxi et ix solidos. Et abbatissa habet inde in dominio i hids et dimidiam et Chetellus iii hides et dimidiam et ii partes unius virge.

The hundred takes its name from the manor of Sturminster Newton (no. 63), held by the Abbot of Glastonbury. The abbot’s demesne in this manor consisted of 14 carucates. It was assessed at 22 hides. The Abbey of Shaftesbury’s manor must be Hinton St. Mary (no. 126) which lay in the hundred in 1212.⁹⁸

⁹⁰ Feud. Aids., ii. 44, 110.
⁹¹ Ibid. 44.
⁹² Dugdale, Mon. vi (2), 1071.
⁹⁴ Feud. Aids., ii. 37, 44.
⁹⁵ Ibid. 109.
⁹⁶ Fagersten, Place-Names of Dorset, 121.
⁹⁷ Eyton added Brenscome (nos. 421 and cli), the 2 manors of Torne (nos. 419 and clii, 420 and cliii), and Woolgarston (no. 297) to this hundred.
⁹⁸ H. of Fees, 87.
although the Domesday survey gives the demesne as 3 hides. Chetel’s manor must be Lower Fifhead or Fifhead St. Quintin (no. 133) which he held of the abbey. It was assessed at 5 hides with 32 hides in demesne, and Hinton St. Mary was assessed at 8 hides. These manors amount to 35 hides only, but the rest of this hundred has not been reconstructed.

XXII. Langeberge Hundred

In Langeberge hundred are 84 hides. Thence the king has £12 2s. 5d. for 40 hides and 1 virgate and 8 acres and the barons have thence in demesne 25 hides and 1 virgate. Of this demesne the Abbess of Shaftesbury has 23 hides, and Aiulf 2½ hides, and the son of Eurebold 2 hides less 4 acres. Edwin the huntsman 2 hides and 3 virgates, and the king has 8 hides and 3 virgates of Queen Maud’s land. Ralph of Cranborne 1 hide and 1 virgate. The Bishop of Lisieux 5½ hides, and the Abbot of Cranborne 4½ hides, and the Abbess of Caen 4 hides less 4 acres, and the wife of Hugh ½ hide. And from 3½ hides which William Caisniell holds of the wife of Hugh the king did not have geld and from 6 hides and 4 acres which the villeins of the Abbess of Caen held the king did not have geld and from 4 hides of the queen’s land the king did not have geld.

The Abbess of Shaftesbury had 2½ hides in demesne at Tarrant Hinton (no. 132), assessed at 10 hides. Odo fitz Eurebold’s manor must be Farnham (no. 372), assessed at 2 hides, his only remaining manor, and Aiulf’s 2 manors of Farnham (nos. 343, 352), assessed at 2 hides and ½ hide respectively, probably represent his exempt demesne in this hundred. The ½ hide manor had belonged to Shaftesbury Abbey, as had the ½ hide in Farnham held by the wife of Hugh (nos. 396 and cxxxix). Edwin the huntsman held 2 manors called Blenetford (e), 1 of which must belong here, since Langton Long Blandford lay in this hundred in 1212. The other lay in Combsditch hundred. One (no. 438) was assessed at 5 hides, 1½ virgate, and the other (no. 455) at 5 hides. The manors of Queen Maud in this hundred must be Ashmore (nos. 17 and cxxxiii), assessed at 8 hides with 4 hides in demesne, and the 3 manors of Tarente: (nos. 24 and cxxx), assessed at 3½ hides with 2 hides in demesne; (nos. 25 and cxxxi), assessed at ½ hide, held by the bordars; (nos. 26 and cxxv), assessed at 3 hides, 1 virgate, with 2 hides, 3 virgates, in demesne. This brings her exempt demesne to 8 hides, 3 virgates, as in the Geld Roll. Ralph, probably identical with Ralph of Cranborne, held the manor of Tarente (no. 370) as a francus. The Bishop of Lisieux had 5½ hides in demesne at Tarrant Keyneston (no. 60), assessed at 10 hides and 3½ virgates, and the Abbot of Cranborne had 4½ hides in demesne at Tarrant Monkton (no. 75), assessed at 10 hides. The Abbess of Holy Trinity, Caen, had only 1 manor in Dorset, Tarrant Launceston (no. 114), assessed at 10 hides with 4 hides less 4 acres in demesne. The wife of Hugh held ½ hide at Tarente (nos. 400 and cxxxiii). Ralph held Tarrant Rawston (nos. 404 and cxxxvii), assessed at 5 hides, of the wife of Hugh, and Berold held 1 hide and 3 virgates in Tarente (nos. 405 and cxxxviii) of her. Aiulf held Tarente (no. 340), assessed at 2 hides, and William held Terente (no. 267), assessed at 3½ hides, of William of Eu. This brings the total hidage to 70 hides, 3½ virgates. Eyton added Chettle (no. 342), assessed at 1 hide and held by Airard of Aiulf, Stubhampton (no. 341), assessed at 1 hide and held by Aiulf, and 2 manors in Langton Long Blandford, assessed at 1 hide and 5 hides respectively and held by Ulviet (no. 458) and by Robert Attlet of Roger Arundel (nos. 325 and cxxvii), to bring the total hidage to 97 hides, 3½ virgates.

XXIII. Knowlton Hundred

In Knowlton hundred there are 36½ hides. Thence the king has £1 4s. 1¾ for 14½ hides and the barons have in demesne 2½ hides. Of this demesne William of Eu’s mother has 7½ hides and the Count of Mortain 11½ hides, and from ½ hide that a certain woman has of the Count of Mortain the king never had geld and the Abbess of Wilton has 2½ hides in demesne.

1 The geld on 40 hides and 1 virgate is £12 11s. 6d. The 8 acres therefore paid 11d.
The Abbess of Wilton held the manor of Philipston (Winburne) (no. 140), assessed at 3½ hides, the amount of her exempt demesne. William of Eu’s mother does not appear in the Domesday survey, but William himself held 12½ hides in demesne at Long Crichel and Moor Crichel (no. 266), assessed at 12 hides. Aiulf held part of Crichel (Chirée) (no. 351), assessed at 4 hides. The Count of Mortain had only 1 manor large enough to have 11½ hides in demesne, Gussage All Saints (no. 192), which lay in this hundred in 1212. His manor of Knowlton (no. 191), held of him by Anger, must belong to this hundred also. It was assessed at 2 hides, which brings the total hidage to the Gold Roll figure of 36½ hides. A woman held Cernel (no. 153) of the count, assessed at 1½ hide, but it seems unlikely that this manor could belong to Knowlton hundred. It is more likely to have belonged to Dorchester hundred.

**XXIV. SIXPENNY HUNDRED**

In Sixpenny hundred there are 50 hides. Thence the king has £11 15s. 6d. and the abbess has thence in demesne 10 hides and 3 virgates.

This hundred was later amalgamated with Handley, also held entirely by the Abbess of Shaftesbury, to form Sixpenny Handley hundred. In the 13th century this combined hundred contained Iwerne Minster, Fontmell Magna, Melbury Abbas, and Compton Abbas as well as Handley. These 4 manors were held by the abbess in 1086 (nos. 128–31) and were assessed at 15 hides (Fontmell), 10 hides (Compton), 10 hides (Melbury), and 18 hides (Iwerne Minster), a total of 53 hides. The hide of Iwerne Minster in the original bequest of King Alfred to the abbess was 15 hides, which would make the total 50 hides. The total in demesne in the Domesday survey is 16 hides.

**XXV. HUNESBERGE HUNDRED**

In Hunesberge hundred there are 79 hides. Thence the king has £16 18s. for 56 hides and 1½ virgates. And the king’s barons have thence in demesne 26 hides. Of this demesne the Count of Mortain has 8 hides and 1 virgate and the canons of Coughton 3 hides and 3 virgates. William of Myon has 4½ hides less 4 acres. Aiulf 3½ hides. And for 2½ hides which Alved of Epaignes holds of the church of Glastonbury the king did not have geld and from 1 virgate which Robert holds of the wife of Hugh, the king never had geld.

