



Eastleigh & District  
Local History Society

OCCASIONAL PAPER No. 17

IN MANEBRIS

Ita Henricus tenet Eastleie. Godwinus tenuit de rege. E.  
 7 quo uoluit ire potuit. Te se defit p. ii. hid. modo p. una.  
 7 pa. o. ii. car. In dno. e. una. 7 iii. uilli 7 vii. borda cu  
 iii. car. lba. ii. sequi. 7 xii. ac pra. Silus. de. v. porc.  
 l. h. l. 7 post 7 m. uat. xl. solid.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Book of Winchester, or Domesday Book, is one of the country's oldest and best known public records. It has been translated, transcribed, reproduced, interpreted (and mis-interpreted) by many people, most of them erudite scholars. The object of this short paper is to give ready access to members of what Domesday actually does say about places in our immediate area.

As most people will recall, the last successful invasion of England concluded when William, the bastard Duke of Normandy, defeated Harold Godwinson at the battle of Senlac Hill, near Hastings on Saturday, 14 October 1066. By right of conquest he became William I of England although his reign did not officially begin until his Coronation on Christmas Day of the same year. He spent the next 19 years not only in consolidating his newly won kingdom but also in defending his possessions in France and Normandy. On his return from one of the latter expeditions towards the end of 1067 he, in the words of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 'gave away every man's land' (Garmonsway, P200). This statement should not be taken too literally. Some Englishmen and Institutions did retain their tenures, or at least a portion of them; others fought for them, eventually without success. This was William's way of rewarding his supporters for their past services and to ensure loyalty to their feudal oath to continue to do so in the future.

In 1085 a projected invasion from Denmark (which in the event did not occur) found William having to import mercenary troops to augment his own forces. This and the difficulties he encountered in billeting them must have brought home to him how unsatisfactory was his own knowledge of the resources available in England. Accordingly when the King held consultation with his Counsellors at Gloucester over the Christmas that year it was determined to find out

". . . about this land, how it was peopled and with what sort of men. Then he sent his men all over England into every shire to ascertain how many hundreds of 'hides' of land there were in each shire, and how much land and livestock the king himself possessed in the country, and what annual dues were lawfully his from each shire. He also had it recorded how much land his archbishops had, and his diocesan bishops, his abbots and his earls . . . and what or how much each man who was a landholder here in England had in land or livestock and how much money it was worth . . ." (Garmonsway, P216)

Shortly afterwards the great quest began. It is not envisaged that the Commissions visited every village and hamlet but rather sat in one of the main centres of population and summoned representatives, both French and English, to appear before them and provide the required details upon oath. No actual copy of the questions asked has survived but most of them can be deduced from the answers received. (see attached tables).

There may have been other questions, for the returns were collected and sent to Winchester (unfortunately these have not survived) where they were summarised, sorted and edited to produce the final version by the end of 1086, although the fair copying may have taken somewhat longer. A most remarkable feat that most of England could be covered so thoroughly at this time in history.

How much time William himself had to consider the result of his order is debatable. He left England in the early summer of 1087 and in July received an accidental but fatal injury whilst engaged in a retaliatory raid in defence of his French possessions. He died on 9 September following and was buried in the Abbey of St. Stephen at Caen.

Such then is a very brief synopsis of the events leading up to the production of Domesday Book. Why was it done? The King's grandson, Bishop Henry (de Blois) of Winchester was of the opinion that it was so that 'every man should know his right and not usurp another's' (Munby, Introduction). Nineteenth century historians (Round, Maitland et al) thought, and taught that it was basically a great tax assessment. More recent scholars (Galbraith and others) regard it as an economic and administrative survey.

Where academics of such great repute disagree, dare the local historian meddle? The basic material can be deceptive and full of pitfalls. Ever since it was first published in 1783, and even before, amateur recorders of their area's past have proudly included, where applicable, a facsimile of the appropriate Domesday entry, occasionally without a translation, often without an adequate explanation. Yet there is much to be gained. Early holders of land, a very scant estimate of population, an idea of the economic development of the community and so on. Possibly the most advantageous approach is to compare one locality with another, both then and now. Can an explanation be found as to why one settlement prospered and another disappeared into obscurity?

