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THE
DOMESDAY BOOK

FOR THE
County of Derby.

REPRINTED FROM

"The Feudal History of the County of Derby,"

(Chiefly during the 11th, 12th, and 13th Centuries,)

BY

JOHN PYM YEATMAN, ESQ.,

*(Of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, formerly of Emmanuel
College, Cambridge, and F.R.H.S., &c.)*

AUTHOR OF "THE EARLY GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ARUNDEL;" "THE HISTORY OF THE COMMON LAW OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GAUL;" "AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY;" "THE MAYOR'S COURT ACT, 1857;" "AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF GLANVILLE;" "A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF TRADE MARKS;" "THE ORIGIN OF THE NATIONS OF WESTERN EUROPE;" "THE RECORDS OF CHESTERFIELD;" "A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF ANCIENT DEMESNE;" "AN EXPOSURE OF THE MISMANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE," &c., &c.

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SECTION I.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE.

THE BOOK OF DOMESDAY.

CHAPTER I.

THE great work of Domesday is the foundation of feudal history; and a few observations upon its nature and value may assist the learned reader in fairly considering it. The great importance of this work does not arise because feudal institutions were founded in England at this period, as so many writers pretend, but because prior to this period writing was rarely used, either in the transfer or in the dealing with lands and manors, and it is the first fiscal record that we possess. The laws which then governed the country, especially with regard to measurements affecting taxation of land, varied from petty kingdom to kingdom, and frequently in the same territory, and it was only in those laws which affected the Sovereign state that uniformity prevailed. It was chiefly in order to assimilate these laws that the survey was made. We find proof of the first proposition in the ever-varying customs of manors which prevail at the present day, whilst Domesday gives us distinct proof of the latter.

In Domesday we possess, probably, the sum of the law, or as it was called the common law, to distinguish it from local custom, which existed in England for centuries prior to

its date, even so far back as the occupation of the Romans. Each monarch, as he ascended the throne, undertook to govern by the laws of his predecessors, and it is probable, though it is by no means clear, that this undertaking was reduced into writing, yet it is tolerably clear from the absence of contemporary authority, that William the Conqueror, who gave the same undertaking as did Canute and others, did not reduce his charter of liberties into writing, for there is no evidence of its existence at any time; possibly he felt that it would be more convenient to trust (as the English custom was) to the memories of his chiefs; and it was probable, upon finding them somewhat treacherous, that he resolved to reduce the question of their relative rights and duties into the form of Domesday.

However this may be, the Book of Domesday is the first account we possess of the tenures of English estates, and so far as regards Derbyshire, the only comprehensive record for a considerable period.

It is true that we shall find here and there in the charters granted by the Crown to various religious houses, and in the Pipe Rolls, and in some of the earliest public records, and in occasional private charters, facts of importance to county history; but the first class, Abbey Cartularies, are not cotemporary records, these documents having generally been compiled as late as the thirteenth century; and the writers of them had too much concern for the special interests of their orders to be invariably reliable, and as the earliest charters recorded in their books must have perished before they were compiled, it is obvious that they can only have been handed down by tradition; indeed, the fact that before the Conquest writing was not employed in the transfer of land, seriously detracts from the little respect that can generally be accorded to them.

That it was a fact, clear beyond dispute, that writing was not employed in land transfer, we may learn from the double system of conveyancing, that by charter, and that by fine, with livery of seizin (without charter), which prevailed down to the time of Charles the Second.

And it is only after the Records of the County Court and of the Aula Regis were reduced into writing (a system which was inaugurated by the composition of Domesday), that we

can positively state, apart from the evidence of Domesday, what was the law affecting land in private hands, and who were the holders, and the terms of their tenure ; yet, looking at the tenacity with which the landowners clung to their rights during the 450 years of which we have official record, and indeed as regards under-tenants in private manors quite down to the present day, we may safely conclude that little change was made for centuries before this period, yet this is at best conjecture, and in endeavouring to write a history of these institutions, it is necessary to rely strictly upon facts, and to give the best positive proofs that can be supplied in support of it.

Another reason why Domesday must be taken as the groundwork of our history, is that the greatest mystery and suspicion hangs over the question ; it is a fact that, until within a very short period, the existence of the so-called Saxon charters was unknown, even to so great an antiquary as Seldon. He declared that he never saw one, and well knowing that the English before the Conquest did not use writing in the conveyance of land, he, not unnaturally, doubted their existence.

Since the days of Seldon, however, a complete Saxon literature has been unearthed ; when, where, and how, it is not the province of this work to discover, but it may be remarked that the vast majority of these documents betray their own untrustworthiness, by the fact that they contain no dates or details of the smallest value, which were previously unknown, and which can be tested by ascertained facts, whilst the authentic Norman contemporary charters and chartularies upon which this work is based are of the greatest value and interest, since they abound with life and instruction, and give us an insight into the public as well as the private history of estates and individuals.

If the learned reader is desirous of following up the author's views on this subject, he must refer to his books on "Early English History," and that on "The Origin of the Nations of Western Europe." Here they would be out of place, and are only referred to for the purpose of weighing the value of the testimony of Domesday.

It must here be remarked that, although very precious, Domesday is not so comprehensive and so valuable as it is generally supposed to be, and as both Sir Henry James and

Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt insist. Both these learned writers seem to sum up their estimate of it, by quoting a passage from that mythical and wholly unreliable work, the Saxon Chronicle, the gist of which is, that in the year 1085 King William, hearing when in Normandy of a projected Danish Invasion, came over to England "with so large an army of horsemen and foot from France and from Brittany, as never before had sought this land, so that men wondered how this land could feed all that army, but the king caused the army to be distributed through all this land among his vassals, and they fed this army, each according to the measure of his land."

"After this the king had a great counsel and very deep speech with his witan about this land, how it was peopled and by what men, then sent his men over all England into every shire, and caused to be ascertained how many hundred hides were in the shire, what land the king himself had, and cattle within the land, and what dues he ought to have in twelve months from the shire. Also, he caused to be written how much land his archbishops had, and his suffragan bishops, and his abbots, and his earls, and though I may narrate somewhat prolixly what or how much each man had who was a holder of land in England, in land or in cattle, and how much money it might be worth, so very narrowly he caused it to be traced out, there was not one single hide, nor one yard of land (this should be translated "Yardland" or Virgate), nor even (it is shame to tell, though it seemed to him no shame to do) an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left, that was not set down in his writs, and all the writings were brought to him afterwards."

Now before referring to the errors and inaccuracies of this account, it may be worth while to enquire who was the author of it.

Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt calls it "a remarkable and important passage from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," but the date shows that it could not have formed a portion of that Chronicle, which was, in fact, that of Marianus Scotus, as the author has proved in his "Early English History," and it was first called the Saxon Chronicle by Archbishop Parker, who himself invented the absurd compound term Anglo-Saxon, a word which puzzles foreign archæologists, since it compounds the native with the foreign name of Englishmen.

Marianus Scotus probably concluded his portion of the history about the year 1056, when he left this country; but the writer of this paragraph evidently resided here. He was probably Florence of Worcester, who adopted and continued Marianus, but whose work was so little thought of by William of Malmesbury, that in giving an account of the histories extant in 1120, he does not even refer to Marianus, the Saxon Chronicle, or to Florence of Worcester; indeed, none of these works were brought to light until long afterwards, when a market was created for the concoction of Saxon literature.

Now, first, as to the motive of the compilation—to find provision for the army. This is a palpable error. The army might be billeted by necessity, but not by law, upon the people, for the people were the army. A standing army was then unknown. The king had no rights, and Domesday shows that he had no rights, over the lands of his tenants, except as regards his hidage, or, as Mr. Boulton (Transactions of the Historic Society of Liverpool, 1871), states, the “aids” due from the land to the Crown, and the rights (courtesy, more properly), when the king made his journeys (progresses) through the country, he had nothing to do with the oxen, cows, or pigs on the estates, except when in progress he consumed a part of them. Nor could he intermeddle with the sub-rents of the tenants in any way. Each barony, nay, each manor, was a separate kingdom; an *imperium in imperio*, governed by its own laws. Florence (or the writer of this paragraph) has blushed needlessly for the king on this account. His mistake, no doubt, arose from the mention of bovats or oxgangs, on which hides were payable; just as at an earlier period, instead of in money prices were measured by so many oxen.

The rents which the king could exact were only rack, or dry rents, and by no means represented the true value of the estate to the holder, but only the hidage or aid due to the king. It was originally a fixed measure of one pound—the old British tunc pound—which every knight paid for his fee of so many ploughlands. The record strictly only takes in the number of these ploughlands or bovates hidable in each village or town, and sometimes we luckily get at the name of the tenant—though very rarely more than his Christian name—but nothing more, for the king had no interest in him or control over him, except,

perhaps, as a measure of the number of fees in the village upon which his tenant-in-chief ought to pay hide. The rents of the sub-tenant and the terms of his tenure was a matter solely between the under-lord and himself, and of no importance to the king.

A far more reliable account of the motives of the great Survey is to be found in the Register of Bermondsey under the years 1083-4, from which it would seem that it was a mere register of rents due to the Crown. It is quite clear, also, that, although the Commissioners, probably in consequence of special instructions, made a return of all the fees in each village, they were not all geldable—that is, they did not all of them pay aid to the king, for we frequently read that in certain places only so many carucates were geldable, though others are mentioned, and even in King Edward's time, the payment for a carucate was variable. A carucate is only another name for ploughland; hide refers to the aid payable in respect of it. Carucate is the cart team necessary to work it, supposed to be so called after the Roman manner of four horses having been yoked abreast.

To show the variable nature of the tax, in Foston, four knights had, in King Edward's time, two and a half carucates hidable; then, twelve villains and eight borders had three ploughs and ten acres of meadow, of which the value was forty shillings.

In Alkmanton there were four ploughs, two in demesne, and eight villains; and then there were seven borders who had two ploughs and twelve acres of meadow. The value was the same.

In Holloington, six thanes had one and a half carucates geldable, and land for twelve oxen; eleven villains and seven borders had seven ploughs and eight acres of meadow, and a little underwood, in the time of King Edward, and then it was worth forty shillings.

In Bradley, two knights had one carucate hidable, land for two ploughs, and it was worth forty shillings.

In Snelston, six ploughs were valued at the same rate; indeed, so variable is the number of carucates, ploughs, bovates, and acres for each forty or twenty shillings, that no rule can be laid down on that measure; and the only safe conclusion seems to be, that for every separate holding in a village, one pound—the ancient British tunc pound—was originally charged: that is, a place was reckoned by so many knights' fees, each of which

was assessed at that sum. And in the course of centuries the actual value and working capacity of the estate had greatly increased, whilst the hide had not been raised. The king's thanes held their lands at a much cheaper rate. It was evidently originally taxed as the other land by pounds; but these were now generally measured by shillings, probably according to the goodwill of the former sovereign at the time of the grant. In early days, land given to favourites was described as being held by a fraction of a knight's fee, sometimes a 200th part, or a nominal sum.

These thanes are a particularly interesting class, as they represented the ancient nobility of the kingdom, and who were allowed still to hold their ancient fiefs. Many more were under-tenants of the Norman lords, but these men were never displaced. Another class of men rated were those living in towns where a hide or aid was paid for so many mansions or for so many ploughlands adjacent to the town, and belonging to it.

Mr. Kemble ("Saxons in England," Vol. I., p. 488), who, with a certain class of writers (unfortunately a very large one), persists in ignoring the Celtic element in our laws, language, and literature (though it is the chief element), has made a ridiculous mistake in confounding the hide with the ploughland—that is, the tax with the subject of taxation. He writes, "it is necessary to bear in mind, that the hide is exclusively arable land," a statement which is at once disposed of by the taxes upon towns. For instance, Chester was assessed at 50 hides, whilst Exeter was assessed at 5. Derby, in King Edward's time, had 243 burgesses; then it had 100 burgesses, and 40 lesser ones, "whilst 103 mansions, which used to be assessed, were waste." In King Edward's time the town had 12 carucates adjoining it, and rendered £24; then, with the ten mills and Litchurch, it was worth £30. At the same period (King Edward's time) Nottingham had 173 burgesses, and only 6 carucates of land, for which, with the burgesses works, they paid only 75 shillings and 7 pence. In King William's time there were only 136 men dwelling there, 13 of whom had been put in by Hugh fitz Baldric, the Sheriff. In the time of King Edward, Nottingham yielded in rent £18; at Domesday, £30.

It is very difficult to say at what hidage each of these towns was assessed, or whether they were assessed only according to

the burgess aid. The great increase from £18 and £24 to £30 in Nottingham and Derby, in spite of decrease in the number of burgesses in both, adds to the difficulty. The mint at Nottingham paid £10 extra. Mines, saltworks, fisheries, and other properties, all contributed to make up the hides, so that many houses must have gone to form a single hide. Where a city was measured by hides, the probability is that each parish in a city represented one or more hides, just as did a vill in the country. It may be, however, that the value at which these towns were assessed was only in respect of the lands held by them adjacent to the town, for the Pipe Rolls show that independently of the Dane-geld there was a distinct burgess aid. The particulars given are hardly conclusive on the point. Another class of land owners, or rather of manors, which were enquired into were the Terra Regis, the lands of ancient demesne, that land which had always supplied the royal revenue. For the most part this was let to the king's tenants, some of whom supplied food for the royal tables; whilst others were let to farm at substantial rents, called fee-farm rents, just as the tenants-in-chief underlet their own estates; or perhaps at a nominal rent, if the estate were given as a reward to a favourite. In only some instances, and probably for these reasons, is there any value placed on these lands. Those lands so let at fee-farm could not be disposed of by the sovereign, except for his life. Upon his death they reverted unfettered to his successor.

We see, therefore, that not only did not the king, "to his shame," take an account of his subjects' cattle, but that he did not tax all their lands, but only those which, doubtless, from time out of mind, had been regularly taxed for the royal revenue, and those which he himself had granted, but it would rather seem that he increased the taxes on towns in proportion to their works, and the number of their burgesses.

The following tables have been extracted from the MSS. of the late Rev. Robert Eyton, now deposited at the British Museum, and numbered 31924 amongst the Additional MSS., and they give at a glance an important fact, which supplies the true reason of the Survey. Instead of the king growing richer, the revenues of the Crown were, in country places at least, being sensibly diminished. Omitting fractions, the gross value of the five wapentakes of Derbyshire had fallen from £587

to £455; and again, the measurement of a carucate varied in each hundred, no doubt to the king's loss. This calculation of the royal revenue, however, does not include the fee-farm rents of the Crown.

We learn one important fact from the consideration of this subject which is generally overlooked. Not only were many ploughlands in villis which might have been taxed left out of the calculation, but only those villis in which lands are taxed are mentioned in Domesday, so that it is not a perfect record even of the estates of the nobles. The author has found nearly as many places in Derbyshire (many, if not most, of which must have been manors at this period), and which are unmentioned in Domesday as those which are given, and the number is continually increasing, a fact which teaches us that Mr. Eyton's valuable tables must only be read as applying to Domesday, that is, to only part of the county, and not as illustrative of the whole; unfortunately, we have no means of obtaining statistics as to the rest.

The Rev. Mr. Eyton, in his Derbyshire Notes, has pointed out various small distinctions observable in the different surveys of Derbyshire and Stafford, with a view to determine under which circuit they were severally surveyed, a matter of not very great importance; his criticisms, however, are of greater value in determining the objects of the survey. In Derbyshire, mill sites, churches, and portions of manors apportioned to others, were mentioned, but not in Staffordshire, and the latter only invariably gave the measurements of small woods. These differences would appear to show that much was left to the discretion of the Commissioners, that the Crown desired to learn as much as possible, but that no special instructions were given on some subjects and therefore it would seem to follow that many items of property were referred to which were not taxable at that period.