The only manor of the Count of Mortain, apart from Gussage All Saints, large enough to have 8 hides and 1 virgate in demesne is Blaneford (no. 194), which belonged to this hundred in 1212. It was assessed at 10 hides. The canons of Coutances had only 1 manor in the whole of England, Winterborne Stickland (no. 142), assessed at 8 hides, with 3 hides, 3 virgates, in demesne. William of Myon’s manor is probably Poleham (nos. 276 and lxxvii), assessed at 10 hides, with 4 hides, 1 virgate, and 6 acres in demesne, the nearest figure to the 4½ hides less 4 acres of the Gold Roll. Alved held 2 hides at Okeford Fitzpaine (no. 64) of Glastonbury Abbey, assessed at 8 hides. No other land was held of the abbey by a man of this name, so he must be Alved of Epaignes, despite the discrepancy in hidage. Robert held the manor of Wintreburne (nos. 403 and cxxxi) of the wife of Hugh. According to Exon. Domesday de i virgate nunquam habuit Willelmos rex geldum suam. It was assessed at 1 hide and 1 virgate. He also held the manor of Wintreburne entered immediately before this one (nos. 402 and cxxv), assessed at ¾ hide. Probably both are part of Winterborne Stickland. Aiulf held part of Durweston (no. 346), assessed at ¾ hide. This manor lay in Pimperne hundred at a later date, but since Hunesberge and Pimperne hundreds were amalgamated in the early 13th century Aiulf’s manor could have lain in Hunesberge in the 11th century. This brings the hidage up to 43 hides, 1 virgate. Shillingstone (no. 367), held by Schelin and assessed at 16 hides, probably lay here also. It was originally called Shilling Okeford (Alford). Eyton added to this hundred Hammoon (nos. 277 and lxxvii), held by Torstan of William of Myon, Plumber (no. 453), held by Ralph of Swain, Fifche Neville (no. 307), held by Ingelram of Walceran, and Turnworth (no. 319), held by Alved of Epaignes. Each of these manors was assessed at 5 hides and they belonged to the hundred of Pimperne at a later date. This brings the total hidage of Hunesberge hundred to 79 hides, 1 virgate, the Gold Roll total being 79 hides. The other 2 manors in Durweston, held by Robert of the wife of Hugh (nos. 401 and cxxv) and William of the Count of Mortain (no. 193), were assessed at 2 hides and 2½ hides respectively.

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6 Bl. of Fees, 91.
7 This is the geld on 38 hides, 1 virgate.
8 See p. 42.
9 Bl. of Fees, 87.
10 Eyton (Key to Domesday: Dorset, 131–2) identified this manor as Hazelbury Bryan.
11 Fend. Aids, ii, 27.
12 Ibid. 27, 43.
In Pimperne hundred there are 34½ hides. Thence the king has £3 18s. for 13 hides and the king’s barons have in demesne 15 hides. Of this demesne the king has 6½ hides and 1 virgate of Queen Maud’s land and the Abbess of Shaftesbury 1 hide and ½ virgate which she afterwards gave to a certain serjeant of hers. Edwin the huntsman 2 hides and 1 virgate less 4 acres, and Humphrey the chamberlain 5 hides. Of these 5 hides Humphrey gave ½ hide to the church with the king’s consent. And from 2½ hides which David holds of William of Briouze the king did not have geld and from 4 hides of Queen Maud’s land which the villeins hold the king did not have geld.

The queen’s manor of Nutford (Farm) belonged to the hundred in 1302 and can therefore be assumed to be part of her land in 1086. It was, however, assessed at only 2½ hides (nos. 28 and xxviii), whereas the queen held 6 hides, 3 virgates, of exempt demesne and 4 hides of land held by eiviam in this hundred. The only other manor of the queen which cannot be assigned to another hundred is Shitterton (nos. 27 and xxvii), assessed at 5 hides, with 3½ hides in demesne, which is still not large enough to cover her land. This problem seems to be insoluble. The demesne of the Abbess of Shaftesbury also does not tally with the Domesday account of the abbess’s land. However, the later of the 2 surveys of the abbey’s land, dating from the 12th century, says that the abbess had a hide in Pimperne attached to her manor of Tarrant Hinton (no. 132) in Langeberge hundred. The Domesday survey mentions neither the land nor the fact that the abbess gave it to a serjeant, Steepleton Iwerne (nos. 281 and xci) lay in this hundred in 1303. It was then held by William Fitz Alexander of John de Mohun. In 1086 it was held by Geoffrey (Maloret) of William of Moyon and was assessed at 3 hides. The manor of Iwerne (no. 241) held by Robert of Robert Fitz Gerold and also assessed at 3 hides seems to be Ranston. It probably belonged to Pimperne as well at this date. Edwin the huntsman’s manor is probably Werne (no. 450), identified as Lazerton (Farm) in Stourpaine. Humphrey the chamberlain’s manor must be Stourpaine (no. 350), since his other manors have been accounted for, and since it is the only one large enough to have 5 hides in demesne, being assessed at 6 hides, 2½ virgates. Part of Stourpaine was held by William Belet (no. 509); it was assessed at 1 hide and 2½ virgates. He also held Nodford (no. 502), formerly called Nutford Lockey but now France Farm in Stourpaine. It was assessed at 1 hide and 2½ virgates. The Domesday account of Humphrey’s manor of Stourpaine does not mention a gift to the church. The hundred cannot be completely reconstructed because of the confusion over the land of the queen and the difficulty of knowing which of the manors belonging to the later hundred of Pimperne lay in the Domesday hundred of Pimperne and which in the Domesday hundred of Hunesberge.

In Gilingham hundred there are 79 hides less ½ virgate. Thence the king has £11 18s. 9d. for 40 hides less ½ virgate and the king’s barons have thence in demesne 27½ hides. Of this demesne William of Falaise has 7 hides and ½ virgate and Gudmund 3½ hides and Godric the huntsman 1 virgate and Fulcred 2½ virgates and Chetel 3 hides less ½ virgate and the Abbess of Shaftesbury 9½ hides and ½ virgate. The Abbess of Præaux 3½ hides. And from 3 hides and 1 virgate which Urc holds of Ernulf of Hesdin the king did not have geld and from 1 hide which Dru holds of the Count of Mortain the king did not have geld and from 3½ hides which the Abbess of Præaux has the king did not have geld and from 4 hides which the men of William of Falaise hold of him the king did not have geld. And because the 4 collectors of this money did
de iii hidis quas tenent homines Willelmi de Falesia de eo non habuit rex gildum. Et quia iii congregatores hatus pecunie non reddiderunt

denarios quos successerunt dederunt vadimonium in

misericordia ad reddendos denarios et ad emendan-
dum foris facturam.