A final caveat. Do treat local extraneous information with caution. It is not uncommon to be told that 'my family' or 'my house' is mentioned in Domesday Book. Occasionally true but very seldom. The information in local pamphlets should be checked. In particular it has appeared in print on more than one occasion that our own Cranbury Park is listed in Domesday as being the site of a monastery complete with fish ponds and all. With local place names such as Monkswood, Monksbridge, Fryern (Friar's ?) Hill this is attractive but regrettably there is no mention of Cranbury in the Domesday record nor even of Merdon (Hursley) of which manor Cranbury then formed part. It has been postulated, but not proven, that the area could have been included in the 'one hide' of Chilcomb?

N.D. Barber. (Eastleigh 613345)

June, 1986.

G L O S S A R Y

- CHILCOMB At first glance it may appear strange that a manor of such an extent should only be valued at one hide. For an explanation it is necessary to go further back into history. By tradition, after his conversion to Christianity, Cynegils, King of the West Saxons (611-643) gave the valley of Chilcomb to the church at Winchester. Successive rulers confirmed this gift but it was not committed to writing until Aethelwulf (839-855) declared by charter that the gift was again confirmed and was to be assessed in perpetuity at only one hide. The statement is re-iterated in succeeding Saxon charters.
- DEMESNE Land retained by the lord of the manor for his own use and upon which tenants gave free service according to the customs of the manor.
- HIDE A highly variable term. Originally it was a unit of taxation rather than a precise amount of land and taken to be that required to support a given family unit. This naturally varied with the fertility of the soil. A generally accepted average area is thought to be about 120 acres.
- HUNDRED An administrative subdivision of a shire.
- PIGS,  
Land for ... An indication of the amount of woodland available, chiefly for pannage, but there is room for ambiguity. In some cases it seems to show how many animals could expect to find feed there; in others the rental (in pigs) charged for the use of the woods.
- POPULATION This, at best, must be regarded as a very rough estimate. The lord of the manor and his family do not appear to be included; it is not known whether both male and female slaves were involved in the count or just the males; It is assumed that only actual working members of the 'villager' and 'smallholder' classes are enumerated. The size of the family unit is not known but is usually reckoned to be between 4 and 5. Of use mainly for comparison purposes of one settlement with another.
- SLAVES (SERVI). These did the majority of the work on the demesne lands. They were regarded as a 'thing' rather than a person and had few rights.

- SMALLHOLDERS (BORDARJI). More correctly borderers. A class that came below villagers (q.v.) in status. The term suggests those who dwelt in cottages perhaps some distance from the demesne lands. Their normal holding was about 5 acres and they may have had an ox for ploughing. Some paid a small rent but the majority worked the lord's lands and, when possible, their own smallholdings.
- T.R.E.: Harold Godwinson was ruler of England from 6 January until 14 October 1066 but William the Conqueror always insisted that he was an usurper. Consequently his name, apart from one scribal error, does not appear in the Domesday Book. The scribes when referring to events before 1066 in variably used the abbreviation T.R.E. (Tempore regis Edwardi = = in the time of King Edward) and used in the Domesday Survey to mean the day 'when King Edward was alive and dead' that is 5 January 1066.
- VALUE OF LAND Domesday normally gives three values for this. The first T.R.E., The second 'and after' meaning after the redistribution of land from 1067 onward and the third the present (1086) value.
- VILLAGERS (VILLANI). Usually translated villeins. They owed some duties to the manorial lord, they were semi-free, probably owned a plough team or part of one and a virgate in the common field.
- VIRGATE A quarter of an hide - say 30 acres.

SOURCES AND FURTHER READING (Most of these can be obtained from the public library)

- Bodleian Library Harleian Charter 43.C.1. (dated 909 and confirming the boundaries of the Manor of Chilcomb)
- BARLOW, F. The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216 (Third edition, 1972)
- DARBY, H.C. (ed.) The Domesday Geography of England (5 vols., Cambridge, 1952-67)
- GALBRAITH, V.H. Domesday Book - Its Place in Administrative History (1974)
- GARMONSWAY, G.N. (Trans) The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Penguin re-print, 1972)
- MAITLAND, F.W. Domesday Book and Beyond (1897)
- MUNBY, Julian (ed.) Domesday Book - Hampshire (Chichester, 1982)
- ROUND, J.H. Feudal England (1895)
- WELLDON FINN, R. Domesday Book - a Guide. (1973)