It would be interesting to learn whether the Conqueror took any legislative action in consequence of the report, or whether the laws relating to taxation remained unaltered, but were only more strictly applied. Judging from the evidence of the Pipe Rolls, it would seem that nothing was done, and no legislation of any consequence appears to be recorded by contemporary chroniclers.

It certainly appears from Eyton's studies that Derby was surveyed by the same Commissioners who surveyed Yorkshire, Huntingdon, Nottingham, and Lincolnshire, and that part of Rutland which was included in Nottingham; and it is probable that the surveys of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire induced the Commissioners to call the hundreds of Derbyshire wapentakes. Why, it is not very clear, because there is nothing in common in the derivation of the two words, indeed the latter is generally used as a portion of the former, and there is one instance of such a measure of a hundred in Derbyshire in the Manor of Sawley. A portion of the wapentake or hundred of Morleston is called itself a hundred, and it contained 12 carucates, the standard measurement of the smaller kind of hundred.

There can be but little doubt that before the Conquest, and when Derby formed a portion of the Kingdom of Mercia, it was then divided into hundreds, like its sister counties on the south and west. The name wapentake was only occasionally used in Derbyshire down to the time of Edward I., or perhaps a little later, when that of hundred became again permanently in use, but even when it was used, both words were used indiscriminately. Eyton has expended a good deal of labour on this point, which is scarcely intelligible. Had he examined the records he would have seen that, whatever their meaning, the terms were used interchangeably, as if identical; just as hide and carucate were afterwards confused.

That in Derbyshire a wapentake is equivalent to a hundred is quite clear, from the fact that the modern hundreds are coterminous with the Domesday wapentakes, although some of them have been sub-divided into two parts, or, perhaps more properly, half hundreds; and this at once disposes of Eyton's idea that the county was divided into hundreds of 12 carucates each.

Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt has not hazarded much upon the question of measurements, nor has he formed a definite system for Derbyshire; perhaps in doing so he has exercised a wise discretion. He gives a carucate as equivalent to a ploughland, a rather indefinite expression; a hide, which he also, with Mr. Kemble, regards as a measure of land and not of taxation, according to him varying from 30 to 120 acres. A bovatt or oxgang, a ploughland, equal to an eighth part of a carucate,

and equal to a quantity varying from 8 to 24 acres. A virgate as a fourth, or perhaps an eighth of a hide, which, tabulated, omitting variations, leaves a virgate, and a bovat equal to an eighth of a hide, and therefore equal to each other, and each equal to eight acres, or it may be that one virgate equalled two bovats of that amount.

The term hide does not appear to be used in the Derbyshire Domesday, nor does virgate appear till a later period. Eyton has, according to the writer's ideas, fallen into great confusion by insisting upon the terms hide and carucate being identical, simply because he supposed that he found that each contained 48 geld acres (fol. 6); he, however, rejects the measure hide as applied to this county. He describes the county of Derby as divided into wapentakes, carucates, bovats, and geld acres, whilst his own tables show that some of these measures bear no sort of proportion to each other, and indeed that they vary in each hundred. Omitting fractions, in Apletre there were 512 acres to the carucate, in Morleston 261, in Hameston 736, and so on. Of course this discrepancy may be accounted for by supplying the acres which were not geldable, but taking it as true, this would give 64 acres to the bovat in Apletre, 32 in Morleston, and 92 in Hameston; yet in another part of his treatise, he has broadly stated that a Derbyshire carucate or ploughland measured 120 acres (fol. 12), and the mode he arrives at this calculation is so remarkable that the whole passage is transcribed.

He writes:—

“While on the subject of the ploughland, I would fain add from the Derbyshire Survey a corroboration of my theory adopted long since on other grounds, that the ordinary Terra ad unam caracain measured 120 statute acres. The passage describing Henry de Ferrars' two manors of Hertshorne runs as follows:—Doms 80, 274, 3, 2. Manerium in Heorteshorne habebat Aluricus iiii carucatas terræ ad geldam. Terra iiii carucis, wasta est, silva pastilis dimidia leuva longa et dimidia (leuva) lata. Terra arabilis tantundem T. R. E. valebat iiii libras modo (valet) x solidos.

“Manerium in alia Heorteshorne habebat Aluricus ij caru terræ ad geldam. Terra ij carucis, wasta est, silva pastilis dimidia leuva longa et dimidia leuva lata. Terra arabilis

tantundem T. R. E. valebat xl solidos modo valet x solidos."

In each case the plough capacity (Terr. 4 car., Terr. 2 car.) is calculated perhaps on that ordinary feature of the carucate or hide, that each carucate or hide involved one ploughland, or it may have been that the Domesday Commissioners found actual record that 4 teams and 2 teams had been employed at some previous period on the two estates respectively. There could be no other adaptability or normal capacity of the ploughland, for we see that in one manor the four ploughlands co-ordinated with just the same quantity of arable land as did the two ploughlands of the other. The expressions terr. iij car., terra ij carucis, are used then either technically, erroneously, or else with reference to some known antecedent, to correct the glaring inconsistency or inaccuracy, and to certify the Commissioners' opinion about adaptability or present capacity. They added, perhaps, those unusual words, measuring the arable land by an exact measure.

The whole case will best be stated algebraically. In one manor, of 4 ploughlands = $\frac{1}{2}$ league \times $\frac{1}{2}$ a league = 360 statute acres,

or 1 ploughland = 90 statute acres.

In the other manor, 2 ploughlands = $\frac{1}{2}$ league \times $\frac{1}{2}$ a league = 360 statute acres,

or 1 ploughland = 180 statute acres.

It is not likely that the Domesday Commissioners were ignorant of the doctrine that two things equal to the same were equal to one another, but it is not improbable that, to point inaccurate or suspected premises, they might use a process akin to what logicians term a *reductio ad absurdum*; they used other formulæ suggestive of a similar suspicion, *eg.*, terra est ij carucis sed tamen ibi iij carucis.

In all such questions, if we cannot surely interpret the text and intention of isolated passages of Domesday, we can establish pretty safe conclusions by adding further premises and calculating general results. In the present case, the question of the average measurement of a Domesday ploughland, we need to add no further premises, we need only to combine the two seemingly discordant premises. The added equations will be :—

4 pls. + 2 ploughs. = 360 a. + 360 a.

6 ploughs. = 720 a.

1 plough. = 120 a.

and such is the exact conclusion to which I arrived when studying the Dorset Survey, and arguing from other lights.— (See Key to Domesday, 23, 24.)

It is only fair to point out that this MS. was not prepared for the press, and had it been, probably the learned author would himself have corrected it.

Now, putting aside the extraordinary reasoning which could satisfy a man of such undoubted talent as Mr. Eyton, let us look at these entries, and two facts are at once apparent. First, that there is no other instance in the Derbyshire Domesday where arable land is measured by leagues; it is invariably measured by carucates or land measures. That woods and underwoods, on the other hand, are never measured by carucates or plough measures, but always by lineal measures. And we shall see at once that, curiously enough, the scribe has used the words "arable land" twice, in mistake for underwood. In no instance in this Domesday is land, whether arable or not, given after wood; besides, the land, although waste, was already measured, by land and not by lineal measure. Why, then, measure it twice over? This is not done in any other instance, as Mr. Eyton himself has discovered. But assuming that arable land was intended and only described by lineal measure, because, like wood, it was of little value (as a fact, waste lands are never so measured), how possibly could a simple addition and division sum, magnified here into an equation, solve the difficulty? There is literally nothing in the entries! In the first manor the tenant paid £4 for four carucates, and in the second £2 for a couple, that is the old tunc pound for each carucate. Both manors being waste, they were each reduced to the nominal payment of half a hide.

The truth is, that many ancient terms, as hundred, hide, acre, etc., etc., have several distinct meanings, and at various periods either lose their true meaning or are misapplied. The important question for Derbyshire history is, what was the meaning of these terms in this county? Polidore Vergil states a hide to be 20 acres; whilst Agard fixes it at 100; and other instances as high as 240. Sir George Sitwell has furnished a

Derbyshire record, wherein a bovate is stated properly to contain 80 acres (Charter concerning land at Barlborough), but a question may arise whether this quantity was general throughout the county, or only applicable to a particular manor; or, in fact, whether it was not a generous bovate.

Mr. Frederick Seebohm, in his interesting work, "The Village Community," has paid great attention to the origin and meaning of the word hide, and although he has missed its correct etymology (probably he had not the advantage of reading Mr. Boulton's admirable paper upon the subject), he is not very far wrong in its application. He writes, p. 398, "The word hide, which still baffles all attempts to explain its meaning, may possibly have had reference to a similar tribute. Even in England it does not follow that it was, in its origin, connected with the plough team." He was referring to the Frisians, with whom existed the custom of the tribute of a hide for every so many oxen, which, he adds, "was as ready a mode of assessing the tribute as counting the plough teams would be in an agricultural district."

Mr. Seebohm has given a very interesting table of measures for Huntingdonshire, taken from the Hundred Rolls, from which it appears that in nineteen cases the number of virgates in a hide varied from 4 to 8; in seven cases the number was 4; in five it was 5; in six it was 6; and in one, 8; whilst the number of acres in a virgate varied from 15 to 48. The number of acres in a hide was less variable: in eight cases there were 120 acres to a hide; in four, 125; the other seven all differing from them. Mr. Seebohm calculates that the normal virgate or yard land was one-fourth of a hide, and contained 30 acres. But in the face of such variations it seems almost idle to endeavour to arrive at a definite solution of the question, and all that can positively be predicted is that the hide, or carucate, really represents an uncertain amount of land, varying according to soil and climate, which a single plough-team could work.

This learned writer seems to think that carucate is a later word than hide, and supplanted it subsequently to the period of the Hundred Rolls, but this is obviously a mistake. Both are to be found in Domesday, and both probably were of Gaelic origin, the one describing the tax or aid (eid), and the other the thing by which the aid was measured. It is, therefore, not

strictly accurate to describe the hide as varying ; what varied was the subject of the hide.

Perhaps the true cause of the variable quantity of the carucate is to be found in its unit. It is clear from the statute of 33rd Edward I., which fixed the acre at 40 perches in length and 4 in breadth, that its variable nature was a source of contention and strife, which it was desirable to avoid. The shape of the acre shows that it was so many furrows ; and we learn an important fact from Mr. Seebohm's book that down to a late period the idea of every acre being a specific part of a carucate or plough-team was no fiction, but a reality ; and that the joint owners of the carucate were also the joint owners of the plough team, and took their part in the ploughing in a regular rotation. This is proved conclusively by the description of the virgate of one John Moldeson, in the manor of Winslow, which consisted of over 68 half-acre strips of land, scattered in different common fields of the manor. In 66 cases his land on one side abutted upon the land of John Watkins ; on 43 of the other to Henry Ward's land ; and in 23 to John Mayn's land. These four men, therefore, each held one or a part of one virgate of the carucate, and jointly owned the plough team. And we get at this further fact, that the fields would be each of 2 acres (40 rods in length, by 8 broad), which would constitute a double day's ploughing for a full team of oxen, or perhaps only one day in a light soil.

It is in the history of this system of co-operative ploughing that the confusion between the hide and the carucate and bovat arose. Our only true measure of what was the English law before the Conquest is to be found in the Welsh, the ancient British laws ; and from these we learn that the common profits of the common undertaking were divided nominally between the oxen, in a regular system of rotation the place in the team depending as much, perhaps, upon the share of its owner, as upon the strength and capabilities of the ox.

The author has derived very great benefit from the labours of Major-General Wrottesly for the William Salt Society for Staffordshire. They cannot be too highly commended, since they supply, in an admirable form, the most important information relative to that county. It is to be hoped that the learned author will continue his labours in this direction. General

Wrottesly has noted that the assessment for that county only varied one penny during the reigns of Henry I. and II. ; and he informs us that in 8 Henry II., it was reduced to £42 os. 7d. His table of land measures seems too fanciful to be of real value to Derbyshire students. He would give a knight's fee as equal to 3000 acres, or three hides, or four carucates; three virgates, or 750 acres, being equal to one carucate. The Evesham Cartulary suggests the following table:—"Twelve acres to a virgate, four virgates to a hide, eight hides to a scutage; a carucate being only equal to three virgates." Derbyshire Domesday only mentions carucates, bovats, and acres; and from that book itself the relation of bovats to carucates can be certainly adduced, and from several instances. In the king's manor of Langdendale, it is shown that eight bovats go to the carucate; so it would appear from Snelston, though there is an error of one bovat in the calculation. But it is quite clear again from Henry de Ferrers' manor of Burnaston, so that Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt's estimate of from eight to twenty-four bovats would seem not to apply to Derbyshire, since it is there a fixed and not a variable measure. In Geoffrey Ascelins' manor of Braideston we appear to get the measure of a carucate. Gilbert de Gant held there two carucates of land, one mile in length and three furlongs in breadth, which would give 120 acres to the carucate and fifteen to the bovat, counting 640 acres to the square mile. Curiously, this exactly agrees with Mr. Eyton's calculation respecting the number of acres in a carucate. Hubert fitz Ralf's manor of Middleton is measured by one mile in length and four furlongs in breadth. One carucate was geldable in it, and there was land for one plough, but it was waste, and little evidence can be gathered from this estimate.

Whatever may have been the case in Derbyshire, it would seem that the normal measure generally throughout the country was twelve acres to the bovat and eight bovats to the carucate, and eight carucates to the knight's fee, or scutage, and the virgate, which we do not find in Derbyshire until long after Domesday, was in some places equivalent to a bovat, and in others to a double bovat.

As already observed, Domesday is not what it is generally supposed to be, an account of every yard of land and, of all the creeping things upon it (that is a record of the national

property), but simply an account (with occasional additional facts, suggestive of an attempted increase in taxation) of the number of carucates within each county which were hidable, that is, a merely fiscal document, and it becomes a very interesting problem to ascertain how far this can be proved by, and compared with, subsequent records. The earliest records which we possess bearing directly upon the question are the Pipe Rolls; and at irregular periods, as necessity compelled a levy, we find the scutages, as they were then called, payable by those knights who held estates which were liable to pay danegelt. It would be a mistake, perhaps, to confound danegelt with the geld payable at the time of Domesday. These taxes were probably payable on other occasions besides those when danegelt are exacted: that is, whenever the State required a subsidy; and Domesday records the very manors and the fractions of the scutage which each manor or soke was liable to contribute upon these occasions. Unfortunately, we can only gather from the Pipe Rolls the gross amount of scutage payable in each county. But these figures seem to prove that, if the Conqueror took any action in consequence of this Domesday Survey, it soon died out, and the ancient order of things was restored, for the amount of scutage remained the same, whilst that of levy still continued to decrease. We have a scutage in a Pipe Roll which Mr. Hunter has attempted to date as that of the year 31 Henry I., and unthinking persons accept that date as conclusive, although Dugdale and the older writers, whose opinions should not lightly be discarded, considered that it was of the date of 5 Stephen; others thought the 15th of that king; others the 1st; whilst some writers, even of the present day, have supposed that it supplied the missing Roll of 1 Henry II. (if, indeed, that roll is missing), the series of these records being perfect from the second year of that king. And there is more weight in this suggestion than is generally accorded to it. It is usually set aside without consideration, because the sheriffs in this Roll and that of 2 Henry II., are different, but that is surely to be expected, for necessarily Henry II. would find Stephenite sheriffs when he came to the throne, and would speedily replace them by his own friends. We hardly know upon what facts or evidence Dugdale and the

elder writers relied, but the truth seems to be that each of the contending parties have strong evidence drawn from different Rolls in support of their separate views, and each may be right with regard to these different Rolls, for it by no means follows that it is a Roll of one year: it may be a collection of the fragments of several. The Roll is imperfect, many counties being omitted; and this fact alone should warn the positive guessers of uncertainty and danger. Whether this be the case or not, it is undoubtedly of a very early date, and most probably about fifty years later than Domesday. We, then, beyond all question, have the Roll of 2 Henry II., which was exactly seventy years later, and the following notes, extracted from these Rolls, shows conclusively that there was essentially no difference between the assessments of these two periods; and this assessment continued the same for centuries afterwards. It is submitted that the discrepancies between them arose from accident—from manors falling out of cultivation, or from ignorance or mistake, and not from any change in the law or from design. On the fourteen following counties, the difference in the assessment was under £10, although the difference in the actual receipts was much greater. The large sums allowed for waste in 2 Henry II. shows the misery which ensued from the violence suffered under King Stephen, and the diminution in the amount of tax between the time of Domesday and that of the end of Henry I.'s reign may well represent the waste occasioned by the rebellions against, and the violent conduct of, that monarch.