William of Falaise held only 2 manors in Dorset, Silton (no. 271) and Milton on Stour in Gillingham
(no. 272). Silton was assessed at 8 hides, and attached to it were a hide and ½ virgate which Wulfward White,
William's predecessor, had in pledge and 1 hide which Wulfward had bought from the Bishop of Exeter.
Milton on Stour was assessed at 3 hides. Gudmund's only manor was Milton on Stour (no. 425), assessed at
4 ½ hides. Godric the huntsman held 1 virgate in Gillingham (no. 428), and according to the Domesday
survey of Wiltshire Fulered held 3 virgates in Gillingham, which must be his manor in this hundred.25
Bernard held part of Gillingham (no. 250), assessed at 3 ½ hides, of Turstin fitz Rolf. Edwin held 1 virgate
in Gillingham (no. 427), Ulwine 1 ½ virgates (no. 426), and Edward the huntsman ½ virgate (no. 490). Chetel
held 3 hides and 3 virgates in Kingston Magna (no. 426), his only manor in Dorset. Part of Kingston Magna
(no. 245), assessed at 6 hides, was held by Urose of Ernulf of Hesdin, and Ranulf held Little
Kington (Farm), in Kington Magna (no. 393), assessed at 3 hides, of Waleran. The Abbess of Shaftesbury
had 9 hides, 2 ½ virgates, in demesne at East and West Stour (no. 127), assessed at 17 hides. The Abbess of
St. Leger, Préaux, is not recorded in the Domesday survey either as a tenant-in-chief or a mesne tenant.
The abbey, with its companion house of St. Pierre, for monks, was founded by Humphrey de Vieuxes,
father of Roger de Beaumont, the Domesday tenant-in-chief.26 Roger had the manor of Stour Provost
(no. 231) in 1086, which in 1285 was held by the Abbess of Préaux of the Earl of Leicester.26 It was assessed at
7 hides in 1086, and the Domesday survey gives the demesne as 4 ½ not 3 ½ hides, but this must have
been the manor held by the Abbess of Préaux. It is possible that the abbess was Roger's daughter. It is
known that Roger gave land to the abbey when his daughter became a nun there. Roger's son Robert,
Count of Meulan, makes reference to his sister, Abbess Aubrey, in a charter to St. Mary de Pré, Leicester,
and the name of the fourth abbess of Préaux is recorded as Albere. She died in 1112.28 Other manors
which can be assigned to this hundred are Buckhorn Weston (no. 156), assessed at 7 hides and held by
Haimo of the Count of Mortain, and Thorton (no. 256), assessed at 2 hides and held by William of William
of Eu. Both manors lay in the hundred.27 In 1285 Wyndlam, Fifchefed Magdalen, and Todber lay in
this hundred.28 Wyndlam (nos. 322 and xiv), assessed at 2 hides, was held by Roger de margaella of Roger
Arundel; Fifchefed Magdalen (no. 220), assessed at 5 hides, was held by Gilbert of Earl Hugh; and Todber
(nos. 273 and lxxxi), assessed at 2 hides, by Geoffrey Maloret of William of Moyon. In 1303 Nyland lay
in the hundred.29 It was a divided vill in 1086, 2 hides being held by Drew of the Count of Mortain (no.
150), 2 hides by Ranulf of Turstin fitz Rolf (no. 251), and 1 hide by Bernard of Turstin fitz Rolf (no. 252).
This brings the total hideage to 52 hides, 5 ½ virgates, 4 hides more than the Gold Roll figure.

**XXVIII. BROWNSHALL HUNDRED**

In Brunellesse hundred sunt illi hide et dimidia. Inde habet rex x libras et xiiii solidos pro xxxv (v hidis) et
dimiadis et barones habent in dominio x et vili hidas

[Blank]. De isto dominicatu habet monachi

Schebrurnense si hidas et Godreus i hidam et Willelmu de Scoea i hidas et dimidiam dimidiam

virgum minus et Hugo silvestris virgam et dimidiam
cum de Moritonio i hidam. Et de iii virgis quas

tenet Manasses quoque de terra Sireburnensis

monachorum non habuit rex geldum.

Manasses held 3 virgates at Stalbridge (no. 42), belonging to the monks of Sherborne, quas Willelmu

filius regis tuit ad ecclesias sine consensu episcopi et monachorum. The monks had 6 hides in demesne at Stul-

bridge, assessed at 20 hides, and 5 hides at Stalbridge Weston (no. 43), assessed at 8 hides. William of

Ecous had 3 ½ hides in demesne at Stourton Caundle (no. 299), assessed at 5 hides. The only manor of

Hugh silvestris was Stourton Caundle (no. 363), assessed at ½ hide, which Leverone (Leofrun) T.R.E.

She had also held Stourton Caundle (no. 478), held in 1086 by Godric and assessed at 1 hide. The Count

of Mortain held 1 hide in Stourton Caundle (no. 218), and Alwine held 3 hides there of him (no. 216). The

count had given Purse Caundle (nos. 118 and liv) to Athelney Abbey, in exchange for Bishopston

(Montacute) in Somerset. Purse Caundle was assessed at 4 hides, and Alveda pincerna held ½ virgate of

the abbey. Hugh held Stourton Caundle (no. 270), assessed at 3 ½ hides, of William of Eu and Wimer held

Stourton Caundle (no. 261), assessed at 3 hides, of Walscin of Douai. In 1316 Stokes, in Caundle Haddon

31 Dom. Bk. (Rec. Com.), i. f. 73b.
32 See 49 n.
33 Earl of Leicester, Roger's grandson, Roger was the
34 Feud. Aids, ii. 22. According to a charter of Robert,
35 original grantor: Neutria Pla, 524.
36 Neutria Pla, 552; Dugdale, Mon. vi (1), 467;

Charpillon et Carasme, Dictionnaire de l'Histoire de

l'Eure, ii. 656.
37 Bk. of Fees, 91.
38 Feud. Aids, ii. 22.
39 Ibid. 33.
40 There are in fact 16 hides and 3 virgates in demesne.

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A HISTORY OF DORSET

In Haselor hundred sunt lxiii (hide) et i virgata. Inde habet rex x libras et vi solidos et iii denarios pro xxxiii hides et virga et dimidia et barones habend inde in dominio xxx hides. De isto dominicato habet uxor Hugonis iii hides et Walerus de Clavilla iii hides et dimidiam et dimidiam virgam et Rogerus de (B)elomonte vi hides et dimidiam et dimidiam virgam et Durandus carpentarius i virgam et abbatissa Sancti Edvardi i hidam vi agrus minus. Abbas Cenelensis iii hides et dimidiam virgam.

f. 237c

The wife of Hugh held Orchard (nos. 422 and chv), assessed at 1½ hide. One hide belonged to Cranborne Abbey. The manor lay in the hundred in 1151. The other 2½ hides of exempt demesne held by the wife of Hugh in this hundred cannot be identified, since her remaining manors were all subinfeudated in 1086. Eyton placed Hurston in Steeple (nos. 413 and cclvi) in this hundred. It was held by Robert the boy (puer) of the wife of Hugh, and assessed at 3 hides. Walter de Claville had 1 hide and 1 virgate in demesne at Church Knowle (nos. 312 and clvi), assessed at 2 hides, and his manor of Afflington (nos. 311 and elvi), which he held in demesne, was assessed at 2 hides, 1½ virgates. Church Knowle lay in this hundred in 1212, along with Steeple and East Creech. Roger de Beaumont held land in all 3 vills in 1086, 2½ hides in Steeple (no. 234), 2 hides in East Creech (no. 235), and 3½ hides in Church Knowle (no. 235). Beulf held 1 hide in Church Knowle (no. 308) of Waleran, and Walter held 1 hide in the same vill (no. 291) of William of Briouze. Bretel held 2 hides in East Creech (no. 202) of the Count of Mortain, Walter held ½ hide there (no. 289) of William of Briouze and Robert frumentinus another ½ hide (nos. 412 and cclv) of the wife of Hugh. Durand the carpenter's virgate must be his manor of Afflington (no. 310), assessed at that amount. Three and a half virgates in Afflington were held by Walter of William of Briouze (no. 290). The Abbey of Shaftesbury's land in this hundred is difficult to identify. In 1285 she held the manors of Arne, Blashenwell (Farmo), and Encombe (the 2 latter in Corfe Castle parish). In the second survey of the abbey's lands, dating from the latter part of the 12th century, Blashenwell and Encombe were appendages of her manor of Kingston, and Arne in Purbeck consisted of a hide of land occupied by salt-pans. Encombe consisted of ½ virgate and Blashenwell of 1½ hide. The Domesday survey and the 12th-century survey give the hideage of Kingston (no. 134) as 16 hides. It lay in Rowbarrow hundred at this date. The Abbot of Corfe held Kimberidge (nos. 90 and iii), which lay in the hundred in 1285, and Renscombe (nos. 91 and liv), which lay there in 1316. Kimberidge was assessed at 5 hides with 2 virgates, 2½ virgates, in demesne and Renscombe at 5 hides, 1 virgate, with 2 hides, 3 virgates, in demesne. Part of Kimberidge was held by Richard of William of Briouze (no. 288). It was assessed at 1½ hide. Alfric the huntsman held Blackmanston (nos. 476, 486), assessed at 1 hide. Anschitil de Carisburgo must be the man called Anschitil fitz Ameline in the Exchequer text. He held only 1 manor, Tynenham (no. 396), assessed at 3 hides. It was a divided vill, 2½ hides being held by Bretel of the Count of Mortain (no. 203), 1 hide and 1 virgate by William of Earl Hugh (no. 227), and 1 virgate by Edric (no. 473). The last-named is presumably Edric the reeve, but Tynenham is too small to cover his exempt demesne in this hundred. He also held East Holme (no. 467), assessed at 1 hide, which lay in the hundred in 1285. Walter de Claville also held 2 hides and 1 virgate in East Holme (nos. 313 and clxi), with ½ virgate in demesne. Robert fitz Gerold's manor in the hundred must be Povington (no. 242), assessed at 8½ hides, which lay there in 1212. Robert fitz Ralph does not appear in the Dorset survey, either as a tenant-in-chief or as a mesne tenant. A Robert fitz Rolf or Ralf held 3 manors in Wiltshire, but none of them could have been included in Hasilor hundred. The land of the abbey of St. Wandrille must be the hide attached to the church of Wareham (nos. 124 and xx). The Count of Mortain had ½ hide attached to a mill at Stoborough (no. 201). The manor of Bradle (no. 344), assessed at 4 hides and