<u>PLACENAME</u>	<u>HOLDER</u> <u>T.R.E.</u>	<u>HOLDER IN</u> <u>1086</u>	T.R.E. Assessment (in hides)	1086 Assessment (in hides)	Villagers	Smallholders	Slaves	Total	Estimate of population	Ploughlands	Demesne ploughs	Smallholders' ploughs	Meadow (in acres)	Value of pasture (shillings)	Wood for ..... pigs	Mills / Value	Fisheries / Value	Churches / Value	Value T.R.E. (in £'s)	Value after 1066 (in £'s)	Value in 1086 (in £'s)
ALLINGTON (Ellatune)	Godman from King Edward	William Alis	3	3	11	6	10	27	120	5	1	7	67	2/6	20	2	-	1	15	7	6½
BISHOPSTOKE (Stoches)	Bishop of Winchester	Bishop of Winchester	5	5	6	5	6	17	75	5	2	3	74	-	10	1	-	1	6	6	8
*BISHOPS WALTHAM (Waltham)	Bishop of Winchester	Bishop of Winchester	20	20	70	15	7	92	410	26	6	26	2½	-	10	3	-	2	31	10½	30
BOTLEY (Botelie)	Cheping from King Edward	Ralph de Mortimer	2	2	8	4	4	16	70	6	-	4	12	-	-	2	-	1	10	5	5
BOYATT (Boviete)	Godric from King Edward	Herbrand (Of Pont Audemer)	2	½	1	8	2	11	50	2	1	½	45	-	1	2	-	-	4	2	2
*CHILCOMB (Ciltecumbe)	Bishop of Winchester	Bishop of Winchester	1	1	30	115	20	165	750	68	12	57	40	23/5	30	4	-	9	73½	73½	104
EASTLEIGH (Estleie)	Godwin from King Edward	Henry the Treasurer	2	1	4	7	2	13	60	2	1	3	12	-	5	-	-	-	2	2	2

\* The Domesday entry contains further details not considered relevant to this paper.

<u>PLACENAME</u>	<u>HOLDER</u> T.R.E.	<u>HOLDER IN</u> 1086	T.R.E. Assessment (in hides)	1086 Assessment (in hides)	Villagers	Smallholders	Slaves	Total	Estimate of population	Ploughlands	Demesne ploughs	Smallholders' ploughs	Meadow (in acres)	Value of pasture (in shillings)	Wood for ..... pigs	Mills / Value	Fisheries / Value	Churches / Value	Value T.R.E. (in £'s)	Value after 1066 (in £'s)	Value in 1086 (in £'s)
NORTH BADDESLEY (Bedeslei)	Cheping from King Edward	Ralph de Mortimer	2	2	4	7	7	18	80	4	-	2	-	10/-	10	-	-	1	10	5	3
NORTH STONEHAM (Staneham)	Hyde Abbey Winchester	Hyde Abbey Winchester	8	8	28	7	13	48	215	11	2	9	224	2/-	20	2	-	1	12	10	10
OTTERBOURNE (Otreburne)	Cheping from King Edward	Ralph de Mortimer	4	4	10	8	6	24	110	5	1	2	50	10/-	-	-	1	1	8	5	5
*SOUTH STONEHAM (Stanham)	Bishop of Winchester	Bishop of Winchester	5	3	11	9	1	21	100	9	1	8	23	-	20	-	2	1	7	4	8
TWYFORD (Tuiforde)	Bishop of Winchester	Bishop of Winchester	20	15	29	20	-	49	220	25	4	21	10	-	15	4	-	1	20	20	32
(OWLESBURY in TWYFORD) (-)	Wulfric from Bishop of Winchester	Alded, wife Oswald, from Bishop of Winchester	10	5	17	20	3	40	180	8	2	7	32	12/6	-	2	-	-	12	12	15

\*The Domesday entry contains further details not considered relevant to this paper.

ALLINGTONLAND OF WILLIAM ALISIN THE HUNDRED OF MANSBRIDGE

William Alis holds ELLATUNE. Godman held it from King Edward.

It was then, as now, assessed at 3 hides. There is land for 5 ploughs.

In the demesne is 1 plough. 11 villagers and 6 smallholders have 7 ploughs.

There are a church, 10 slaves, 2 mills worth 20/-, 67 acres of meadow, pasture worth 30 pence and woodland for 20 pigs.

T.R.E. it was worth £15, afterwards £7 and now £6 10s.