It would be very interesting to contrast the relative amount assessed under Domesday for the whole country, but the labour would be too great. The rate of the assessment of Henry II. is, fortunately, quite clear from the Pipe Roll for the county of Worcester. The bishop said he had only fifty knights who ought to be assessed, for which he paid £40 10s. into the Treasury (and for which payment of £19 10s., was excused), or exactly at the rate of £1 per scutage. The author has roughly calculated the amounts assessed in Nottingham and Derbyshire. They are, unfortunately, lumped together in the Pipe Rolls as one county: why, is not so clear. Other counties besides Nottingham and Derby had the same sheriff, as Yorkshire and Northumberland, Cambridge and Huntingdon,

Wilts. and Dorset, Dorset and Somerset, Bucks. and Beds., and some others. The last two counties are lumped together in 2 Henry II., but kept separate in Henry I. The author has calculated roughly the amount of scutage levied in both Notts. and Derby at the date of Domesday; and for Derbyshire his calculation is within a couple of carucates of that of the Rev. Mr. Eyton, so that both are probably nearly accurate. Mr. Eyton's gives the sum of 698 carucates, with a fraction, for Derbyshire, and the author has calculated that Nottingham had a little under 500 hidable carucates. Now, dividing the sum of the two counties by eight, we find that Derbyshire and Nottingham between them possessed about 149 scutages, or knight's fees. Taking it at the sum of £1 per scutage, we see that it had sunk in the time of Henry I. in about the same proportion as the scutage of that year had fallen in the time of Henry II., that is generally, throughout the country. The proportionate waste in Derbyshire was excessively high, probably because so large a portion of it was devoted to the chase.

PIPE ROLL, 31 5 HENRY I.	PIPE ROLL, 2 HENRY II.
NOTTINGHAM AND DERBY—	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
78 13 9 paid into Treasury.	38 5 5 paid into Treasury.
24 13 1 excused payment.	15 5 0 excused payment.
5 2 8 in hands of sheriff.	58 11 6 waste since former assessment.
<hr/>	<hr/>
108 9 6	112 1 11
STAFFORD—	
29 15 5 paid.	25 5 6 paid.
14 5 6 excused.	10 0 6 excused.
	8 8 4 waste.
	0 7 0 in hand.
<hr/>	<hr/>
44 0 11	44 1 4
LEICESTER—	
56 19 0 paid.	25 7 6 paid.
39 10 10 excused.	22 8 3 excused.
3 10 2 in hand.	51 8 2 waste.
	0 16 0 in hand.
<hr/>	<hr/>
100 0 0	99 19 11
HERTS —	
61 1 8 paid.	45 12 7 paid.
41 4 7 excused.	29 11 4 excused.
7 15 1 in hand.	29 17 4 waste.
	5 0 0 in hand.
<hr/>	<hr/>
110 1 4	110 1 3

PIPE ROLL, 31-5 HENRY I.

OXFORD—

£	s.	d.	
116	6	5	paid.
110	17	10	excused.
12	5	0	in hand.

239 9 3

DORSET—

98	2	3	paid.
130	2	9	excused.

228 5 0

WILTS.—

146	0	0	paid.
241	8	2	excused.
1	5	0	in hand.

388 13 2

EVERWIC—

114	4	0	paid.
51	19	2	excused.

166 3 2

SURREY—

84	11	0	paid.
90	10	0	excused.

175 1 0

ESSEX—

134	8	6	paid.
78	18	1	excused.
23	17	0	in hand.

237 3 7

KENT—

51	2	3	paid.
52	9	9	excused.
1	10	10	in hand.

105 2 10

PIPE ROLL, 2 HENRY II.

£	s.	d.	
44	6	1	paid.
103	4	4	excused.
96	2	10	waste.
5	14	2	in hand.

249 7 5

169	12	10	paid.
39	15	8	excused.
15	11	0	waste.
3	15	6	in hand.

228 15 0

199	10	5	paid.
80	18	1	excused.
99	16	9	waste.
9	7	9	in hand.

389 13 0

124	10	10	paid.
10	19	4	excused.
11	1	8	waste.
18	17	8	in hand.

165 9 6

105	3	0	paid.
37	6	6	excused.

142 9 6

98	6	0	paid.
76	18	0	excused.
61	4	0	waste.

236 8 0

88	15	0	paid.
16	7	3	excused.
0	8	0	waste.
0	6	7	in hand.

105 16 10

PIPE ROLL, 31-5 HENRY I.

PIPE ROLL, 2 HENRY II.

SUSSEX—

£	s.	d.	
94	0	4	paid.
115	8	3	excused.
<hr/>			
209	8	7	

£	s.	d.	
157	12	4	paid.
33	7	0	excused.
	9	2	waste.
	16	19	in hand.
<hr/>			
217	0	6	

LINCOLN—

191	4	0	paid.
65	7	4	excused.
	0	0	8 in hand.
<hr/>			
256	12	0	

141	0	0	paid.
48	16	10	excused.
	70	14	10 waste.
	5	8	0 in hand.
<hr/>			
265	19	8	

BUCKS.—

115	0	0	paid.
84	3	0	excused.
	5	11	7 in hand.

The two counties—

BEDS.—

76	8	9	paid.
30	8	9	excused.
	3	14	6 in hand.
<hr/>			
315	6	7	

118	8	5	paid.
	81	4	6 excused.
	107	14	3 waste.
<hr/>			
307	7	2	

These returns are interesting, as showing the relative importance of the several counties; but they are immensely valuable in proof of the practically identical assessment at these two periods, and their agreement with Domesday. The item of waste, *tempe* Henry II., shows that the account was made up relatively to an earlier one. That of Henry I. unfortunately omits this series of items. Unfortunately, too, we have no account of the waste created prior to Domesday in the amounts of assessable land. We know that it was then so much, but we have no record what it was in the time of Edward the Confessor—that is, probably, the time of Canute. We get the decline in the value of the manor or soke at Domesday and T.R.E., but this gives no idea of the value of the scutage, which bore no proportion to the value of the manor. In the following table, which was compiled by the late Mr. Eyton, we see the latter values:—

Aplette=Applertree. Morlestun=Morleston and Lichurch. Hameston=High Peak and Wirksworth. Scarvedale=Scarsdale. Walcross=
Repton and Gresley.

	Car ad Gellumi.	Reputed arable acreages.	Computed wood acreages.	Actual meadow acreages.	Gross acreage deductible from Domesd.	Gross modern acreage.	Domesday ploughlands.		Domesday ploughs.		Domesday Mills.		Value of Domesday Mills.
							Domesday ploughlands.	Gross modern acreage.	Domesday ploughs.	Domesday Mills.	Sites.	Value of Domesday Mills.	
Aplette	c. h. ac. 150 1 3	19,687½	56,071	1,082½	76,841	78,557	164 ² / ₁₀	266½	xxv.	ii.	xxv.	£ s. d. 7 17 9	
Morleston	152 3 0	19,207½	19,565	907	39,879½	66,892	160 ¹ / ₁₀	160½	xvii.	vi.	xvii.	8 9 4	
Hameston	186 7 0	21,900	115,260	534	137,694	142,309	182½	155	vi.	i.	vi.	1 6 8	
Scarvedale	91 2 2½	14,385	83,227	208½	97,820½	96,401	119½	183½	ix.	i.	ix.	1 9 4	
Walcross	112 6 0	15,420	12,645	558	28,623	39,435	128½	145½	xi.	iii.	xi.	2 8 8	
Total	693 3 5½	90,600	286,768	3,290	380,858	423,594	735 ¹ / ₁₀	910½	lxviii.	xiii.	lxviii.	21 11 9	

	Doms. Churches.	D. Priests.	D. Lead Mines.	D. Acres Carucate.	Modern Acres per Carucate.	Value per Carucate. T. R. E.	Value. A.D., 1086.	D. Value Acre.	Agricul- tural Popula- tion, 1086.	Terra vast, 1086.	Gross value of Wapentakes, T. R. E.		Gross value of Wapentakes, 1086.		Domesday Acres co-ordinating with a single labour.	
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Arable by repute.	Actually plough- ed.		
Aplette ...	xiv.	xiv.	...	512	523	£ s. d. 1 3 0	£ s. d. 15 10 3	3/8d.	832	4	£ s. d. 173 6 0	£ s. d. 119 6 8	92	23½	38½	
Morleston ...	xvi.	xx.	i.	261	236	0 16 2	0 12 8	5/8d.	451	6	123 5 4	96 11 4	88½	42½	42½	
Hameleston.	v.	vi.	v.	737	762	0 12 0	0 7 9	1/26d.	458	39	112 1 4	72 12 6	300½	47½	49½	
Scarvedale...	vi.	x.	...	314	1,056	0 19 1½	0 15 10½	608d.	597	5	87 6 4	72 10 6	163½	24	36½	
Walcross ...	iii.	iv.	..	236	350	0 16 2	0 12 9	602d.	417	10	91 7 0	71 17 0	68½	37	41½	
	xliv.	liv.	vi.						2,755	64	587 6 0	432 18 0				

It will be seen that Mr. Eyton has contrasted the gross value of the manors with that of the scutage, but they appear to have no relation to each other; and this is apparent from the variation of the proportions to a carucate in each hundred. The gross value of the wapentakes is £587 6s. od., and the number of carucates over 100 more. This would give a hidage of nearly seven times the proper amount. But the hidage was never variable: it always was fixed at the same sum for the whole of England, usually 20s. So, too, the calculations of the number of acres to a carucate are useless. They are inserted from respect for Mr. Eyton, and because some persons will prefer his reading of the document; but it is confidently submitted that, although the gross value of the wapentakes bore a certain proportion to the cultivated acreage of the county, it had no relation whatever to the hidable carucates. The latter quantity, in fact, depended upon the generosity or caprice of previous kings, who had assessed some knights or thanes strictly, or the reverse. We see that the gross value of the wapentakes had fallen from £587 6s. T.R.E., to £455 18s. at Domesday, or nearly 23 per cent. It is improbable that the decrease occurred during William's reign. Much as he loved sport, he valued money more. Nor is it probable that it occurred during the reign of Edward the Confessor, for no forests or chases were laid down in most of the wasted manors; we know that, from the record of the population remaining. We therefore necessarily conclude that the assessment of T.R.E. was the old assessment of King Canute and his Danish successors, and hence possibly in hatred of the tax, we find it still called Dane gelt in the reign of the Plantagenets: this, and not the popular notion of it, is probably the truth. The learned reader must also be cautioned from a too great reliance upon other portions of Mr. Eyton's tables, especially those of wood acreages. The Domesday Commissioners calculated them very roughly, rarely condescending to a less measure than half a mile. A wood of two miles long by one and a half broad, and so forth, evidently mere guesses, for in a hilly county like Derbyshire it would be difficult, even in these days, to find a wood at all similar in shape to a parallelogram.

The author has not been able to discover the data on which Mr. Eyton founds his reputed arable acreages. It is probable

that he obtained it by adding the number of carucates and bovates, which are invariably set down in Domesday after the enumeration of the hidal assessment. If, instead of calculating this sum in acres, it had been left in carucates, it would have been of far greater value, as it would have shown how many carucates escaped assessment. Taking the liberty of calculating it upon this basis, and with Mr. Eyton's table of 48 acres to the carucate, we find that only 693 carucates were geldable, out of a gross number of 1887, or little more than one-third of the land under plough cultivation; and, taking the gross acreage only, that number, out of 8825, or calculating it in acres, only 33,264 acres were hidable, out of a gross sum of 423,594, or only about one-thirteenth of the whole county. The accuracy of this calculation, however, depends upon the correctness of Mr. Eyton's assumption that a carucate contained only 48 acres. In all probability the true measure of a carucate is nearly three times as much.

It would appear that much of the confusion which exists between the terms hide and carucate, is attributable to the changes made in the assessment of landed property by Archbishop Hubert, in 1198, a most important event in feudal history, which will be noticed hereafter. His Commissioners, in order to prevent loss to the Exchequer, determined in a kind of sub-parliament (equivalent to a sitting of the House of Commons), that in future the carucate throughout the whole country should consist of 100 acres, and thus confusing the ploughland with the hide.

General Wrottesly observes that "Staffordshire was assessable to the geld tax to the extent of only 440½ hides, and which left a large area ungeldable, not," he observes, "by reason of the accidental privilege in favour of the king's writ, but of immemorial prescription." He adds that "the rate of assessment for the year was 2s. per hide." This is probably arrived at by calculating the scutage at ten hides, and dividing by the well-known amount of £1 per knight's fee.

TRANSLATION OF DOMESDAY.

Derbyshire.

ABBREVIATIONS.—M = Manor. S = Soke. B = Berewite. T. R. E. val. = In the time of King Edward it was worth. Land = Arable Land.

Page 272*a* Domesday, column I. Each leaf only of the Original MS. being numbered, the paging 272*a*, or 272*b*, indicates the front or back of each leaf respectively. These numbers are commonly used in references to the MS.

HERE ARE NOTED THOSE WHO HOLD LAND IN DERBYSHIRE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. King William, | X. Ralph Fitzhubert. |
| II. The Bishop of Chester. | XI. Ralph de Byron. |
| III. The Abbey of Bertone. | XII. Hasculf Musard. |
| IIII. Hugh Earl of Chester. | XIII. Gilbert de Gant. |
| V. Roger of Poitou. | XIIII. Nigel de Stafford. |
| VI. Henry de Ferrars. | XV. Robert Fitzwilliam. |
| VII. William Peverel. | XVI. Roger de Busli. |
| VIII. Walter Deincourt. | XVII. The King's Thanes. |
| IX. Geoffrey Alselin. | |

I. THE LAND OF THE KING.—(TERRA REGIS.)*

SCARVEDELE WAPENTAKE.

Fol. 272*a*, Col. 11]

M. In Nevebold with vi. berewites, Witintune, Brimintune, Tapetune, Cestrefeld, Buitorp, Echintune, there are vi.

* It was held by the Judges in early times that no land is of the ancient demesne of the Crown, unless it is recorded amongst the Terra Regis of Domesday.

Fol. 272a, Col. II.]