31 Feud. Aids, ii. 40.
32 Fægersten, Place-Names of Dorset, 219 n.
33 Feud. Aids, ii. 110.
34 Eyton, Key to Domesday: Dorset, 129-30. For the identification of Herpere or Herpæra as Hurston in Steeple, see Fægersten, op. cit. 136.
35 Bk. of Fees, 89.
36 Feud. Aids, ii. 25; B.M. Harl. MS. 61, f. 61v.
37 Feud. Aids, ii. 23-24, 44.
38 Ibid. 27-24.
39 Bk. of Fees, 89.
40 T.C.H. Wills, i. 154.
belonging to Aiulf the chamberlain, lay in the hundred in 1285,\(^4\) and Eyton also placed in it Smedmore (House) (no. 295), assessed at ½ hide and held by Richard of William of Briouze.\(^4^2\) It lay in Kimmeridge. This brings the hideage to 62 hides, but the hundred cannot be properly reconstructed because of the difficulties over the land of the Abbess of Shaftesbury and Robert fitz Ralph.

### XXX. WINFRITH HUNDRED

In Winfrith hundred there are 49 hides and 1 virgate. Thence the king has 1075. 3d. for 18 hides less ½ virgate, and the king and his barons have thence in demesne 26 hides. Of this demesne the king has 8½ hides of Harold's land. The Bishop of Lisieux 6 hides and 1 virgate, and Aiulf 7 hides and 1 virgate, and the Count of Mortain 2 hides less ½ virgate. Walter de Claville ½ hide. Osmund the baker 3 virgates. Alward the reeve 1 hide, and a beadle 1 virgate. And from ½ hide which Robert holds of the Count of Mortain the king never had geld. From 4½ hides of Harold's land the king did not have geld.

Harold's manor in this hundred must be Chaldon Herring or East Chaldon (nos. 12 and viii), assessed at 13 hides, which lay in this hundred in 1275,\(^4^3\) but both Exon. Domessday and the Exchequer text give the hideage in demesne as 6 hides. The Bishop of Lisieux had 6 hides and 1 virgate in demesne at Coombe Keynes (no. 61), assessed at 10 hides. Walter de Claville held part of Coombe Keynes (nos. 314 and 614), assessed at 3 hides, but Exon. Domessday gives his demesne as 2 hides. The Count of Mortain held 2 manors in Lulworth (nos. 198, 199), assessed at 2½ hides and 2 hides, respectively, which probably represent his demesne in this hundred, since Lulworth lay in Winfrith hundred in 1212.\(^4^4\) Aiulf the chamberlain held a manor in Lulworth (no. 350), assessed at 8 hides and 3 virgates. Wool lay in the hundred at the same date. Alward held 1½ hide in Wool (no. 486) in 1086, and had held a virgate in the same vill T.R.E. which in 1086 was held by Almar (no. 487) who may be the beadle mentioned in the Geld Roll. One hide and 3 virgates in Wool (no. 208) were held of the Count of Mortain by Bretel and Malger in 1086. This may be the land held of the count by Robert in the Geld Roll, but no part of the land seems to have been exempt from geld. Osmund the baker held 3 virgates at Woodstreet (no. 508) in Wool. Hugh held 5 hides at Chaldon Herring (nos. 408 and 614) of the wife of Hugh. This brings the total hideage to 49½ hides, 1 virgate more than the Geld Roll total.

### XXXI. CELBERGE HUNDRED

In Celberge hundred there are 51½ hides. Thence the king has £10 2s. 2d. for 33½ hides. Thence the king and his barons have in demesne 18½ hides. Of this demesne the king has 1 hide of Queen Maud's land, and the Abbot of Cerne 1 hide, and Hugh de St. Quintin ½ hide and ½ virgate, and William Belet ½ hide. Matthew de Moretania 6 hides and ½ virgate, Brittuin the reeve 3 hides and 1 virgate, and Osmund the baker 1 hide and ½ virgate, and the Abbot of Milton 3 hides less ½ virgate.

Queen Maud's manor of Watercombe (nos. 29 and xxxiv) was assessed at 1 hide. The Abbot of Cerne's manor is probably Poxwell (nos. 81 and 614) assessed at 6 hides, although both Exon. Domessday and the Exchequer text give the demesne as 1½ hide. It lay in the hundred of Winfrith in 1285.\(^4^5\) Celberge had been amalgamated with Winfrith hundred by that date, and since the Abbot of Cerne had no exempt demesne in Winfrith hundred in 1084 Poxwell was presumably then part of Celberge. Holworth, Ringstead (now deserted), Woodsford, Warmwell, and Morton also lay in Winfrith hundred in 1285. Ringstead in 1086 was a divided vill. Hugh de St. Quintin had 2 hides there (no. 359) and Brittuin the reeve 1 hide (no. 463). This cannot be part of the latter's demesne in this hundred, since 6 men held it of him at farm. Hugh held 1 hide in Ringstead (nos. 409 and 614) of the wife of Hugh and Ralph the steward ½ hide there of the same woman (nos. 411 and 614). William Belet held 2½ hides at Woodsford (no. 505) and Brittuin held 2½ hides in the same vill (nos. 82 and 614) at farm of Cerne Abbey. Matthew de Moretania's manor in this hundred must be Owermoigne (no. 321), assessed at 9 hides and 3 virgates. Brittuin the reeve held 1 hide at