BISHOPSTOKELAND OF THE BISHOP OFIN THE HUNDRED OF FAWLEYWINCHESTER

The Bishop himself holds STOCHES in demesne and it has always belonged to the Bishopric

T.R.E. it was assessed, and is now at 5 hides. There is land for 5 ploughs.

In the demesne are 2 ploughs. 6 villagers and 5 smallholders have 3 ploughs.

There are 6 slaves, a mill worth 10/-, a church, 74 acres of meadow and woodland for 10 pigs.

T.R.E. and afterwards it was worth £6, now £8.

BISHOPS WALTHAMLAND OF THE BISHOP OFIN THE HUNDRED OF WALTHAMWINCHESTER

The Bishop himself holds WALTHAM in demesne and it has always belonged to the Bishopric.

T.R.E. it was assessed, and is now at 20 hides, although there be there

30 hides in number. There is land for 26 ploughs.

In the demesne are 6 ploughs. 70 villagers and 15 smallholders have 26 ploughs.

There are 7 slaves, 3 mills worth 17/6, 2½ acres of meadow and woodland for 10 pigs.

There is also a park for beasts (of the chase).

T.R.E. it was worth £31, afterwards £10 10s. and now £30.

Of the lands of this manor

Robert holds 3 virgates. T.R.E. the villagers held them.

There he has 1 plough, 1 smallholder and 1 slave. It is worth 30/-.

Ralph the priest holds 2 churches of this manor with 2½ hides and

there he has 2 ploughs in the demesne. 2 villagers, 9 smallholders and 6 slaves have 1 plough. It is worth 100/-.

Of the land belonging to these churches, 1 man holds 1 hide of the villagers'

land and there he has 1 villager and 3 smallholders with 9 oxen.

It is worth 30/-.



BOTLEY                      LAND OF RALPH DE MORTIMER                      IN THE HUNDRED OF MANSBRIDGE

The same Ralph holds BOTELIE. Cheping held it from King Edward.  
Then, as now, it was assessed at 2 hides. There is land for 6 ploughs.  
8 villagers and 4 smallholders have 4 ploughs. There are a church, 4 slaves,  
2 mills worth 20/-, 12 acres of meadow but woodland is lacking.  
T.R.E. it was worth £10, later, as now 100/-.

BOYATT                      LAND OF HERBRAND                      IN THE HUNDRED OF MANSBRIDGE

Herbrand holds BOVIETE from the King. Godric held it from King Edward.  
Then it was assessed at 2 hides, now at ½ hide. There is land for 2 ploughs.  
In the demesne is 1 plough. 1 villager and 8 smallholders have ½ a plough.  
There are 2 slaves, 2 mills worth 16/-, 45 acres of meadow and woodland worth 1 pig.  
T.R.E. it was worth £4, later, as now, 40/-.

CHILCOMB\*                      LAND FOR THE SUPPLIES OF                      IN THE HUNDRED OF FALMER  
THE MONKS OF WINCHESTER.

Bishop Walkelin holds CILTECUMBE. T.R.E. it was, and is now, assessed at 1 hide.  
There is land for 68 ploughs. In the demesne are 12 ploughs.  
30 villagers and 115 smallholders have 57 ploughs. There are 9 churches, 20 slaves,  
4 mills worth £4, 40 acres of meadow, pasturage worth 23/5 and woodland worth 30 pigs.  
from the pannage. Of this hide (sic):-  
William holds land for 3 ploughs. Manno held it.  
Cheping holds land for 1 plough. He held it himself.  
Walter holds land for 1 plough. Alfhere held it.  
Hugh Mason holds land for 2 ploughs. Gerard held it.  
Thurstan Rufus holds land for 1 plough. Aelmer held it.  
Osbern holds land for 1 plough. Godwin held it.  
Thurstan Small holds 30 acres. Alfheah held it.  
Those who held these lands T.R.E. could not withdraw to another lord with their land.  
The present holders have in the demesne 7 ploughs.  
7 villagers and 30 smallholders have 2 plough. There are 11 slaves and 4 acres  
of meadow.  
T.R.E. the whole manor was worth £73 10s, later the same.  
What the monks now hold is worth £80, what the tenants hold £24.  
6 hides were attached to this manor T.R.E. which Ralph de Mortimer now holds  
but he performs no service to the church.