- carucates and i. bovate of land hidable. Land for vi. ploughs. The King has xvi. villanes and ii. bordars and i. servus there having iv. ploughs. To this Manor belong viii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, iii. miles in length, and iii. miles in breadth. T. R. E. val. vi. pounds; now, x. pounds.
- S. In Wingreurde ii. carucates of land. Soke of this Manor hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. xiv. soke-men have iv. ploughs there.
- S. In Greherst and Padinc iv. bovates of land hidable. It is waste.
- S. In Normantune the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. i. soke-man has ii. oxen in a plough there.
- S. In Honestune the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of i. carucate of land hidable. Land for ii. oxen.
- S. In Dranfelfd i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. iii. villanes and i. bordar have ii. ploughs there.
- S. In Rauenesham and Vpetun i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. iv. soke-men having i. plough there.
- S. In Toptune and Nortune ii. bovates of land hidable. To these lands of the soke-men vii. acres of meadow are adjoining. Wood, pasturable, v. miles in length, and iii. miles in breadth. Of level land, lx. acres.
- M. In Onestvne and Normantune Lewin and Edwin had vii. bovates and iv. acres of land hidable. Land for xii. oxen. i. plough now in demesne there; and vi. villanes, and iv. bordars, having iv. ploughs. A church there, and a priest, and ii. mills worth iv. shillings, and ii. acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ of meadow. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. xiii. shillings; now, xx. shillings.
- M. In Waletvne Hundulf had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. It is waste. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings.

HAMMENSTAN (HIGH PEAK AND WIRKSWORTH)

WAPENTAKE.

Fol. 272a, Col. II.]

M. In Dereleie King Edward had ii. carucates of land hidable. In Farleie and Cotes and Berleie i. carucate and ii. bovates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. The King has i. plough there, and vii. villanes having iii. ploughs. A priest there, and a church; and xii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles in length, and ii. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings, and ii. sextaries of honey; now, iv. pounds.

M. In Mestesforde King Edward had ii. carucates of land not hidable. It is waste. viii. acres of meadow there, and i. lead-work. Wood, pasturable here and there, iii. miles in length, and ii. in breadth. To this Manor adjoin these berewites: Meslach, Snitiretone, Wodnesleie, Bunteshale, Ibeholon, Teneslege. In these vii. carucates of land hidable. Land for vii. ploughs. xi. villanes and xii. bordars have vi. ploughs there, and xxii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles in length, and i. mile in breadth. As much under-wood.

Fol. 272b, Col. I.]

M. In Werchesvorde there are iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. A priest and a church there, and xvi. villanes and ix. bordars having iv. ploughs. There are iii. lead-works, and xxvi. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles in length, and ii. miles in breadth.

Berewites of this Manor.

In Crunforde ii. carucates, and Middeltune ii. carucates, and Opetune iv. carucates, and Welledene ii. carucates, and Chersintune ii. carucates, and Caldelaune ii. carucates, and Hirtune iv. carucates; xviii. carucates of land hidable. Land for as many ploughs. In these there are xxxvi. villanes, and xiii. bordars, having xiv. ploughs and a $\frac{1}{2}$. There xiv. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, and under-wood, iii. miles in length, and ii. in breadth.

Fol. 27^b, Col. 1.]

M. In Esseburne are iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. It is waste, yet it renders xx. shillings. A priest and a church there, with i. carucate of land hidable; and he has there ii. villanes, and ii. bordars, having $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough. He himself i. plough, and i. man who renders xvi. pence; and xx. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth.

Berewites of this Manor.

In Mapletune ii. carucates, and Bredelaue ii. carucates, and Torp ii. carucates, and Benedlege ii. carucates, and Ophidecotes ii. carucates, and Ochenauestun iv. carucates; xiv. carucates of land hidable. Land for as many ploughs. They are waste, except xi. villanes and xvii. bordars having vi. ploughs and a $\frac{1}{2}$. There are xxv. acres of meadow.

M. In Pevrewic are ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. It is waste. Colne holds it of the King, and he has there vi. villanes and ii. bordars with iii. ploughs. There are xii. acres of meadow.

To this Manor adjoin iii. Berewites.

Elleshope, Hanzedone, Eitune. There are ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. It is waste. These v. Manors, Derelei, Mestesforde, Werchesuorde, Esseburne, and Peureuic, with their Berewites, rendered, T. R. E., xxxii. pounds, and vi. sextaries and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of honey; now, xl. pounds of blanch silver.

M. In Waletvnc and Redlauestun Earl Algar had vi. carucates of land hidable. Land for vii. ploughs. The King has two ploughs in demesne; and iii. soke-men, and xxxiii. villanes, and x. bordars, having xii. ploughs.

In Westone ii. parts of ii. carucates of land, and in Sinalei and Chiteslei iv. bovates of land. A church and a priest there, and i. mill worth vi. shillings and viii. pence, and xl. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable here and there, vii. furlongs in length, and v. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. vi. pounds; now, x. pounds.

Fol. 272b, Col. I.]

M. In Newetvn and Bretebi Algar had vii. carucates of land hidable. Land for v. ploughs. The King has i. plough and a $\frac{1}{2}$ there, and xix. villanes, and i. bordar, having v. ploughs. There are xii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. and now val. c. shillings.

M. In Milebrne King Edward had vi. carucates of land hidable. Land for vi. ploughs. The King has i. plough there, and xx. villanes, and vi. bordars, having v. ploughs. A priest and a church there, and i. mill worth iii. shillings, and xxiv. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. x. pounds; now, vi. pounds; yet it renders x.

Berewites of this Manor.

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This Soc belongs to Mileburne, in Scaruesdele Wapentake. Bareue xii. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$. In Suerchestune i. carucate. In Celerdestune i. carucate and a $\frac{1}{2}$. In Osmundestune ii. carucates and ii. bovates, and Codetune iv. bovates; together ii. carucates and vi. bovates. In Normanestune i. carucate. Land for xii. ploughs. viii. carucates and ii. bovates hidable. (A mistake here for vii. carucates, and vi. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$.)

M. and B. In Rapendvne and Middeltune Earl Algar had vi. carucates of land hidable. Land for viii. ploughs. The King has ii. ploughs in demesne there, and xxxvii. villanes and iii. bordars having xii. ploughs. A church is there, and ii. priests with i. plough. There are ii. mills, and xlii. acres of meadow. Pasturable wood i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. xv. pounds; now, viii. pounds.

S. In Wiulesleic ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. A soke. ii. soke-men and vii. villanes and i. bordar there have ii. ploughs and a $\frac{1}{2}$. There are xvi. acres of meadow. Pasturable wood i. furlong in length, and i. furlong in breadth.

S. In Tichenhalle ii. carucates of land and ii. bovates and ii. parts of i. hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. ii. soke-men have i. plough there, and xxii. acres of meadow.

Fol. 272^b, Col. 11.]

- S. In Trangesbi $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of land hidable. Land for iv. oxen.
- B. In Messcham ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. It is waste. There are xx. acres of meadow. Under-wood, i. furlong in length, and i. furlong in breadth.
- B. In Caldecote iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. iii. villanes have ii. ploughs there, and xii. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, x. shillings. This belongs to Cliftune in Stadford.
- S. In Englebi iii. bovates of land hidable. Land for iv. oxen. Soke in Rapendun. ii. soke-men have i. plough there, and iv. acres of meadow, and i. acre of brush-wood.

Pasturable wood in Tichenhalle i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth.

- M. In Badeqvella with viii. Berewites King Edward had xviii. carucates of land hidable. Land for xviii. ploughs. The King has now in demesne there vii. ploughs, and xxxiii. villanes, and ix. bordars. ii. priests are there, and a church, and under them ii. villanes and v. bordars. All these have xi. ploughs. i. knight has xvi. acres of land there, and ii. bordars. There is i. mill worth x. shillings and viii. pence; and i. lead-work, and lxxx. acres of meadow. Under-wood i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. Of that land iii. carucates belong to the church. Henry de Ferrar claims i. carucate in Hadune. These are the Berewites of this Manor. Hadun, Holun, Reuslege, Burtune, Cranchesberie, Aneise, Maneis, Haduna.
- M. In Aisseford with the Berewites Ralunt, Langesdune, Hetesope, Caluoure, Bassclau, Bubeneli, Berceles, Scelhadun, Tadintune, Flagun, Prestecliue, Blacheuuelle, King Edward had xxii. carucates of land hidable, and i. carucate of land not hidable. The King has now in demesne there iv. ploughs, and xviii. villanes have v. ploughs. Land for xxii. ploughs. There is i. mill worth xii. pence and the site of i. mill, and i. lead-work, and xl. acres of meadow. Wood not pasturable, ii. miles in length, and ii. in breadth.

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- M. In Hope with the Berewites Aidele, Estune, Scetune, Half of Offretune, Tidesuuelle, Stocche, Muchedesuuelle, King Edward had x. carucates of land hidable. Land for x. ploughs. Now xxx. villanes and iv. bordars have vi. ploughs there. A priest there, and a church, to which belongs i. carucate of land. There is i. mill worth v. shillings and iv. pence, and xxx. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable in places, iv. miles and ii. furlongs in length, and ii. miles in breadth. These iii. Manors T. R. E. rendered xxx. pounds, and v. and a $\frac{1}{2}$ sextaries of honey and v. loads of lead, of l. tables; now they render x. pounds and vi. shillings. William Peverel keeps it.
- M. In Langedenedele and in Tornesete Ligulf had iv. bovates of land hidable. In Lodeurde Brun had iv. bovates of land. In Cheuenesuurde and Chiseuurde Luin i. carucate of land. In Ceolhal Eilmer iv. bovates of land. In Hetfeld iv. bovates. In Padefeld Leuine i. carucate of land. In Dentinc Luenot ii. bovates of land. In Glosop Leuinc iv. bovates of land. In Witfeld iv. bovates of land. In Hedfeld Eilmer iv. bovates of land. In Chendre Godric ii. bovates of land. Among them all, vi. carucates of land hidable, and xii. Manors. The whole of Langedenedele is waste. The wood there is not pasturable, fit for hunting. The whole viii. miles in length, and iv. miles in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings.
- M. In Begelie Godric had vi. bovates of land hidable. Land for vi. oxen. iii. villanes and v. bordars have there i. plough and i. acre of meadow.
- M. In Langeleie and Chetesuurde Leuenot and Chetel had x. bovates of land hidable. Land for x. oxen. This belongs to Ednesoure. William Pevrel keeps it for the King. v. villanes, and ii. bordars, have ii. ploughs, and i. acre of meadow there. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth, and a little under-wood. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, xvi. shillings.
- M. In Aivne Caschin had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. xii. villanes and vii. bordars have v.

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- ploughs there. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length and i. in breadth. T. R. E. and now, val. xx. shillings.
- M. In Middeltvne Goded had iv. bovates of land hidable. Land for iv. oxen. viii. villanes and i. bordar have ii. ploughs, and iv. acres of meadow, and a little under-wood there. T. R. E. and now, val. vi. shillings.
- M. In Maperlie Stapeluine had iv. bovates of land hidable. Land William Pevrel keeps it for the King. It is waste. There is $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of meadow. Wood, pasturable, iv. furlongs in length, and iv. in breadth T. R. E. val. xvi. shillings. In the same place is $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of land of a Soke belonging to Spondune. A Manor of Henry's.
- M. In Tibecel Ligulf had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. William Pevrel keeps it for the King. Now in demesne there $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough; and ix. villanes having ii. ploughs. There is i. acre of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, x. shillings. Robert holds it.
- M. In Westvne, with the Berewites, Earl Algar had x. carucates and ii. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. Land for as many ploughs. Now in demesne there iii. ploughs; and xxiv. villanes and vi. bordars having xii. ploughs, and iv. censers rendering xvi. shillings. ii. churches are there, and a priest, and i. mill worth xix. shillings and iv. pence, and a fish-pond, and a ferry worth xiii. shillings and iv. pence, and li. acres of meadow. Meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. viii. pounds; now, xvi. pounds.
- Berewites of this Manor.
- B. In Æstun and Serdelau vi. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ hidable. There is i. plough in demesne; and iv. villanes, and ii. bordars, with i. plough and iv. acres of meadow. Vcte-brand holds it of the King. It is worth v. shillings.

II. THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.

MORELESTAN WAPENTAKE. SALLE HUNDRED.

Fol. 273a, Col. II.]

- M. and B. In Salle and Draicot and Opeuelle the Bishop of Cestre had xii. carucates of land hidable. Land for as many ploughs. The Bishop had there iii. ploughs, and xxix. villanes, and xiii. bordars, having xiii. ploughs. A priest is there, and ii. churches, and i. mill worth xx. shillings, and i. fishery, and xxx. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, iii. furlongs in length, and i. furlong in breadth, and a little brush-wood. Ralph fitz Hubert holds Opeuelle.
- S. In Aitone, xii. carucates of land hidable. Land for xii. ploughs. There are xxii. soke-men, and x. bordars under them. They have ix. carucates of this land and xiii. ploughs. The other iii. carucates of arable belong to the villanes. ii. sites of mills are there, and xl. acres of meadow. A little under-wood, T. R. E. val., viii. pounds; now, the like.
- M. In Bvbedene and in its appendages v. carucates and ii. bovates of land hidable. Land for v. ploughs. The Bishop of Cestre has i. plough there, and xii. villanes, and iii. bordars, having vii. ploughs. A priest is there, and a church, and i. mill worth x. shillings, and xl. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. vii. pounds; now, iv. pounds.

III. THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF BERTONE.

- M. In Vfre King Edward had x. carucates of land hidable. Land for xv. ploughs. To the same belong iii. berewites, Parva Vfre, Findre, Potlac. The Abbot of Bertone has now in demesne there v. ploughs and a $\frac{1}{2}$; and xx. villanes, and x. bordars, having viii. ploughs. ii. sites of mills are there; and lxxiii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; and as much under-wood. T. R. E. val. xxv. pounds; now, x. pounds. The sokes of the Manor: Snellestune xii. bovates. Beruerdes-cote iv. bovates. Dellingeberie iii. bovates. Hougen ii.

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bovates. Redesleie xii. bovates. Sudberic iv. bovates. Hiltune iv. bovates. Sudtun i. carucate. In the whole vi. carucates and ii. bovates of land hidable.

- M. In Apleby the Abbot of Berton had v. carucates of land hidable. Land for v. ploughs. Of this land Abbot Leuric made over to the Countess Goda i. carucate of land which the King now holds. In the same vill now in demesne are ii. ploughs; and viii. villanes, and i. bordar, with i. plough. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, lx. shillings.
- M. In Wineshalle the Abbot of Bertone had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. Now in demesne are ii. ploughs; and x. villanes having i. plough and a $\frac{1}{2}$. King William placed there vi. soke-men belonging to Rapendune who have i. plough. i. mill worth v. shillings and iv. pence is there; and viii. acres of meadow. Under-wood i. mile in length, and i. furlong in breadth. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, lx. shillings.
- M. In Cotvne (Cotes) Algar had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. The Abbot now has it of the King. Now in demesne there i. plough; and vi. villanes, and iii. bordars, having ii. ploughs. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xxx.
- M. In Stapenhille the Abbot of Bertone had iv. carucates and ii. bovates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. Now in demesne there ii. ploughs; and xii. villanes having ii. ploughs. There are iv. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. lx. shillings.
- M. In Caldewelle Ælfric had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. Now in demesne there i. plough; and vi. villanes with i. plough. T. R. E., and now, val., xx. shillings. King William gave this Manor to the Monks for his beneficium.

In Tichenhalle the Abbot of Bertone had v. bovates of land, and the $\frac{1}{5}$ part of i. hidable. He has there in demesne i. plough, and iv. villanes with i. plough, and viii. acres of meadow, and the $\frac{1}{5}$ part of the pasturable wood of that Manor. It is worth x. shillings.