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\(^4^1\) *Feud. Aids*, ii. 23-24.  
\(^4^2\) *Eyton*, op. cit. 129-30; Fagersten, op. cit. 135.  
\(^4^3\) *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), i. 103.  
\(^4^4\) *Bk. of Fees*, 89.  
\(^4^5\) *Feud. Aids*, ii. 9.
Moreton (no. 491) and Robert 3 hides in the same vill (no. 204) of the Count of Mortain. The rest of Bricuitin’s demesne in this hundred must be at Galton (no. 462), assessed at 2 hides, $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate, since Osmund the baker’s manor in this hundred must be Galton (no. 507), assessed at 1 hide and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate, the amount of his exempt demesne. The Abbot of Milton held Holworth (nos. 104 and lxxviii), assessed at 5 hides, but both Exon. Domesday and the Exchequer text give the demesne as 3 hides. Warmwell was a divided vill in 1086, 1 hide being held by Robert of the Count of Mortain (no. 205), $\frac{1}{2}$ hide by Turold of the wife of Hugh (nos. 410 and cxiii), and $\frac{1}{3}$ hide by William (Malbank) of Earl Hugh (no. 226). William (Malbank) held 1 virgate at Warmwell which never paid geld, but the Geld Roll does not mention it. In 1084 Mayne, belonging to the Knights Hospitallers, lay in the hundred of Winfrith. In 1285 Mayne Ospitalis (Fryer Mayne) and Mayne Syrard (Little Mayne (Farm)) lay in Cullifordtree hundred and Mayne Martel (Broadmayne) in the hundred of St. George. It is possible, however, that the 2 manors of Broadmayne and Little Mayne lay in Celberge hundred in 1084. Both were held by William (Malbank) of Earl Hugh in 1086 (nos. 223, 224) and were assessed at 3 hides and 2 virgates respectively. This gives a total hidage of 49 hides and 3 virgates, 1 hide and 3 virgates short of the Geld Roll figure.

XXXII. DORCHESTER HUNDRED (ST. GEORGE)

In Dorecestre hundred sunt lxxiii hide et i virga. Inde habet rex xvi libras et ix solidos et ii denarios pro lv hidis dimidia virga minus. Inde habent barones in dominio xiiii hidas. De isto dominicato habet uxor Hugonis iii hidas et i virgam et comes de Moritonio v virgas et Hugo de Nernoe Herberti i hidam et dimidiam virgam.

[f. 238]

Hugo de Sancto Quintino ii hidas. Comitissa Boloniensis iiiidas. Willelms Belet ii hidas et virgam et dimidiam. Et de i i hidas quam tenet Walchelinsus de comite de Moritonio non habuit rex geldum et de ii hidis et i virga quas tenet Radulfus clericus de comite de Moritonio non habuit rex geldum et de dimidia virga quam tenet Angerus de comite de Morotonio non habuit rex geldum et de i hidam quam tenet Willelms Belet de Willelm de Ou non habet rex geldum.

The wife of Hugh had 3 hides in demesne at Winteburme (nos. 376 and cviii), the nearest figure to the Geld Rolls. This manor must be Martinstown in Winterborste St. Martin which lay in the hundred in 1285. It was assessed at 6 hides. The numerous manors called Cerne may be presumed to lie in this hundred. The Count of Mortain held 2\(^{1}/\text{2}\) hides in Cerne (no. 158) which probably represents his exempt demesne; Ralph held Cerne (no. 157) of him, and since this is the only manor in Dorset held in the count by a man called Ralph it must be identical with Ralph the clerk. Ansger held 2 manors called Cerne (nos. 156, 159) of the count. Ralph’s manor was assessed at 3 hides, and the manors of Ansger at 3 hides and 2 virgates respectively. Walchelin is not recorded as a tenant of the count in the Domesday survey. Hugh de Boscherbert’s manor in this hundred must be Cerel (no. 356), assessed at $\frac{1}{2}$ hide, since his only other manor must lie in Ucgescobume hundred. Hugh de St. Quintin’s manor in this hundred must be Stinsford (no. 355), assessed at 2 hides, $\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. It lay in the hundred of St. George in 1285, when it belonged to the heirs of John Quintin. Part of Stinsford was held by Auulf of Brichtin (no. 464). It was assessed at $\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. The Countess of Boulogne held the manor of Bockhampton (nos. 513 and xxxvi), assessed at 4 hides. According to Exon. Domesday there were 2 hides in demesne. William Belet held Frome Billet (no. 491), assessed at 3 hides. In 1285 Frome Billet, Frome Whitfield, Bradford Peverell, and Charmarier lay in the hundred. Bradford (no. 257), assessed at 17 hides, was held by William of William of E. This is probably the manor held of William of E by William Belet. Frome Whitfield was de baronia Winterborne St. Martin. Immediately following Martinstown in the Domesday survey is a manor called Frome (nos. 377 and cix) held by William of the wife of Hugh. This may be Frome Whitfield. It was assessed at 4 hides. The Bishop of Salisbury held Charmarier (no. 32), assessed at 10 hides, with 2 carucates in demesne. This brings the hidage of the hundred to 59 hides and 1 virgate. Bretek held Frome (no. 160), assessed at 1 hide, of the Count of Mortain and William held Frome (no. 154), assessed at 4 hides of the same. Eton identified these 2 manors as Frome Bonville or Borestone, now represented by Blompton Farm in Stinsford. A woman held $\frac{1}{2}$ hide in Cerne of the count (no. 153), and another woman held $\frac{1}{2}$ hide in Cerne of the Bishop of Salisbury (no. 50). Auulf held 1 hide in Cerne of Milton Abbey (nos. 108 and lxxvii). This brings the total to 68 hides, 3 virgates, $\frac{1}{2}$ hides below the Geld Roll total.

49 Rot. Hund. (Rec. Com.), i. 103.
50 Ibid. 18.
51 Ibid. 17.
52 Eyton, Key to Domesday: Dorset, 123–4; cf. Fägersten, Place-Names of Dorset, 184.
XXXIII. MODBURY HUNDRED

In Morberge hundreht sunt liiij hide. Inde habet rex xii libras et iiij solidos et iiij denarios pro xlv et ii hidis et dixidima et dixidima virgata. Inde habet rex et sui barones in dominio xxi et i hidis et virgatum et dixidiam. De isto dominicatu habet rex xi hidas de terra regina Mathildis et abbas Mideltonensis x hidas et i virgatum et dixidiam.

The queen had 104 hides in demesne at Frome St. Quintin (nos. 15 and xxi), assessed at 13 hides. It later lay in the hundred of Tollerford, but since the hundreds adjoin and the queen had no demesne in Tollerford at this date the manor may then have lain in Modbury. Cattistock and Compton Abbas (West) lay in the hundred of Modbury in the 13th century. Both manors belonged to Milton Abbey in 1086. Cattistock (nos. 96 and lixii) was assessed at 10 hides with 3 hides in demesne and Compton Abbas (West) (nos. 95 and lviiii) at 5 hides with 3 hides in demesne. In 1503 the hundred of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, which consisted of the Domesday hundreds of Slaine and Modbury, included Sydling St. Nicholas. In 1086 this manor also was held by Milton Abbey (nos. 93 and lxvii), and was assessed at 29 hides with 6 hides in demesne. This gives the abbey a total demesne of 12 hides, not 10 hides, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Ansger held 5 hides in Sydling of the Count of Mortain (no. 174) and Amund held 1 hide in the same place of the count (no. 175). This brings the total hidage of the hundred to 63 hides, the Geld Roll figure.

XXXIV. SHERBORNE HUNDRED

In Sireburne hundreht sunt lixxv hide et dixidima (et lixxvii carucate). Inde habet rex x et viii libras et iiij solidos et iii denarios pro lixxv carucatus que nunc quam reddiderunt gildum et monachi habent in dominio ix hidas et i virgatum et de ii hidas et i virga quas tenet Ansgerus quocucus de domo regis non habuit rex gildum et de ii hidis et virga et dixidima quas tenent villani Osmundi episcopi non habuit rex gildum et de dixidima hida et dixidima virga quas tenet Savarus de rege et habet eas in dominio non habuit rex gildum.