(\*Later the manor of 'Barton and Buddlesgate' situated in Chilcomb, Winnal,  
Morestead, St. Faith (St. Cross), Compton, Weeke, Littleton and Sparsholt)

EASTLEIGHLAND OF HENRY THE TREASURERIN THE HUNDRED OF MANSBRIDGE

The same Henry holds ESTLEIE. Godwin held it from King Edward and was free to go where he would. It was then assessed at 2 hides, now at 1 hide.

There is land for 2 ploughs. In the demesne is 1 plough.

4 villagers and 7 smallholders have 3 ploughs.

There are 2 slaves, 12 acres of meadow and woodland worth 5 pigs.

T.R.E. and afterwards it was, as now, worth 40 shillings.

NORTH BADDESLEYLAND OF RALPH DE MORTIMERIN THE HUNDRED OF MANSBRIDGE

The same Ralph holds BEDESLEI. Cheping held it from the King.

Then, as now, it was assessed at 2 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs.

4 villagers and 7 smallholders have 2 ploughs.

There are 7 slaves, a church, pasture worth 10/- and woodland worth 10 pigs.

T.R.E. it was worth £10, later 100s. and now 60s.

NORTH STONEHAMLAND OF ST. PETER OFIN THE HUNDRED OF MANSBRIDGEWINCHESTER\*

The same abbey holds STANEHAM. It was always in the hands of the monastery.

T.R.E., as now it was assessed at 8 hides. There is land for 11 ploughs.

In the demesne are 2 ploughs. 28 villagers and 7 smallholders have 9 ploughs.

There are a church, 13 slaves, 2 mills worth 30/-, 224 acres of meadow, pasture worth 2/- and woodland worth 20 pigs.

T.R.E. it was worth £12, afterwards, as now £10.

(\* The New Minster, later Hyde Abbey, Winchester)

OTTERBOURNELAND OF RALPH DE MORTIMERIN THE HUNDRED OF BUDDLESGATE

Ralph de Mortimer holds OTREBURNE. Cheping held it from the Bishopric of Winchester and could not withdraw himself from the lordship of the church.

It was then, as now, assessed at 4 hides. There is land for 5 ploughs.

In the demesne is 1 plough. 10 villagers and 8 smallholders have 2 ploughs.

There are a church, 6 slaves, 50 acres of meadow, a fishery worth 2/- and pasturage worth 10/-.

T.R.E. it was worth £8, afterwards and now, 100/-.

SOUTH STONEHAM      LAND FOR THE SUPPLIES OF      IN THE HUNDRED OF MANSBRIDGE  
THE MONKS OF WINCHESTER.

The Bishop himself holds STANHAM. It is appropriated for the clothing of the monks. T.R.E. it was assessed at 5 hides but now at 3 hides. There is land for 9 ploughs. In the demesne is 1 plough. 11 villagers and 9 smallholders have 8 ploughs. There are 1 slave, 23 acres of meadow, 2 fisheries worth 39 pence and woodland worth 20 pigs.

T.R.E. it was worth £7, afterwards £4 and now £8.

Richere the clerk holds the church of this manor, together with 2 other churches near Hantone\* which belong to this as the mother church.

1 hide of land is attached to this church which he also holds.

He also has all the tithes of this village and of the King's lands.

What he holds of the Bishop is worth 20/- and what he holds of the King is also worth 20/-.

(\* Southampton)

TWYFORD      LAND OF THE BISHOP OF      IN THE HUNDRED OF FAWLEY  
WINCHESTER.

The Bishop himself holds TUIFORDE in demesne. He has always held it.

T.R.E. it was assessed at 20 hides, now at 15 hides. There is land for 25 ploughs. In the demesne are 4 ploughs. 29 villagers and 20 smallholders have 21 ploughs. There are a church worth 5 shillings, 4 mills worth £4, 10 acres of meadow and woodland worth 15 pigs from the pannage.

T.R.E. and afterwards it was worth £20, now £32.

In the said Tuiforde the Bishop has 1 manor.\* Alded the wife of Oswald held it of the Bishop. Wulfric held it T.R.E. and it has always lain in the Bishopric. It was then assessed at 10 hides, now at 5 hides. There is land for 8 ploughs. In the demesne are 2 ploughs. 17 villagers and 20 smallholders have 7 ploughs. There are 3 slaves, 2 mills worth £4 15s., 32 acres of meadow and pasturage worth 12s 6d.

T.R.E. and afterwards it was worth £12, now £15.

(\* Owlesbury in Twyford)