III. THE LAND OF EARL HUGH.

Fol. 273^b, Col. I.]

- M. In Marchetone Earl Siward had ix. carucates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. Land for ix. ploughs. Earl Hugh has there ii. ploughs in demesne; and xv. villanes and vii. bordars having v. ploughs. A priest is there, and a church, and i. mill worth vi. shillings and viii. pence, and i. fishery, and xxiv. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, iii. pounds.
- BS. In the berewites of Cheniuctun and Macheuorde and Adelardestreu iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. It is waste. There are xxx. acres of meadow; and wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. i. carucate of these iv. belongs to Ednodestun, a Manor of Henry's. Gozelin holds it of the Earl, and Colle renders for it to Gozelin x. shillings and viii. pence.

V. THE LAND OF ROGER OF POICTOU.

- In Svdtvne Steinulf had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for v. ploughs. The Lord has there i. plough, and vi. villanes, and i. bordar with i. plough. i. mill worth ii. shillings is there, and viii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xx.
- S. In Bectunc v. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ are hidable. Land for vi. oxen. A soke. ii. villanes have i. plough and i. acre of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. v. shillings; now, vi. shillings and iv. pence.
- M. In the ii. Lvnt Steinulf had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. viii. villanes have iii. ploughs and x. acres of meadow there. Wood, pasturable, iv. furlongs in length, and iv. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, x. shillings.

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- M. In Steinesbi and in Tunestalle Steinulf had xii. bovates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. Now in demesne there ii. ploughs, and viii. villanes, and v. bordars having iv. ploughs. A priest there, with iii. bordars, and i. acre of meadow. Wood, pasturable, vi. furlongs in length, and iv. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xxx.
- M. In Blanghesbi and Hertestaf Steinulf had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. i. soke-man and i. villane there, and iii. bordars, having i. plough. There are iii. acres of meadow. Wood, not pasturable, ii. furlongs in length, and ii. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, viii. shillings. Roger of Poictou held these lands; now they are in the King's hands.

Fol. 273^b, Col. 11.]

- M. In Winefeld Elnod ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. Robert holds it of Earl Alan under William Peurel, and has i. plough. A priest there, and viii. villanes, and ii. bordars, with iii. ploughs. There are four acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth xx. shillings.

VI. THE LAND OF HENRY DE FERIERES.

HAMELESTAN WAPENTAKE (HIGH PEAK AND WIRKSWORTH HUNDREDS).

Fol. 274^a, Col. 1.]

- In Winbroc Chetel had v. bovates of land hidable. Land for i. plough. It is waste. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings.
- Ms. II. In Winsterne Leuing and Rauen had xii. bovates of land hidable. Land for xii. oxen. There Cola the man of Henry has vii. villanes, and xii. bordars having iv. ploughs. Under-wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and iv. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. xx. shillings.
- Ms. II. In Collei Suain and Vctred had ii. bovates of land hidable. Land for iv. oxen. ii. villanes and i. bordar have i. plough there. There are iv. acres of meadow. Under-wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and ii. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. x. shillings. Suan holds it.

Fol. 274a, Col. I.]

- Ms. II. In Eltvne Caschin and Uctred ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. Now in demesne there i. plough; and ix. villanes, and x. bordars, having iv. ploughs, and xii. acres of meadow. Under-wood, iii. furlongs in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. and now, val. xl. shillings.
- M. In Brazinctvn Siuuard had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. Now in demesne there iii. ploughs; and xvi. villanes, and ii. bordars have vi. ploughs and xxx. acres of meadow. Under-wood iii. furlongs in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. vi. pounds; now, iii. pounds.
- M. In Bradebvrn Eluric had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. Now in demesne ii. ploughs; and xii. villanes, and iv. bordars have iv. ploughs. A priest there, and a church; and xii. acres of meadow. Under-wood iii. furlongs in length, and ii. in breadth. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, xxx. shillings.
- Ms. VII. In Tizinctvn Vlchel, Edric, Gamel, Vluict, Wictric, Leuric, Goduin had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. Now in demesne there iii. ploughs; and xii. villanes, and viii. bordars having iv. ploughs, and i. mill worth iii. shillings; and xxx. acres of meadow. Under-wood i. mile in length, and iv. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, xl. shillings.
- M. In Nevtvne Osmer had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. It is waste. There are viii. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings.
- Ms. II. In Hortedvn Godwin and Ligulf had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. It is waste. There are xvi. acres of meadow. Under-wood iii. furlongs in length, and ii. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings.
- M. In Salham Cole had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. It is waste. There are xvi. acres of meadow. Under-wood $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings.
- M. In Pilesberie and Lodouuelle Elsi had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. It is waste. There are xii. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. x. shillings.

Fol. 274a, Col. 1.]

M. and B. In Sothelle and Walestune Gamel had vi. carucates of land hidable. Land for as many ploughs. Now in demesne there i. plough; and iii. villanes, and iii. bordars having i. plough, and v. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, iii. miles and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and ii. miles and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings; now, x. shillings. Godric holds it.

Fol. 274a, Col. 11.]

M. In Etelavve Eluric had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There are iv. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth. Under-wood, of the same extent. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, ii. shillings.

WALECROS WAPENTAKE (REPTON AND GRESLEY HUNDREDS).

M. In Crocheshalle Siward had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for viii. ploughs. Now in demesne there ii. ploughs, and xxxv. villanes, and xi. bordars, having viii. ploughs. ii. mills worth xviii. shillings there; and xxii. acres of meadow. Under-wood, ii. furlongs in length, and i. furlong in breadth. T. R. E. val. iii. pounds; now, iv. pounds. Roger holds it.

In Ednunghalle i. carucate of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. iv. villanes have i. plough there. Under-wood, iii. furlongs in length, and i. furlong in breadth.

M. In Streitvn Æluric had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. iv. villanes have ii. ploughs there, and i. mill worth v. shillings, and x. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, xv. shillings. Roger holds it.

M. In Chetvn Siuard had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. Now in demesne there iii. ploughs; and xiv. villanes, and ii. bordars having iv. ploughs, and xxiv. acres of meadow. Under-wood, i. furlong in length, and i. furlong in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. lx. shillings. Nigel holds it.

Fol. 274a, Col. II.]

- M. In Bolvn Eluric had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. Now in demesne there iv. ploughs; and viii. villanes, and viii. bordars, having iii. ploughs, and xviii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. furlong in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. c. shillings: now, iv. pounds.
- M. In Linctvne Leuric had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for xii. oxen. It is waste. Under-wood, i. furlong in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings.
- N. In Wivleslei Aluric had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. It is waste. iii. villanes have v. ploughing oxen there. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, xvi. shillings.
- M. In Stantvn Alwin had $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of land hidable. Land for iv. oxen. i. soke-man and i. bordar have i. plough, and x. acres of meadow there. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, x. shillings.
- M. In Heorteshorne Aluric had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. It is waste. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. As much arable land. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, x. shillings.
- M. In another Heorteshorne Aluric had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. It is waste. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. Arable land, of the same extent. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, x. shillings.
- Ms. II. In Merstvn Brun and Elric had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. Now in demesne there ii. ploughs; and xviii. villanes, and v. bordars having v. ploughs. A priest there, and a church, and i. mill worth vi. shillings and v. pence. There are l. acres of meadow, and i. acre of under-wood. It is worth c. shillings. The monks hold it of Henry.
- M. In Dvbrige Earl Edvin had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for vi. ploughs. Now in demesne there iii. ploughs; and xxx. villanes, and x. bordars having vii. ploughs. A

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- church there, and a priest, and i. mill worth x. shillings, and xlviij. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. viij. pounds; now, c. shillings. The monks hold it of Henry.
- M. In Farlvestvn Leuenot, Ulmer, Baldric, and Vluric had ii. carucates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. Land for xx. oxen. Now xii. villanes and viij. bordars have iii. ploughs and x. acres of meadow there. It is worth xl. shillings.
- M. In Scrotvn with iii. berewites, Tochi has vi. carucates of land hidable. Land for vii. ploughs. Now xxxii. villanes, and xxvi. bordars, have xii. ploughs there. A priest there, and a church, and i. mill, and the site of another mill. In demesne now iv. ploughs, and a certain knight iii. ploughs, and a cxx. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, iv. furlongs in length, and ii. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. viij. pounds; now, x. pounds. G. Alselin claims it.
- M. In Estvne Leuenot had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. Now in demesne there iii. ploughs; and viij. villanes, and iv. bordars, having ii. ploughs, and xxiv. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings; now, xl. Alcher holds it.
- M. II. In Sapertvne Godric and Leuin Cilt had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for xii. oxen. Now v. villanes have i. plough there. Wood, pasturable, iv. furlongs in length, and ii. in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. xx. shillings. Roger holds it.
- M. In Svdberie Godric and Vluric and Elmer had ii. carucates, less $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovate, hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. Now xiv. villanes and iv. bordars have iii. ploughs there. There a priest, and a church, and i. mill worth vi. shillings and a hundred eels; and xxii. acres of meadow, and a small piece of under-wood. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings; now, xx. Alcher holds it.
- S. In the same place $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovate of land, and the $\frac{1}{6}$ part of i. bovate hidable. Soke in Scroftun. A certain old woman held it. Now Alcher holds it.

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- M. In Broctvne Vluric had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough; and x. villanes and ii. bordars having iii. ploughs, and xviii. acres of meadow, and iv. acres of pasture.
- Ms. II. In Svmmersale Ormer and Erniet had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough; and v. villanes and i. bordar have ii. ploughs, and xiv. acres of meadow, and iv. acres of pasture. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. lx. shillings. Alcher holds it.
- M. In another Summersale Elric had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. vi. bordars have i. plough and xxiv. acres of meadow there. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, i. mark of silver. Alric holds it.
- Ms. VIII. In Barctvne Godric and another Godric, Edric, Leuenot, Elfeg, Ledmer, Dunninc, and Eduard had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. There now in demesne iii. ploughs; and xix. villanes, and xi. bordars having vii. ploughs. There a priest, and a church, and ii. mills worth xx. shillings, and lxiv. acres of meadow. T. R. E., and now, val. iv. pounds. Radulph holds it.
- M. In Alchementvne Vlucet had i. carucate and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs; and viii. villanes, and vii. bordars having ii. ploughs and xii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings; now, xl. shillings. Radulph holds it.
- M. In Beneleic Vlucet and Vlchel had one carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. It is waste. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, xi. shillings. Radulph holds it.

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- Ms. II. In Eisse Vlchel and Auic and Hacon had xvi. bovates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs, and vii. villanes having i. plough. There are xviii. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xxx. Robert holds it.
- Ms. II. In Toxenai Vlchetel and Auic had xii. bovates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne i.

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- plough, and iv. villanes, and v. bordars having ii. ploughs and a $\frac{1}{2}$. v. farmers render v. shillings there, and ii. soke-men v. shillings. There are xxxiii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and iv. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shilling; now, xxx. shillings. Hugh holds it.
- Ms. V. In Svdtvne Tori, Elwold, Vnban, Lewin, and Edric had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. There now in demesne iii. ploughs, and ix. villanes having vii. ploughs. There a church, and a priest, and i. mill worth x. shillings, and xxiv. acres of meadow. T. R. E., and now, val. lx. shillings. Wazelin holds it.
- M. In Brailesford Earl Wallef had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs; and xxiv. villanes, and iii. bordars have v. ploughs. There a priest and $\frac{1}{2}$ a church, and i. mill worth x. shillings and viii. pence; and xi. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings; now, xl. shillings. Elfin holds it.
- S. In Holintune and Sireleie iii. bovates of land hidable. Land for $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough.
- M. In Holintvne Lepsi, and Elfag, Auic, and three other thanes had i. carucate and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. Land for xii. oxen. xi. villanes and vii. bordars have vii. ploughs and viii. acres of meadow there, and a little under-wood. T. R. E., and now, val. xl. shillings.
- Ms. V. In Sirelei Chetel, and Ulmer, Turgis, Elric, Ælgar, Vluiet and Lepsi had ii. carucates of land, less $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovate hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs; and vi. villanes and vii. bordars having iii. ploughs. There a priest, and a church, and i. mill worth ii. shillings. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings; now, xl.
- Ms. II. In Braidelei Aluric and Lewin had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. xi. villanes and vi. bordars have iv. ploughs there, and i. acre of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xx.

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- Ms. II. In Geldeslei Ulchetel and Godwin had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs and a $\frac{1}{2}$, and one villane having $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings; now, xx. shillings. Cola holds it.
- Ms. IV. In Hiltvne Vluric, and Vlf, and Vbe, and Elric had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs; and xii. villanes and vii. bordars having iv. ploughs. There ii. mills worth x. shillings; and lx. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. vi. pounds; now, iii. pounds. Robert holds it.
- Ms. III. In Hoge Vlsi, and Godvin, and Vlsi had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs and ii. oxen. There now in demesne ii. ploughs; and xi. villanes and v. bordars having ii. ploughs, and i. mill worth ix. shillings; and xl. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings; now, xl. Sasuualo holds it.
- In Hatune vi. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of soke; and i. bovate and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of thane-land. This belongs to Scrotune.
- Ms. II. In Hatvn Edric, and Collinc, and Baldric had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. v. villanes and v. bordars have ii. ploughs there, and xx. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xx. Sasuualo holds it.
- M. In Aitvn and Segessale Vluric had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. v. villanes and v. bordars have iii. ploughs there, and i. mill worth iv. shillings, and xvi. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xxx. shillings. Alcher holds it.
- M. In Merchetvne Alded had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs; and xviii. villanes and v. bordars have iii. ploughs and xii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. and now, val. lx. shillings.

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M. In Bubedene Vlchil had vi. bovates of land hidable. Land for i. plough. iii. bordars and i. servus have i. plough and a $\frac{1}{2}$ there and xx. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth; and as much under-wood. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xx. shillings. Elfin holds it.

Ms. III. In Snellestvne Leuenot, Elfric, and Saulf had ii. carucates and ii. bovates of land, and the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of ii. bovates hidable. In the same place $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of land, the soke in Ouere, and iii. bovates of land the soke in Rouceestre, and v. bovates of land and ii. parts of ii. bovates which belong to Nordberie. Land for iv. ploughs amongst the whole. Now ix. villanes and ix. bordars and i. servus have vi. ploughs there, and l. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. viii. pounds; now, xl. shillings. Radulf holds it.

In Cobelei Siuuard had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs; and iv. villanes and iv. bordars and i. servus have i. plough. There a priest, and a church, and i. mill worth xii. pence, and viii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. c. shillings; now, xl. shillings. Radulph holds it.

Ms. II. In Boilestvn Godric and Leuenot had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs, and viii. villanes and viii. bordars having iii. ploughs, and i. mill worth xii. pence, and vi. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xxx. shillings. Roger holds it.

Ms. II. In Faitvne and Stertune Vlchil and Wodi had ii. parts of i. carucate of land hidable. Land for vi. oxen. Now xi. villanes and x. bordars have vi. ploughs there, and i. mill worth viii. shillings, and viii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, iv. furlongs in length, and iv. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xx. shillings.

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M. In Nortberie and Roschintone Siuuard had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs, and xvii. villanes and vii. bordars having iv. ploughs. There a priest, and a church, and i. mill worth x. shillings, and xxiv. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. c. shillings; now, lx. Henry holds it.

In the same Roschintun i. carucate of land hidable, belonging to Rouecestre. Now ii. villanes are there.