The demesne of the bishop and his monks was at the manor of Sherborne (no. 37), the head of the hundred, assessed at 43 hides, where the bishop held 16 and the monks 9$\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, making a total of 25$\frac{3}{4}$ carucates. The rest of the monks' demesne lay at their 4 manors of Oborne, Thornford, Bradford Abbas, and Over Compton (nos. 38–41), all of which lay in this hundred in 1285. At Oborne, assessed at 5 hides, there were 2 hides in demesne, at Thornford, assessed at 7 hides, 3 hides in demesne, at Bradford Abbas, assessed at 16 hides, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ hide in demesne, and at Over Compton, assessed at 6 hides, 3 virgates, 1 hide and 3 virgates in demesne, a total of 8 hides and 3 virgates, not 9 hides and 1 virgate as in the Geld Roll. Saward's only manor was Candele, possibly Stourton Caundle (no. 479), assessed at 2$\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. In 1212 Hervey de Candele had 1 hide in Sherborne hundred from which he paid 1d. a year to Gillingham, by the gift of King William. The land of Ansger the cook presents difficulties. He does not appear in the Domesday survey, but according to the Somerset Roll he held 1 hide and 1 virgate in Compton, attached to the king's manor of Martock. Round identified this manor as Compton Durville and Eyton as Stapleton. Two vills called Compton lay in Sherborne hundred, Over Compton and Nether Compton. It is possible that Ansger's manor of Compton did in fact lie in Sherborne hundred, and was attached to the manor of Martock in Somerset, just as 1 hide in Purbeck was attached to the manor of Puddletown (nos. 8 and ii). Sinod held 1 hide at Sherborne (no. 37) which Alward had held of King Edward T.R.E. but which had previously belonged to the bishopric. This brings the total hidage of the hundred to 74 hides, 2$\frac{1}{2}$ virgates, 3$\frac{1}{2}$ virgates less than the total given in the Geld Roll.

XXXV. FERENDONE HUNDRED

In Ferendone hundreht sunt xxx et vii hide. Inde habet rei xiii libras et xi solidos pro xvir hidis et duabus partibus unius virgate et rex et sui barones habent indi in dominio xx hidas (et) dixidiam et dixidiam virgata.

In Ferendone hundred there are 37 hides. Thence the king has 1$\frac{1}{2}$ hides and $\frac{3}{4}$ virgate and the king and his barons have there in demesne 20$\frac{3}{4}$ hides and $\frac{3}{4}$ virgate. Of this demesne the king has 54. 129, 14.

In Modbury hundred there are 63 hides. Thence the king has $\frac{12}{9}$ geld, for 41$\frac{1}{2}$ hides and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Thence the king and his barons have in demesne 21 hides and $\frac{1}{4}$ virgate. Of this demesne the king has 11 hides of Queen Maud's land and the Abbot of Milton 10 hides and 1$\frac{1}{2}$ virgate.

TONE, Ansgerus (coecus) tenet. 60. V.C.H. Som. li 440; Eyton, Domesday Studies; Som. i. 213.
XXXVI. BUCKLAND HUNDRED

In Bocheure hundred there are 39 hides less 1 virgate. Thence the king has £8 15s. 11d., for 30 hides less 1 virgate. Thence the king's barons have in demesne 7½ hides less ½ virgate. Of this demesne Rainbald the priest has 2 hides, and William of Brioize 2 hides, and Bollo the priest 1 hide less ½ virgate, and the king ½ hide of Harold's land. And from ½ hide and ½ virgate which Robert de Oilly took from a them and placed in the king's farm of Melecombe the king did not have geld and from 1 hide which Walchelin holds of the Count of Mortain the king did not have geld.

Rainbald the priest had only 1 manor in Dorset, Polcham (no. 146), assessed at 10 hides, with 4 not 2 hides in demesne. In 1303 Henry de Glaumyile held Glanvilles Wootton in this hundred of William de Brewes. William of Brioize held 2 manors in Glanvilles Wootton in 1086 (nos. 284, 285), assessed at 3 hides and 2 hides respectively. Both were held of him by Ralph. Bollo the priest's manor in this hundred must be Mappowder (no. 437), assessed at 5 hides and 3 virgates, since Chickerell (no. 432) belonged to Cullifordtree hundred. The Count of Mortain held 3½ virgates and 7 acres of Mappowder (no. 171). Perhaps this is the manor said to be held by Walchelin in the Geld Roll, though he does not appear as the count's tenant in the Domesday survey. Hugh held 3 virgates in Mappowder (no. 259) of William of Eu. The land which Robert de Oilly added to the king's manor of Bingham's Melecombe (no. 30) must be the 3½ virgates in Buckland hundred attached to it. Domesday, however, states that Countess Goda, who held the manor T.R.E., was responsible for the addition and that previously the land was held by 3 free thegns. Robert held Bingham's Melecombe and Hinton Martell (no. 31) at farm of the king. Earl Harold's land must be the ¼ hide in Mapperton attached to Puddletown (nos. 8 and ii), although Mapperton lay in Loosebarrow hundred. Fifteen hides remain to be found. This is the hideage of Buckland Newton (no. 63), the head of the hundred, belonging to Glastonbury Abbey. The abbot's demesne consisted of 8 ploughlands which never paid geld.

XXXVII. CULLIFORDTREE HUNDRED

In Cufcredstrewe hundred sunt et viii hide. Inde habet (rex) xiii libras et x et vii solidos pro xlii hidis et dimidiam et rex et sui barones habent inde in dominio liii hidas et dimidias et virgates et suis barones et dominus. De isto dominicatu habet rex in dominio i hidam et dimidiam et xuxor Hugonis xvi hidas et Fulcrudex et ii hidas et Bristuinus prepositus i hidas dimidias et virgates et abbas Cernelesi i hidam et dimidiam et Bollo presbiter i hidas et dimidias et virgates et abbas Cadomensis hidas et i virgatam

In Cullifordtree hundred there are 109 hides. Thence the king has £14 17s. for 49½ hides and the king and his barons have thence in demesne 54 hides less ½ virgate. Of this demesne the king has in demesne 1½ hide, and the wife of Hugh 16½ hides, and Fulcred 2½ hides, and Briquc the reeve 3 hides less ½ virgate, and the Abbots of Cerne 1½ hide, and Bollo the priest ½ hide and ½ virgate, and the Abbots of Caen 7 hides and ½ virgate, and the Countess of Boulaine 6 hides, and William Belet
et comitissa Bolonie vi hidas et Willelmus Belet i hidam et abbas Mideltonensis vii hidas et dimidiam virgamen et Hugo Gausbertus iii virgis. Willelmus de Scoea iiiis hidas et i virgama et quidam presbiter in hidam quam tenuit Petrus episopus. Et de v

virgis quas tenet in tagnus cuius ipsa terra fuerat de Willelmo Belet ad firmam non habuit rex geldum et de

dimidia hida quam tenet Robertus filius Iovonis de comerite de Moritonia non habuit rex geldum et de

iii hidis et i virga quas tenet villani de abbate Cadomensi non habuit rex geldum.

The manor of the king in this hundred is probably Waia (nos. 22 and xxviii), which Hugh fitz Grip had held of the queen. It was assessed at 1½ hide, the amount of his exempt demesne. The wife of Hugo held 2 manors called Waia (nos. 380 and cxm, 381 and cxmii), assessed respectively at 4 hides and 1 virgate, with 3 hides and 3 virgates in demesne, and 6 hides, with 4 virgates and 1 virgate in demesne. These 2 manors account for 8 hides of her exempt demesne. She held 5 hides and 3 virgates in demesne at Wintbourne (nos.