Ms. II. In Osmundestvne Wallef and Ailiet had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. viii. villanes and iv. bordars have v. ploughs there, and ii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, xl. shillings. Elfin holds it.

M. In Widerdestvne and Duluestunc Earl Edwin had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. ix. villanes and iv. bordars have ii. ploughs there, and ii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles in length, and i. mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings: now, xx. shillings. Orm holds it. These ii. vills are of the king's farm in Rouecestre, except i. bovate which lies in Osmundestunc.

M. In Torverdestvne and in Bubedune Vlchel had v. bovates of land hidable. Land for i. plough. iii. villanes and iii. bordars have i. plough and a $\frac{1}{2}$ there, and xx. acres of meadow, and a little under-wood. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xx. shillings. Elfin holds it.

Ms. II. In Gheveli Two Ligulli had xii. bovates of land hidable. Land for xii. oxen. vii. villanes and iii. bordars have iii. ploughs there. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, xl. shillings. Alsi holds it.

M. In Redeslei Brune had xii. bovates of land hidable. Land for xii. oxen. There now in demesne i. plough; and vi. villanes and ii. bordars have ii. ploughs and ii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, xx.

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shillings. John holds it. The Abbot claims sokage of this vill.

- Ms. II. In Oswardestvne Ernwi and Leuvin had xii. bovates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs, and xii. villanes and iv. bordars having iii. ploughs. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and iv. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings; now, xl. shillings. John holds it.
- M. In Tvrverdestvne Hedul had xii. bovates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs; and vi. villanes and iii. bordars have ii. ploughs and xii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and iv. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. four pounds; now, xl. shillings. Robert holds it.
- M. In Bradestvne Leuenot Sterre had iii. bovates of land hidable. Land for i. plough. There now in demesne i. plough; and ii. villanes have v. oxen in ploughs, and iii. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. x. shillings; now, iv. shillings. Herbert holds it.
- M. In Dvvelle, and Bradelei, and Holebroc, and Muleforde, and Machenie, and in Herdebi, Siuuard had vii. carucates of land hidable, and the $\frac{1}{6}$ part of i. carucate. Land for vii. ploughs and the $\frac{1}{6}$ part of i. plough. There now in demesne iii. ploughs; and xxxii. villanes, and viii. bordars, and x. servi having viii. ploughs and xx. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, iv. miles in length, and ii. in breadth. There a priest, and a church, and ii. mills worth viii. shillings. T. R. E. val. ix. pounds; now, vii. pounds. In Herdebi (qu. Hardwicke) Henry has the $\frac{1}{6}$ part of i. carucate.
- M. In Spondvne Stori had v. carucates of land hidable. Land for v. ploughs. There now in demesne iii. ploughs; and xiv. villanes and ii. bordars having iv. ploughs. There a priest, and a church, and i. mill worth v. shillings and iv. pence.

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S. In Cededsdene iv. carucates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land, and ii. parts of i. bovate hidable. Land for as many ploughs. Now xi. soke-men, and x. villanes, and v. bordars have vi. ploughs there, and xxviii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and v. furlongs in breadth. Under-wood of the same extent. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, iii. pounds.

M. In Braideshale Siward had v. carucates of land hidable. Land for v. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs, and xxi. villanes and vii. bordars having viii. ploughs. i. knight has i. plough there. There a priest, and a church, and i. mill worth xiii. shillings and iv. pence; and xii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, viii. furlongs in length, and viii. in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. iv. pounds. Robert holds it.

Morleia.

There Siward had the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of ii. carucates hidable. Henry has iv. villanes with i. plough there. Wood, pasturable, iv. furlongs in length, and iii. in breadth.

M. In Pirelaie Dunning had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. It is waste. There ii. acres of meadow, and of under-wood iii. furlongs in length, and ii. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings.

M. In Longesdvyne Colne had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. It is waste. There vi. acres of meadow. Under-wood ii. miles in length, and i. mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. xxx. shillings.

M. In Stantvne Godric and Rauen had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. iv. villanes and vi. bordars have iii. ploughs there. There xxiv. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. mile in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. x. shillings.

Berewites.

B. In Barcouere i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. It is waste. There viii. acres of meadow. Under-wood $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth; the $\frac{1}{3}$ part pasturable. T. R. E. val. viii. shillings.

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- M. In Hortel Chetel had iv. bovates of land hidable. It is waste. There iii. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. v. shillings and iv. pence.
- M. Giolgrave Colle and Chetel had xii. bovates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. There now in demesne iii. ploughs ; and i. villane with i. plough, and i. mill worth v. shillings and iv. pence and iv. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xxxii. shillings ; now, xvi. shillings.
- M. In Middeltvne Dunnine and Elvine had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. It is waste. There are ii. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings.
- M. In Gratvne Chetel had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough ; and iv. villanes and ii. bordars have ii. ploughs. There iii. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. x. shillings.
- M. In Wrueuele and Muchedesuuelle Siuuard had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. It is waste. There xx. acres of meadow. Under-wood i. mile in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth.
- M. In Chetelestvne Vlsi and Godwin had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs, and v. villanes and v. bordars with i. plough, and i. mill worth v. shillings, and a little under-wood. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings ; now, xx. Gulbert holds it.
- In Turulveston Geoffrey Alselin holds of Henry i. carucate of land. It is waste ; but yet val. iii. shillings.
- M. In Barvve Godwin and Colegrines had iii. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. It is waste. i. villane has iv. oxen and viii. acres of meadow there. T. R. E. val. xiii. shillings and iv. pence ; now, ii. shillings.
- Ms. III. In Sorchestvn Gamel, and Vlestan, and Vlf, and Vluiet had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. There now in demesne i. plough, and vi. villanes having i. plough. There lxxviii. acres of meadow, and i. site of a mill. T. R. E., and now, val. xx. shillings.

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- M. In Celardestvne Vlsi had iv. bovates of land hidable. Land for $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough. It is waste. There iv. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xii. shillings; now, iii. shillings. Amalric holds it.
- Ms. II. In Erlestvne Golegrim and Rauenchel had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. There now in demesne ii. ploughs, and vii. villanes with i. plough. There xx. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, xl. shillings.
- M. and B. In Tviforde and Steintvne Leuric had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs, and iv. villanes and v. bordars with i. plough, and i. mill worth v. shillings, and xxiv. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. furlong in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. viii. shillings; now, iv. pounds.
- Ms. II. In the same place Godwin and Vlfstan had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. It is waste.
- M. In Osmvndestvne Osmund had iii. bovates of land hidable. Land for i. plough. There now in demesne i. plough, and i. villane rendering ii. shillings and viii. pence. There xx. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xx. Of these monies ii. parts are the King's; the $\frac{1}{3}$, Henry's.
- M. In Codetvne Osmund had iv. bovates of land hidable. Land for i. plough. ii. villanes have i. plough there, and iii. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. v. shillings; now, ii. shillings and vi. pence.
- B. In Osmundestune iii. bovates of land hidable, belonging to Codetune.
- M. In Sedenefeld Vlchel had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for i. plough. There now in demesne i. plough, and ii. villanes having i. plough, and vi. acres of meadow. T. R. E., and now, val. x. shillings. William holds it.
- Ms. III. In Normantvne Leuric, Gamel, and Teodric had vi. bovates of land hidable. Land for i. plough. There now in demesne i. plough, and i. villane rendering xii. pence. There xii. acres of meadow, and a little under-wood.

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- T. R. E. val. xx. shillings ; now, x. shillings. Amalric holds it. In the same place ii. bovates of land hidable belonging to Tuiforde.
- M. In Iretvne Godwin had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough, and vi. villanes and vi. bordars having ii. ploughs. There vi. acres of meadow, and i. mill worth xvi. pence. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings ; now, xx. shillings. Orme holds it.
- M. In Estvne Vetebrand had i. carucate of land and ii. bovates Soke and a $\frac{1}{2}$ hidable, and v. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. vi. shillings ; now, viii. shillings.
- Ms. V. In Bvrnylfestvne and Bereuuardescote Gamel had x. bovates ; Aluric, ii. bovates ; Elric, ii. bovates ; Ledmer, i. bovate ; Leuing, i. bovate. In the whole, ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. There now in demesne iii. ploughs, and viii. villanes and i. bordar having iv. ploughs. There are xxxvi. acres of meadow, and a little under-wood. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings ; now, xxx. shillings. Henry holds it.
- M. In Mogintyn Gamel had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough ; and viii. villanes and viii. bordars having ii. ploughs. There a church, and a priest, and i. mill worth iii. shillings, and iii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings ; now, xx. shillings. Chetel holds it.
- M. In Merchenestyvne Gamel had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for vi. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough, and vi. villanes and iv. bordars have i. plough. There xiv. acres of meadow, and the site of i. mill. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and iv. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings ; now, xxx. shillings. Robert and Roger holds it.
- M. In Delbebi Godric had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs, and vi.

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- villanes and i. bordar with ii. ploughs. There a priest and a church, and xx. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, lx. shillings. Robert holds it.
- Ms. V. In Etewelle Gamel, Edric, Vluiet, Eluric, Eluaine had v. carucates of land hidable. Land for v. ploughs. There now in demesne iii. ploughs, and xiv. villanes and viii. bordars having viii. ploughs. There a priest, and a church, and xxx. acres of meadow. T. R. E., and now, val. c. shillings. Sasuualo holds it.
- M. In Radbvrne Vlsi had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. There now in demesne iii. ploughs, and vi. villanes and v. bordars having iii. ploughs. There xii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and iv. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xxx. shillings. Ralph fitz Hubert claims the $\frac{1}{2}$ part of Radburne, and the Wapentake bears witness for him.

HENNESOURE.

In Morelei Seward had the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of ii. carucates of land hidable. Now Henry has it.

In Ednesovre Leuenot and Chetel had ii. carucates of land for ii. manors. Henry now iv. carucates hidable, and as many ploughs for ploughing. There x. villanes, and viii. bordars with vi. ploughs and i. acre of meadow. Formerly xl. shillings; now, xx. shillings.

VII. THE LAND OF WILLIAM PEVEREL.

Fol. 276a, Col. II.]

- M. In Belesovre Leuric had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs, and xiv. villanes and iii. bordars having iv. ploughs and viii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, lx. Robert holds it.
- M. In Glapewelle Leuric had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. viii. villanes having ii. ploughs there. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, x. shillings. Serlo holds it.

Fol. 276a. Col. 11.]

- M. In Esnotrewic Aldene had $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. There now in demesne i. plough, and vi. villanes and i. bordar having iii. ploughs. There a site of i. mill, and wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and iv. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xx. shillings. Drogo holds it.
- M. In Normentvne Elfag had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough, and vi. villanes and i. bordar with i. plough. There v. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile and iv. furlongs in length, and ii. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, x. Eduin holds it.
- M. and B. In Sirelvnt and in Vftune Leuric had ii. carucates and a $\frac{1}{3}$ of land hidable. Land for as many ploughs. Now, five villanes and i. bordar have ii. ploughs there. Wood, pasturable, ix. furlongs in length, and iv. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xvi. shillings; now, x. shillings and viii. pence. Warner holds it.
- Ms. VI. In Cotenovre and Hainoure and Langeleie and Smitecote viii. thanes had vii. carucates of land hidable. Land for as many ploughs. There now in demesne iii. ploughs; and xi. villanes, and ii. bordars, and iii. soke-men having v. ploughs and a $\frac{1}{2}$. There a church, and i. mill worth xii. pence, and xxxv. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, xli. shillings and iv. pence. Warner holds it.

IN PECHEFERS.

- Ms. II. Gernebern and Hundinc held the land of the castle of William Peverel. There they had ii. carucates of land hidable. There is land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne iv. ploughs, and iii. villanes with i. plough, and viii. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, l. shillings.
- Ms. III. In Bradewelle Leuing and Sprot and Ouquine had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs, and viii. villanes having ii. ploughs. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, xxx. shillings.

Fol. 276a, Col. 11.]

- M. In Heselebec and Leitun Lewine had iii. carucates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. Land for as many ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough, and iii. villanes with $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough. There ii. acres of meadow, and a little under-wood. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, iv. shillings.
- Ms. III. In Hochelai Ernui, Hundulf, Vluric ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. It is waste.
- M. In Habenai Suain had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. It is waste.
- M. In Watrefeld Lewin had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. It is waste.

VIII. THE LAND OF WALTER DE AINCVRT.

Fol. 276b, Col. I.]

- M. In Mortvne and Oughedestune and Wistanestune Suain the younger (Cilt) had xi. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ and viii. acres of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs, and xiv. villanes having v. ploughs and a $\frac{1}{2}$, and iv. servi. There a priest, and a church, and i. mill worth vi. shillings and viii. pence, with the keeper of the mill, and viii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and as much in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. iv. pounds. Walter de Aincurt holds it.
- M. In Brandvne and Wadescel Wade had iii. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ and iv. acres of land hidable. Land for $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough. Walter has now in demesne there i. plough; and i. villane and iii. bordars having $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough, and ii. acres and i. perch of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and i. furlong and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. v. shillings and iv. pence. Concerning this land, Walter vouches the King as warrantor, and Henry de Ferrariis as giving livery.
- M. In Pinneslei and Caldecotes and Wilelmestorp Suain Cilt had ii. carucates of land, less $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovat hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. Walter has now in demesne there ii. ploughs, and xii. villanes and iii. bordars having vi. ploughs. To

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this Manor belong ii. bovates of land hidable. Soke in Winnefeldt, and there are v. soke-men, and a priest, and a church; and in Topetune i. bovate of land and the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of one bovate is hidable; and there is i. soke-man, and viii. villanes, and i. bordar, with iii. ploughs and a $\frac{1}{2}$. There are iii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. iv. pounds.

M. In Holmesfelt Suain had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. Now x. villanes have iii. ploughs there, and i. acre of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles in length and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xx. shillings.

M. In Helmetvne Suain Cilt had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. Walter has now in demesne there i. plough, and xxxvi. villanes and ii. bordars having ix. ploughs. There a priest, and a church. Under-wood i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings. now, vii. pounds.

M. In Holtvne Suain Cilt had iii. bovates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. xviii. villanes and vi. bordars have viii. ploughs there. T. R. E. val. x. shillings; now, lx.

IX. THE LAND OF GOISFRID ELSELIN.

Fol. 276^b, Col. II.]

M. In Ælvvoldestvn and Emboldestune and Torulfestuné and Aleuuoldestune Tochi had x. carucates of land hidable. Land for xiv. ploughs. Goisfrid Alselin has now in demesne there ii. ploughs, and a certain knight of his i. plough. xxxii. villanes have xv. ploughs there. There a priest, and a church, and i. mill worth xii. shillings, and i. smith, and lii. acres of meadow, and a little under-wood. T. R. E. val. xii. pounds; now, x. pounds.

M. In Etewelle Dunstan had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. Now i. villane has ii. oxen in a plough there. There vi. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, iv. shillings and iv. pence. Azelinus holds it.

Fol. 276b, Col. II.]