384 and cxvi), assessed at 8 hides and 3 virgates and 1 virgate in demesne at Buckland Ripers (nos. 379 and cxvi), assessed at 4 hides. Buckland Ripers lay in this hundred in 1285.64 This gives her a total demesne of 17 not 16 hides. Fulered held Waia (no. 364), assessed at 2½ hides. Bricuin held 3 small manors which probably lay in this hundred, Waia (no. 433), assessed at 2 hides, Wintbourne (no. 434), assessed at 1½ hide, and 1 virgate at Lewell (no. 435). The Abbot of Cerne had 1½ hide in demesne at Radipole (nos. 78 and xli), assessed at 3 hides, and Bollo the priest’s manor must be Chickerell (no. 432), assessed at 3 hides and 1½ virgate, which lay in the hundred in 1285. The Abbot of St. Stephen, Caen, held the manor of Bincombe (no. 122), assessed at 8 hides with 5 hides in demesne. This must be the abbot’s manor in this hundred, since the abbey’s only other Dorset manor was Frampton, in Frampton hundred. The Geld Roll for Cullifordtree, however, credits the abbot with 7 hides and 1 virgate in demesne and 3 hides and 1 virgate held by his villani, a total of 10½ hides, which is 2½ hides more than the total hidage of Bincombe. There were 2 hides attached to Frampton (no. 121), given by Queen Maud, which do not seem to have lain in Frampton hundred; they may have lain in Cullifordtree. The Countess of Boulogne held the manor of Winterborne Monkton (nos. 514 and xxvii), assessed at 6 hides, although Exon. Domesday gives the hidage in demesne as 4½ hides. William Belet’s manor in this hundred must be Wintborne Belet (no. 493), assessed at 2½ hides, which lay in the hundred in 1285.65 It was held T.R.E. by 2 thegns, 1 of whom is presumably the man holding of William at farm in the Geld Roll. The Abbot of Milton held Osmington (nos. 90 and lxii), assessed at 10 hides and 4 virgates in demesne, and 1 virgate in demesne. 2 hides, with 4 hides in demesne. Both belonged to the hundred in 1285.66 This gives him a total demesne of 8 hides, not 7 hides and 1 virgate. Hugo Gausbert’s manor must be his 3 virgates in Lewell (no. 492). William of Ecouis’s manor must be West Knighton (no. 298), assessed at 6 hides, since Stourton Caundle (no. 299), his only other manor, belongs to Brownshull hundred. Peter, Bishop of Chester, died before the Domesday survey, and is not mentioned in the Dorset section of Domesday. The hide of land which he held cannot be identified. The manor which Robert fitz Ivo held of the Count of Mortain is probably Stafford (no. 153), assessed at 3 hides, or Wai (no. 164), assessed at 3 hides, 3 virgates. Stafford lay in the hundred in 1285. Part of it was held in 1086 by Hugh and William of the wife of Hugh fitz Grip (nos. 383 and cxxv). It was assessed at 6 hides. Dodeman held 2 hides at Wai (no. 162) of the Count of Mortain and Amun held 4 hides at Wai (no. 163) of the same. Holwell (no. 165) lay in the hundred in 1275.67 In 1086 it was assessed at 2 hides, and held by Bretel of the Count of Mortain. The 3 small manors in Brigam or Brige, identified by Fägersten as the lost village of Bridge68 near Weymouth, must have lain in this hundred. One virgate was held by Aulf (no. 348), 1 virgate by Hugh of the wife of Hugh fitz Grip (nos. 393 and xliii), assessed at 6 hides with 4 hides in demesne. This brings the total hidage to 96 hides and 3½ virgates. The remaining manors in the hundred must be sought for among the Winterbornes, but it is not possible to tell which manors of that name should lie in Cullifordtree and which in Combstitch.

XXXVIII. FRAMPTON HUNDRED

In Frontone hundred sunt xxxv hide. Inde habuit rex post constituitos terminos iii libras et xii solidos de terra Cadomensis abbatis et Hugo de Portu adqueditavit in alio hundreto iii hidas et iii virgates geldantis terre quas habet in hoc hundreto. Abbas Cadomensis habet xiiis hidas in dominio et Hugo de Portu vi hidas et i virgaman d in dornino.

64 It has not been possible to identify all the manors of Waia(a) and Wintbourne. Eyton supplies identifications for all of them, but gives no authority for his decisions, and in the cases where his identification cannot be substantiated the names have not been used; see Eyton, Key to Domesday: Dorset, 121-2.

65 Feud. Aids, ii. 19.

66 Feud. Aids, ii. 19.

67 Eyton (op. cit. 121-2) states that the manor was later called Cripton. Fägersten does not mention this manor.

In Frampton hundred there are 35 hides. Hence the king had, after the constituted terms, £3 12s. 1d. from the land of the Abbot of Caen and Hugh de Port was quit in another hundred for 3 hides and 3 virgates of geldable land which he has in this hundred. The Abbot of Caen has 13 hides in demesne, and Hugo de Port 6 hides and 1 virgate in demesne.

but a Cripton Barn, in Winterborne Caerne, is marked on O.S. Map 1/25,000 SY 78 (1958).


68 Fägersten, Place-Names of Dorset, 161; see also p. 23 n.
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The manor of the Abbey of St. Stephen, Caen, is Frampton itself (no. 121), assessed at 25½ hides. The Domesday survey gives the demesne as 9½ not 13 hides. There were 2 hides attached to the manor which do not seem to have lain in this hundred. They were probably in Cullifordtree hundred with the abbey's manor of Bincombe (no. 122). Hugh de Port had only 1 manor in Dorset, Compton Valence (no. 357), assessed at 10 hides. It paid geld in Tollerford hundred. This gives a total of 35½ not 35 hides. The abbey was said to hold 10½ hides of land in Cullifordtree hundred. Bincombe was assessed at 8 hides; with the 2 hides of land attached to Frampton there is still 1½ hide remaining. It is odd that the abbey should have 1½ hide too little in one hundred and ½ hide too much in another.

XXXIX. Loders Hundred

In Lodre hundreth sunt xx hide. De his habet rex viii hides in dominio de terra Heroldi et villani tenent inde x hides de quibus rex non habuit geldum et ii hide quas tenuerunt tagni tempore regis Edwardi sunt addite huic mansioni de quibus rex non habuit geldum.

This hundred consists of the manor of Loders (nos. 13 and ix), held by Earl Harold T.R.E. There were 8 hides in demesne, 10 hides held by the villani, and 2 hides of the hundred que non ibi pertinent which 2 throns held T.R.E.

In Dorseta habuit rex de geldo suo cccc et xv libras et viii solidos et viiiii denarios et i obolum. Adhuc debentur regi xi—[blank].

The money recorded in the actual geld accounts amounts to £422 6s. 5½d., the geld on 1,407 hides, as opposed to 1,394 hides.

SUMMARIES OF FIEFS IN EXON. DOMESDAY

These summaries, relating to the manors of certain tenants-in-chief in the five southwestern counties, are entered at the end of Exon. Domesday. The entries include the Dorset manors of Glastonbury Abbey and Robert Fitz Gerold, translated below.74

[f. 527b]

Ecclesia Glastiniensis habet ii mansiones dominicas in Dorseta de xxii hides et iii virgis et dimidia. Ibi sunt xxii carrucate terre non gheldantis. Ibi sunt ix carruce in dominio et xliii villani et lxiii bordarii et x (et) ix servii et xiii coliberti habentes xxix carrucas. Hec terra appreciata est xlv libras. Milites abbatis habent in Dorseta v mansiones de xxxi hides et virga et dimidia. In his sunt xiii carruce in dominio et xxi villani et xli bordarii et xix servii habentes xxi carrucas. Hec terra appreciata est xxix libras. Duo tagni tenent de predicta terra i manerium in hidarium. In his sunt ii carruce in dominio et xii villani et xx bordarii et iii servi habentes iii carrucas. Hec terra appreciata est iii libras et x solidos. Hec terra sufficit c et v carrucis et est peiorata de xii solidos.