- M. In Ednolestvne and Hoilant Tochi had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough, and ii. villanes, and ii. bordars, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a church, and ii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth; and another wood $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, xxxv. shillings. To this Manor belong ii. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. Soke is in Holintune. Land for ii. oxen and a $\frac{1}{2}$.
- M. In Eghintvne Tochi had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for vi. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough, and ii. villanes, and v. bordars, having i. plough. There a priest, and a church; and i. mill worth v. shillings; and vi. farmers rendering xiv. shillings and iv. pence. There ii. hundred acres of meadow, and a little under-wood. T. R. E. val. viii. pounds; now, lx. shillings. Azelinus holds it.
- S. In Braidestune i. bovate of land hidable. Land for i. ox. A soke, and waste, and it renders ii. spurs. There i. acre of meadow. Gislebert de Gand has there ii. carucates of land i. mile in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth.
- M. In Ochebroc Tochi had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. Now x. villanes and ii. bordars have iii. ploughs there; and iv. farmers rendering xiv. shillings. There v. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, xl. shillings. Goisfrid holds it.

X. THE LAND OF RALPH FITZ HUBERT.

- M. Echintvne Leuenot had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for v. ploughs. There Ralph Fitz Hubert has now in demesne i. carucate, and xiv. villanes having v. ploughs. A priest is there, and i. servus, and i. mill worth iii. shillings, and viii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles and i. furlong in length, and i. mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ a furlong in breadth. T. R. E. val. vii. pounds; now, lx. shillings.

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- S. In Moresburg ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. A soke. There xiii. soke-men have now v. ploughs and iii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and i. mile in breadth.
- S. In Bettune iv. bovates of land hidable. Land for as many oxen. A soke. It is waste.
- M. and B. In Barleburg and Witeuuelle Leuenot had vi. carucates of land hidable. Land for viii. ploughs. There now in demesne iii. ploughs, and x. soke-men, and x. villanes, and xxxvi. bordars having viii. ploughs. There a priest, and a church, and i. servus and ii. mills worth iii. shillings. There iii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles in length, and i. in breadth. Under-wood i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. vi. pounds. Robert holds it.

In Clvne ii. bovates of land hidable belonging to this Manor.

- M. and B. In Paltretvne and Scardeclif and Tunestal Leuenot had vi. carucates and ii. bovates of land hidable. Land for viii. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs, and x. villanes, and i. soke-man, and ii. bordars, having iii. ploughs, and i. farmer with i. plough. There i. mill worth iv. shillings, and viii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. vi. pounds; now, l. shillings. Raynouuard holds it.
- M. In Dochemanestvn Leuenot had iv. carucates and ii. bovates of land hidable. Land for v. ploughs. Now xviii. farmers have v. ploughs there. There viii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, xix. shillings. Goisfrid holds it.
- M. In Stratvne and Tegestou and Henlege Leuenot had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough and a $\frac{1}{2}$, and vi. villanes and iv. bordars having iii. ploughs, and viii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings; now, xx. shillings. Robert holds it.

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- M. In another Stratvne Leuric had ii. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. Land for iv. oxen. Now ii. villanes and iv. bordars have ii. ploughs and ii. acres of meadow there. Wood, pasturable, iii. furlongs in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. iii. shillings. Robert holds it.
- Ms. II. In Essovre Leuric and Leuenot had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. Now iii. farmers and xiv. bordars have iii. ploughs there. There now in demesne i. plough, and a priest, and a church, and i. mill worth xvi. pence. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles in length, and ii. in breadth. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, xxx. shillings. Serlo holds it.
- M. In Nevtvne Leuric and Leuenot had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for v. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough, and xiii. villanes and iv. bordars having iii. ploughs. There a priest having i. bordar, and vii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, xxx. shillings. Radulph holds it.
- Ms. II. In Crice and Scochetorp Leuric and Leuenot had iv. bovates of land hidable. Land for i. plough. There now in demesne i. plough, and x. villanes and ii. bordars having iii. ploughs. There iii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, iii. miles in length, and i. mile in breadth, and i. lead-work (plumbaria). T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xxx. shillings. Radulph holds it.
- In Werchesuorde and Lede and Taneslege iv. bovates of land hidable. Land for i. plough. Now iii. villanes and vii. bordars have i. plough there, and ii. acres and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of meadow. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and as much in breadth. T. R. E. val. x. shillings; now, vii. shillings. This land lies in Crice, but the hide is rendered in Hamelestan Wapentake.
- S. In Wistanestvne iii. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land are hidable. Land for i. plough. Soke in Crice. Now i. villane and vi. bordars have ii. ploughs there. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. x. shillings; now, v. shillings. Leuinc holds it.

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- S. In Ongedestvn ii. bovates of land hidable. Land for iv. oxen. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and iv. furlongs in breadth. Soke in Crice, and it is waste.
- B. In Vffentvne iv. bovates of land are hidable. Land for $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough. Berewite in Pentric. It is waste. There ii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and iv. furlongs in breadth. Nigel holds it.
- M. In Middeltone Leuenot and his brother had i. carucate of land which was hidable. Land for i. plough. It is waste. This Manor has i. mile in length, and iv. furlongs in breadth.
- Ms. II. In Hereseige Leuenot and Leuric had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. To this Manor belong iv. berewites, Banford, Heret, $\frac{1}{2}$ Offretune, ii. parts of Middletunc. In these ii. carucates of land are hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. Now viii. villanes and ii. bordars have v. ploughs there. Wood, pasturable here and there, ii. miles in length, and ii. miles in breadth. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings; now, xxx. shillings.
- M. In Hortil Leuenot had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. Now v. villanes and iii. bordars have iii. ploughs there. There viii. acres of meadow, and a little under-wood. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, xii. shillings. Colle holds it.
- M. In Boletvne Leuenot had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough; and ii. soke-men and iv. villanes have i. plough. There x. acres of meadow. Pasture iv. furlongs in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth. T. R. T. val. xl. shillings; now, xx. shillings.
- M. In Willetvne Leuric had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. Now iv. villanes and ii. bordars have iv. ploughs there, and xxx. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xx. shillings.
- M. In Langelei Leuenot had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for vi. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough; and ii. villanes and iv. bordars have ii. ploughs. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth, and a little under-wood. T. R. E. val. c. shillings; now, xl. shillings.

Fol. 277a, Col. II.]

Ms. II. In Belidene Leuric and Leuenot had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough, and vi. villanes have i. plough. There xvi. acres of meadow. Under-wood $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and i. furlong in breadth. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings; now, xii. shillings and vi. pence.

M. In Englebi had i. carucate of land and the $\frac{1}{6}$ part of i. carucate hidable. Land for i. plough and a $\frac{1}{2}$. There now in demesne i. plough; and iii. villanes and ii. bordars have i. plough. There vii. acres of meadow, and the site of i. mill. Val. x. shillings.

Fol. 277b, Col. I.]

Ms. II. In Cliptvne Leuric and Leuenot had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. Now viii. villanes and v. bordars have iv. ploughs there, and iv. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, x. shillings.

Ms. II. In Ripelie and Pentric Leuenot had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne iii. ploughs; and xiii. villanes and iii. bordars have iii. ploughs. There iii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. iv. pounds; now, l. shillings.

S. In Bareuue xii. bovates of land are hidable. Soke to Mileburne. There a priest and a church, and i. soke-man with $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough and xviii. acres of meadow. In Werredune Leuenot ii. bovates of land hidable. Land for iv. oxen. Now vi. villanes have i. plough there, and i. acre of meadow, and under-wood. T. R. E., and now, val. v. shillings.

XI. THE LAND OF RADULPH DE BVRVN.

M. In Westvne Vlsi had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. There now in demesne i. plough; and vi. villanes and vi. bordars have ii. ploughs. There viii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xx. shillings. Gulbert holds it of Radulph de Burun.

Fol. 277^b, Col. 1.]

- M. In Horselei Turgar had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. There now in demesne ii. ploughs; and xix. villanes and iv. bordars having vi. ploughs. There lx. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. c. shillings; now, lx. shillings. A Knight of Radulph's holds it.
- M. In Denebi Osmond had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. Now vii. villanes and i. bordar have iii. ploughs there. There xii. acres of meadow, and the site of i. mill. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. c. shillings; now, xx. shillings. A knight of Radulph's holds it.
- M. In Halvn Dunstan had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. There now in demesne i. plough; and v. villanes and iv. bordars have ii. ploughs. There xvi. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, vii. furlongs in length, and vi. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. xx. shillings.
- M. In Herdebi Turgar had v. parts of i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. It is waste. There vi. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. xxx. shillings; now, viii. shillings.

XII. THE LAND OF ASCUIT MUSARD.

Fol. 277^b, Col. 11.]

- M. In Barleic Hacon had ii. parts of i. carucate of land hidable. Land for $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough. Now vi. villanes and i. bordar have i. plough there. There ii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and viii. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. x. shillings. Ascuit Musard holds it.
- M. In Stavelic Hacon had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. Now Ascuit has in demesne there iii. ploughs; and xxi. villanes and vii. bordars having iv. ploughs. There a priest, and a church, and i. mill worth v. shillings and iv. pence. There lx. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and the same in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. vi. pounds.

Fol. 277b, Col. 11.]

- M. In Holvn, and Wadescel, and Brantune, Dunninc had x. carucates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. Land for xii. oxen. Now viii. villanes and v. bordars have iii. ploughs there. There iii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile and a $\frac{1}{2}$, and i. furlong in length, and ii. furlongs and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, x. shillings. Ascuit holds it.
- M. In Brantvne and Wadescel Branuuine had vii. bovates of land and iv. acres hidable. Land for i. plough. One I know not of whom. plough now in demesne there; and iii. villanes and i. bordar have i. plough. There v. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. x. shillings. Ascuit holds it.
- M. In Chinewolde Maresc Aluuold had $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovate of land hidable. It is waste. There $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and xxx. perches in breadth. T. R. E. val. xvi. pence; now, xii.

XIII. THE LAND OF GISLEBERT DE GAND.

- M. In Tilchestvne, and Halen, and Stantone Vlf Fenisc had vi. carucates of land and vi. bovates hidable; and in Braides-tone soke ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for viii. ploughs and vi. oxen. iii. ploughs now in demesne there; and x. soke-men with ii. carucates of this land, and xviii. villanes and vii. bordars having xii. ploughs. The site of i. mill there; and lxx. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth; and under-wood, v. furlongs in length, and ii. in breadth. T. R. E. val. viii. pounds; now, c. shillings. Malger holds it.
- Ms. II. In Scipelite Brun and Odincar had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. Now vii. villanes, and i. soke-man, and i. bordar have v. ploughs there. There iii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, vii. furlongs in length, and iii. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xxx. shillings. Malger holds it.

The Jury (the men who were sworn) found that this land did not belong to Vlf Fenisc in the time of King Edward, but that ii. thanes so held it that they were able to give or to sell it to whom they pleased.

XIV. THE LAND OF NIGEL DE STATFORD.

Fol. 278a, Col. 1.]

- M. In Drachelavve and Hedcote Elric had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for iv. ploughs. Now Nigel de Stadford has in demesne there iv. ploughs, and vi. villanes having iii. ploughs. There is the site of i. mill; and xii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ii. miles and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and ii. miles in breadth. T. R. E. val. lx. shillings; now, xl.
- M. In Stapenhille Godric had vi. bovates of land hidable. Land for i. plough. i. plough now in demesne there; and iv. villanes and iii. bordars have i. plough. There iii. acres of meadow. Under-wood i. furlong in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. x. shillings.
- M. In Sivardingscotes Godric had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. i. plough now in demesne there; and iv. villanes and ii. bordars have i. plough, and i. farmer has i. plough. There i. acre of meadow. Wood, pasturable, iv. furlongs in length, and iv. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, xxx.
- M. In Fornevverche Vlchel had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. i. plough now in demesne there; and v. villanes and iii. bordars have i. plough. There i. mill worth ii. shillings; and xxiv. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and as much in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xv. shillings.
- S. In Englebi iii. bovates of land hidable. Land for iv. oxen. Soke of the same manor. i. villane and ii. bordars there with $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough; and iv. acres of meadow.
- S. In Tichenhalle i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. The soke belongs to Rapendun the King's Manor. Nigel has i. plough in demesne there, and i. villane and i.

Fol. 278a, Col. I.]

bordar with i. plough. There x. acres of meadow. Val. iii. shillings. The $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the pasturable wood of the same vill, of which the length is i. mile, and the breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, belongs to Nigel.

- M. In Smidesbi Eduin had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. i. plough is now in demesne there, and v. villanes with i. plough. Wood, pasturable, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and vi. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xx. shillings.
- M. In Ravenestvn Godric had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. It is waste. There viii. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xv. shillings; now, xii. pence.
- M. In Dvrandestorp Carle had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough. It is waste. T. R. E. val. v. shillings; now, xii. pence.
- M. In Achetorp Ernuin had vi. carucates of land hidable. Land for $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough. It is waste. T. R. E. val. v. shillings; now, iv. pence.
- M. In Trangesby Elnod had $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of land hidable. It is waste. T. R. E. val. v. shillings; now, ii. pence.

XV. THE LAND OF ROBERT FITZWILLIAM.

- M. In Stanlei Vlfar had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. Robert the son of William has ii. villanes and ii. bordars with i. plough there. There vi. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, x. shillings.

XVI. THE LAND OF ROGER DE BUSLI.

Fol. 278a, Col. II.]

- M. In Braidestvne Ligulf and Leuin Cilt had iii. carucates of land hidable. Land. Fulk the man of Roger de Busli has v. villanes with ii. ploughs there, and x. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. xl. shillings; now, xxi. shillings. This Ligulf had $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of the soke which Fulk de Lusoris has taken from Gilbert de Gand.

Fol. 278a, Col. II.]

- M. In Riseleia Vlsi had v. bovates of land and the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of i. bovate hidable; and Godric v. bovates and the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of i. bovate hidable. Land. Now v. villanes have ii. ploughs there and xx. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ix. furlongs in length, and iii. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E. val. xxi. shillings and iv. pence; now, xxii. shillings and viii. pence. Fulk holds it of Roger. Ernuin claims it.
- M. In Bectvne Swain had vi. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ hidable. There is land for i. plough and a $\frac{1}{2}$. Yet iv. ploughs are there, and xi. villanes and ii. bordars. Formerly xx. shillings; now, xxxii. shillings. Roger holds it, and Leuaine of him.
- M. In Dore Edwin ii. bovates of land hidable. There is land for $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough.
- M. In the same place Leuain ii. bovates of land hidable. There is land for i. plough. Formerly xx. shillings; now, lxiv. pence.
- Ms. In Nortvn Godeva and Bada had xii. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ and viii. acres of land. Land for ii. ploughs. iii. villanes have i. plough there. Ingram holds of Roger. Formerly xx. shillings; now, xviii. pence.
- M. In Elstretvne Morcar had for a Manor iv. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ and iv. acres of land hidable. There is land for i. plough. ix. villanes and iii. bordars with ii. ploughs there. There are v. acres of meadow. Formerly xx. shillings; now, xxx. shillings. Ingram holds of Roger.
- M. In Rvgetorn Vlsi and Steinulf had i. carucate of land hidable as a Manor, and in Branlege two bovates of land of the soke of Rvgetorn. There is land for ii. ploughs. vi. villanes with i. bordar have i. plough there. In demesne i. plough, and ii. acres and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of meadow. Formerly xx. shillings; now, xvi. shillings.

XVII. THE LAND OF THE KING'S THANE.

Fol. 278b, Col. I.]

- Ms. II. In Barleic Leuric and Uctred had ii. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. Land for v. oxen. Now iii. villanes and iv. bordars have i. plough there. Wood, pasturable, iii. miles in

Fol. 27^{8b}, Col. 1.]