Notes

(1) The abbey of Glastonbury had 6 manors in Dorset in 1086, 1 of which was held by the king. In demesne the abbots had 10 hides at Sturminster Newton (no. 63) and 5 hides, 2½ virgates, at Buckland Newton (no. 65). In addition he had in demesne land for 1 plough that nunquam geldavit at Sturminster Newton, and land for 8 ploughs quae nunquam geldavit at Buckland Newton. These non-gelding teamlands are presumably the 22 carrucates of the summary. The abbots had 43 villani, 40 bordars, and 32 cottars (the 72 bordars), 13 coliberts, and 19 servis. As the account of Sturminster Newton does not give the number of ploughs in demesne and among the men these totals cannot be checked. The value of the land in demesne amounted to £4.45.

(2) Two manors, Okeford Fitzpaine (no. 64) and Woodyates (no. 66), were held in entirety by Norman tenants. Okeford was divided between the wife of Hugh, Alverd of Epainges,75 and Chetel; Woodyates was

74 See also V.C.H. Wilt. ii. 218, 220, 221.
75 The Domesday survey calls him simply Alvred, but the Geld Roll for Huneberhe hundred shows that he was Alvred of Epainges.

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Robert Klis valet 38 Of demesne valued libras. carruce virgates, virgate ii x is manors et virgate valet thegns of virgates hides, Buckland

Notes

(1) Robert fitz Gerold has 18 manors in Wiltshire and Dorset. In these he has 77 hides. This land is sufficient for 54½ ploughs and is valued at £84 10s. Of these Robert has 28 hides and 3 virgates in demesne and it is worth £27 10s. to him. His men have the rest. The same Robert has 2 manors in Somerset in which he has 15 hides which 22 ploughs can plough and it is worth £23 to Robert. His men have the rest. Robert fitz Gerold has in Wiltshire and Dorset and Somerset 20 manors. In these he has 92 hides. This land is sufficient for 76½ ploughs and is valued at £113 10s. Of these Robert fitz Gerold has 38 hides and 3 virgates in demesne and it is worth £50 10s. to him. His men have the rest.

Robert fitz Gerold was valued jointly with that of Warmund, who must be 1 of the 2 thegns mentioned. Warmund held 2 hides at Buckland and Ulviet held Colway (no. 68), assessed at 3 hides, and held it T.R.E. also. Five hides is the amount mentioned in the summary as being held by the 2 thegns. The joint value for the land of the thegns and knights in the summary is £33 10s. The total value of all the subinfeudated land in Domesday is £34 10s.

(3) As stated in the summary, there is land for 105 ploughs on the 5 manors of Sturminster Newton, Okeford Fitzpaine, Buckland Newton, Woodyates, and Colway.

[f. 326b]


Notes

(1) Robert fitz Gerold had 4 manors in Dorset (nos. 239-42) and 10 manors in Wiltshire. One of his Wiltshire manors had been held pro i maneriis T.R.E., and of his manors in Dorset, Corfe Mullen was held by Wada and Egelric T.R.E., Leigh was held by 2 thegns T.R.E., and Ranston by 2 brothers in parage T.R.E. If each of these 3 manors was counted as 2 then the figure of 18 manors given in the summary would be correct.

(2) The total hidage of Robert's Dorset and Wiltshire manors was 77 hides and 2½ virgates, approximating to the 77 hides of the summary, and there was land for 59½ not 54½ ploughs. Robert had 7½ hides in demesne at Corfe Mullen and a total of 28 hides and 1 virgate in demesne in Wiltshire, considerably more than the 28 hides and 3 virgates given in the summary. The total value of these manors is £84 10s., as in the summary.

(3) The 2 manors of Robert fitz Gerold in Somerset were assessed at 15 hides, with land for 22 ploughs, 6 hides being in demesne. The total value T.R.E. was £28. In 1086 Charlton Musgrove rendered £6, and the other manor 100 cheeses and 10 bacon.

(4) The combined assessment of Robert's manors in the 3 counties is 92 hides, 2½ virgates, which 81½ ploughs could plough. The total value of the manors in 1086 was £90 10s., i of the Somerset manors not being valued in money. The total demesne in the Exchequer text was 41 hides, 3 virgates, not 38 hides, 3 virgates.
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'Nos.' followed by arabic numerals indicates entries in the translation of the Exchequer text of the Domesday book. 'Nos.' followed by small roman numerals indicates entries in the translation of the Exon Domesday. Large roman numerals standing alone refer to the hundreds text as numbered in the Gall Rollo. Elemenosinarius, francus, serventius, and tainus indicates that persons so described are listed in those categories in Domesday. "T.R.E." after a personal name indicates a person entered as holding land in 1066. '1084' or '1080' after a personal name indicates a person entered as holding land at the date when the Geld Rolls were compiled, or at the time of the Domesday survey. The forms of the Domesday survey are printed in italics and cross-referenced to their modern forms except where the places themselves have not been identified. If a place recorded in Domesday is not a parish at the present time (see p. 61), the name of the modern parish in which it lies has been added to the index entry.
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CORRIGENDA TO VOLUME II

page 5, lines 13–14, for Sherborne and Ramsbury... became again united read Sherborne and Ramsbury were united

6, line 4, for 964 read 964

7, note 70, for the manors of Sherborne, Oborne read 9½ carucates in Sherborne and the manors of Oborne

39, line 11 from end, for James read Joseph

49b, line 18 from end, for had taken six read retained it by force

49b, lines 14–15, for Granston read Graston

49b, line 15, for Poeyeto read Poyete

49b, line 20, for Horningston read Horsington

52a, line 21, for Chandler read Nevill

52, note 58, for Chandler, fol. 67 d read Nevill, ii, fol. 67 d

54, line 3 from end, for 'Vergroth' read 'Vergroth'

55a, lines 9 and 5 from end and last line, for Wootton read Watton

55, note 24, delete pt. 1, m. 6; 60a, line 9, for 1337 read 1537

60a, line 32, for Hunsworth read Hemsworth

63a, lines 19–20, for about the year 903 read between 946 and 951

63b, line 3, for two read three

64a, lines 5–6, for Sherborne with 9½ carucates of land read 9½ carucates of land in Sherborne

64b, last 2 lines, for Lyme and Fleet (Dorset), Littleham and Carswell (Devon) read Lyme (Dorset), 'Fleote' (in Seaton), Littleham, and Carswell (Devon)

66, note 46, for Edw[ard] I read Edw[ard] II

69a, line 10, for 1261 read 1260

69a, line 18, for 1348 read 1349

69b, line 3, for north read south

69b, line 13 from end, for Flixton read Henton

69, note 97, for Edw[ard] I read Edw[ard] II

73a, line 19, for Downton read Dinton

78a, line 10, for Donington read Dinton (Wilts.)

82b, line 2, for Hada read Adam

85b, line 4, after All Saints, insert note 6

87b, lines 13–14, for at Fordham Serlon* read apud fordam Serlonis

102b, line 5 from end, for Robert read Richard

102, note 64, for Hutchins, Hist. of Dorset, ii, 416 read Cal. Pat. 1350–4, 69

109b, line 24, for John read Roger

106, note 142, for Leicester read Lancaster

110, line 11 from end, for Chalbury read Chilbridge

110, note 38, delete Pat. 28 Edw. III, pt. 2, m. 10 and for Close, 14 Hen. IV, m. 28 read Cal. Pat. 1334–8, 279; Cal. Close, 1409–13, 394, 396–7

114a, line 8 from end, for Sefton read 'Selton'

122a, last line, for Sussex read Surrey

130, line 9 from end, for Affrington read Afflington

145, line 10, for Wolly read Wolley

145, note 2, for p. 223, read p. 594

166, line 6, for 1677 read 1665

249, lines 5 and 26, for Waterson read Waterston

292, line 9, for Dulham read Pulham

296, line 13 from end, for Moram read Morden

368, note 4, for from 1883 to 1886 read from 1883 to 1885

320a, line 6, for farmers read lanners

334b, lines 13–17, delete sentence Occasionally... craft.

334, note 32, delete note

344b, line 6, for Blackenwell read Blashenwell

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