- length, and iv. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. vi. shillings and viii. pence.
- Ms. III. In Chinewoldemaresc Godric, and Edric, and Turgisle had vii. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. Land for i. plough. Now v. villanes have i. plough there. There are vii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, iii. miles in length, and v. furlongs and lxx. perches in breadth. T. R. E. val. xviii. shillings; now, ix. shillings.
- M. In Topetvne Dolfin had ii. bovates of land hidable. It is waste. T. R. E. val. viii. shillings; now, v. shillings.
- M. In Totingelei Tolf had iv. bovates of land hidable. Land for one plough. It is waste. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. T. R. E. val. x. shillings; now, xii. pence.
- M. In Estvne Tolf had v. bovates and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. Land for one plough. Now two soke-men, and vi. villanes, and i. bordar having iii. ploughs there. There are ii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, vii. furlongs in length, and iv. furlongs in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. xx. shillings. Leuin holds of the King.
- M. In Henleic Godric had vii. bovates of land hidable. Land for i. plough. Now in demesne there i. plough; and ii. soke-men, and iv. villanes, and ii. bordars, have iii. ploughs and a $\frac{1}{2}$. There are ii. acres of meadow. T. R. E. val. x. shillings; now, xx. shillings. Leuin holds of the King.
- M. In the same place Rauen had i. bovate of land hidable. It is waste. Sedret holds of the King.
- M. In Tapetvne Bada had i. bovate of land and iv. acres hidable. Land for ii. oxen. Now iv. villanes have i. plough there, and i. acre of wood in length, and i. acre in breadth. T. R. E. val. x. shillings; now, ii. shillings and viii. pence. Dolfin holds of the King.
- Ms. III. In Calchale Sberne and Hacon had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for xii. oxen. Now Steinulf and Dunning have ii. ploughs and a $\frac{1}{2}$ there, and xvii. villanes and i. bordar with ii. ploughs. There are iii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. furlong in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E. val. xxx. shillings; now, xx. shillings. Dolfin claims it.

Fol. 278^b, Col. I. & II.]

- M. In Clyne Ernui had vi. bovates of land hidable. Land for i. plough. $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough now in demesne there, and viii. villanes with i. plough. T. R. E. val. xx. shillings; now, viii. shillings. Ernui holds of the King.
- M. In Lyllitvne Auti had v. carucates of land hidable. Land for v. ploughs. Now Edmund holds there of the King. xxi. villanes, and iii. bordars with iv. ploughs. There is a priest; and i. mill worth vi. shillings and viii. pence; and xii. acres of meadow. T. R. E., and now, val. iv. pounds.
- M. In Edvnghale Ælgar had ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. Now xii. villanes have viii. ploughs there, and iv. acres of meadow. Underwood, iii. furlongs in length, and i. in breadth. T. R. E., and now, val. xl. shillings.
- M. In Tilechestvne Osmund Benz had three bovates of land hidable. He himself holds it of the King.
- M. In the same place Toli had iii. bovates of land hidable. Land for as many oxen. Now ii. villanes have v. oxen in a plough there. There are v. acres of meadow. This land belongs to Sandiacre.
- Ms. III. In Sandiacre Toli, Cnut, and Gladuin had iv. carucates of land hidable. Land for v. ploughs. Now Toli holds of the King. In demesne there are ii. ploughs; and x. villanes and vi. bordars having v. ploughs. There is a priest and a church; and i. mill worth v. shillings and iv. pence; and xxx. acres of meadow, and a little under-wood. T. R. E., and now, val. xl. shillings.
- M. In the same place Osmund had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for i. plough. Now it is waste. There are vi. acres of meadow, and a little under-wood.
- M. In the same place Tochi had ii. bovates of land hidable.
- M. In Cellesdene Osmund had four bovates of land, and the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of i. bovate hidable. Land for vi. oxen. He holds it of the King; and has there iii. villanes with $\frac{1}{2}$ a plough, and ii. acres and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of meadow. Wood, pasturable, iii. furlongs in length, and ii. in breadth. T. R. E. val. x. shillings; now, v. shillings.

Fol. 278b, Col. II.]

- M. In Vlvritvne Alun had i. carucate of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. Now Alden holds of the King. There are xii. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, i. mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. x. shillings ; now, ii. shillings.
- M. In Riselei Lewin had v. bovates of land, and the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of i. bovate hidable. His son now holds of the King. There are x. acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, ix. furlongs in length, and i. furlong and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. T. R. E. val. x. shillings and viii. pence ; now, v. shillings and iv. pence.
- M. In Mers Leucnot had iv. bovates of land hidable. Land for iv. oxen. It is waste.
- M. In Stantvn Edward had i. carucate and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of land hidable. Land for ii. ploughs. Yet iv. ploughs and a $\frac{1}{2}$ are there ; and iv. soke-men, and iv. villanes, and xl. acres of meadow, and a mill worth ii. shillings. Ernui holds. It was worth, and is worth, xx. shillings.
- In Englebi ii. parts of i. bovate of land. It lies in Stantun.

Nottinghamshire.

(These Entries are taken from the Nottinghamshire Survey.)

IN the Borough of Derby, T. R. E., there were residing cc. and xliii. burgesses, and to that borough adjoins xii. carucates of land hidable, which viii. ploughs can plough. This land was divided between xli. burgesses, who had xii. ploughs. ii. parts of the tax and toll forfeitures, and of every custom, are the King's, and a $\frac{1}{3}$ part the Earl's. In the same borough there was in the King's demesne i. church with vii. clerks who held freely ii. carucates of land in Chester. There was likewise another church of the King's, in which vi. clerks likewise held ix. bovates of land freely in Cornun and Detton. In the town itself there were xiv. mills. Now, there are c. burgesses there, and xl. other lesser ones. c. and iii. houses are waste, which rendered tax. There are now x. mills there, and xvi. acres of meadow. Underwood, iii. furlongs in length and ii. in breadth. T. R. E., it rendered in the whole xxiv. pounds; now, with the mills and the town of Ludecerce it renders xxx. pounds.

M. In Ludecerce the King has ii. carucates of land hidable. Land for iii. ploughs. There is i. soke-man, and ix. villanes having ii. ploughs and xii. acres of meadow.

In Derby, the Abbot of Burton has i. mill, and i. mesure of land with sac and soc, and ii. mesures of which the King has soc, and xiii. acres of meadow.

Geoffrey Alselin has i. church, which belonged to Tochi. Ralph Fitzhubert i. church, which belonged to Leuric, with i. carucate of land. Norman de Lincolia i. church, which belonged to Brun. Edric has there i. church which belonged to Coln his father. Earl Hugh has ii. mesures and i. fishery with sac and soc. Henry de Ferrers in like manner, iii. mesures with sac and soc. Osmer, the priest, has i. bovate of land with sac and soc. Godwin, the priest, in like manner, i. bovate of land.

At the feast of Saint Martin the burgesses render to the King xii. thraves of corn, of which the Abbot of Burton has xl. sheaves.

Moreover, in the same borough, there are viii. masures with sac and soc. These belonged to Algar, now they are the King's.

The two parts of the King's moneys and the Earl's $\frac{1}{3}$, which issue from Apletree in Derberic Wapentake, are in the hand of the Sheriff, by the testimony of the two shires ^{and censur}.

Of Stori, the ancestor of Walter de Aincurt, the Jury find, that without the license of any one, he might for himself make there a church on his own land and soke, and assign as much of his tithe as he pleased.

In Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, if the King's peace, given by his hand or seal, should be broken, it is made good by xviii. hundreds. Each hundred viii. pounds. Of this amend the King has ii. parts, the Earl the $\frac{1}{3}$. That is to say, xii. hundreds compensate the King, and vi. the Earl. If any one should be outlawed according to law for any offence, no one but the King can restore to him peace. A thane having more than vi. manors does not give relief for his land, except only viii. pounds to the King. If he has only vi. or less, he gives iii. marks of silver to the Sheriff as a relief, wherever he resides, in the borough or without. If a thane having sac and soc should forfeit his land, the King and the Earl have the moiety of his land and chattels between them, and the lawful wife with his lawful heirs, if there are such, have the other moiety.

Here are noted those who have soc and sac and thol and them, and the King's custom of ii. pence.

The Archbishop of York, upon his manors, and Godeva the Countess, upon Newerk Wapentake. And Ulf Fenise upon his land. The Abbot of Burgh upon Colingeham. The Abbot of Bertune. Earl Hugh upon Marcheton. The Bishop of Chester. Tochi. Suen, the son of Suauc. Siuuard burn. Azor, the son of Saleuc. Ulric cilt. Elsi illinge. Leuvin, the son of Aluvin. The Countess Ælveva. The Countess Goda. Elsi, the son of Cashin upon Werchessope. Henry de Ferrers upon Ednodes-tune and Dubridge and Breilesfordham. Walter de Aincurt upon Granebi and Mortune and Pinnesleig. Of all these no one could have the $\frac{1}{3}$ penny of the Earl unless by his consent, and that only as long as he lived, except the Archbishop and Ulf Fenise and the Countess Godeva.

Upon the Soke which is at Cliftune, the Earl ought to have the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of all customs and works.

**A List of the Manors, &c., of Ancient Demesne
of the Crown (Terra Regis).**

Aestun - - - -	32	Chescuurde - - -	31
Aidele - - - -	31	Chetesuorde - - -	31
Aisseford - - -	30	Chevenesworde - - -	31
Aivne - - - -	31	Chersington - - -	31
Aneise - - - -	30	Chiteslie - - - -	28
Badaquella - - -	30	Cliftune - - - -	30
Barreute - - - -	29	Codetune - - - -	29
Basselau - - - -	30	Cotes - - - -	27
Begalie - - - -	31	Cranchesberie - - -	30
Benedleg - - - -	28	Crunforde - - - -	27
Berceles - - - -	30	Dentine - - - -	31
Bereleie - - - -	27	Derelie - - - -	26
Blackeuuelle - - -	30	Dranefeld - - - -	26
Bredelawe - - - -	28	Echintune - - - -	26
Bretebi - - - -	29	Ednesoure - - - -	31
Briminton - - - -	26	Eitune - - - -	28
Bubenele - - - -	30	Elleshope - - - -	28
Buitorp - - - -	26	Engelbi - - - -	30
Bunteshale - - - -	27	Esseburne - - - -	28
Burtune - - - -	30	Estune - - - -	31
Caldecote - - - -	30	Farleie - - - -	27
Caldelawe - - - -	31	Flagun - - - -	30
Caloure - - - -	30	Glosop - - - -	31
Celardestune - - -	26	Greherst - - - -	26
Ceolhal - - - -	31	Hadun - - - -	30
Cestrefeld - - - -	26	Haduna - - - -	30
Chendre - - - -	31	Hadune - - - -	30

Hanzedone - - -	28	Prestclive - - -	30
Hedfelt - - -	31	Ralunt - - -	30
Hetfeld - - -	31	Rapendune - - -	29, 30
Hetesope - - -	30	Ravensham - - -	27
Hiretune - - -	27	Redlavestune - - -	28
Holun - - -	30	Reuslege - - -	30
Honeston - - -	26	Scelhaduna - - -	30
Hope - - -	31	Scetune - - -	31
Ibeholon - - -	27	Serdelaue - - -	22
Langedenedele - - -	31	Smalei - - -	28
Langesdune - - -	30	Snitertone - - -	27
Lodeuorde - - -	31	Spondune - - -	32
Maneis - - -	30	Stoche - - -	31
Mapelton - - -	28	Suerchestune - - -	29
Maperlie - - -	32	Tadington - - -	30
Measham - - -	30	Taptune - - -	26
Meslac - - -	27	Teneslege - - -	27
Metesford - - -	27	Tibeccl - - -	32
Middletune - - -	27, 29, 32	Tichenhale - - -	29, 30
Milburne - - -	29	Tidesuuelle - - -	31
Muchedesuuelle - - -	31	Toptune - - -	26
Neuubold - - -	26	Tornesete - - -	31
Neuuetone - - -	29	Torpe - - -	28
Normantune - - -	26 bis., 29	Transgebi - - -	30
Nortune - - -	26	Vpetune - - -	26
Ocheaueston - - -	28	Waletune - - -	27, 28
Offretune - - -	31	Welledene - - -	27
Onestune - - -	26	Werchesworde - - -	27
Opetune - - -	27	Westune - - -	28, 32
Ophidecotes - - -	28	Wineslie - - -	29
Osmundesthorpe - - -	29	Wingreude - - -	26
Padefeld - - -	31	Witfeld - - -	31
Padinc - - -	26	Witenton - - -	26
Peverwic - - -	28	Wodnesleic - - -	27

The king's under-tenants at Domesday were very few in number; perhaps they were purposely omitted.

William Peverel kept for the king Edensor, Hope, and Mapelton. Coln held Peverewic.

Robert, Tibcel.

Hildebrand, Aeston and Serdelau.

In the time of King Edward several of the Royal Princes held part of these demesnes.

Earl Algar held Bretibi, Middelton, Neutone, Rapendon, Redlaveston, Waletune, and Westune.

Lewin and Edwin (two of the Princes) held Oneston and Normantune; with Levenet, Leuric held Dentine; and with Chetel, Langelie and Chatworde; he also alone held Chesuorde and Chetesuarde and Padfeld.

Hundolf held Waletune.

Ligulf, Langedencdele, Tornsete, and Tibcecl.

Brun, Lodeuuorde.

Caschin, Aiune.

Eliner, Ceolchal and Hedfelt.

Godric, Chendre and Begele.

Stapuline, Maperlie.

NO. II. THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.

The Bishop himself held Salle, Draicot, Aitone, and Bubbene. We do not know the value of the great manor of Salle. Sawley was a hundred in itself; nor is the value of Draicot and Opeuelle given. Eaton was worth £8; Bubbene, £7. His only tenant was Ralf fitz Hubert. For Opeuelle there is no record of any tenant T. R. E. No doubt these manors were then part of the Bishop's possessions.

NO. III. THE TENANTS OF THE ABBOT OF BURTON.

The Abbot of Burton held the whole of his estate in demesne. He held Ufre, with its berewites; Parva Ufre, Findre, Potlac and its sokes; Snellestunc, Beruerdescote, Dellingeberie, Hougen, Redesleie, Sudberie, Hiltune and Sudtun, Apelby, Wineshalle, Cotune, Stapenhille, Caldewelle, and Tichenhalle. It was worth altogether £22; in the time of Edward, £33 10s. Then Earl Algar held two carucates in Cotune; and Abbot Leuric made over a carucate in Apelby to the Countess Goda;

whilst Alfric held Caldewelle, which manor, however, did not belong to the Abbey T. R. E., King William having given it to the Monks for his beneficium.

NO. IV. THE EARL OF CHESTER

Had only a small holding in this County. He had in demesne Merchestone (which had been Earl Siward's, worth only £3) and its berewites of Chenuestun and Macheuorde and Adelardestreu, which Gozelin held of him, and Colle of Gozelin, for 10s. 8d. yearly.

NO. V. THE LAND OF ROGER POICTOU.

Of the barony of this great personage we know but little. He was evidently out of favour with the king, for he had his estates in his hands, but not, as it would seem, as an escheat; for here, as in other places, Roger de Poictou is still styled the tenant-in-capite. The manors were Sutton, Bectune, Lunt, Steinesbi, Tunstal, Blanghesbi, Hertstolf, and Winfeld, and Steinulf held the whole of them T. R. E. but the last, which Elnod then held; and at the date of Domesday Robert (probably de Heriz) held this manor of Earl Alan, who held it under William Peverel. This manor of South Winefeld was the only one held by Earl Alan (Richmond) in this county.

NO. VI. THE TENANTS OF HENRY DE FERRARS.

The Earl of Ferrars held in demesne fifty-seven manors:—Winbroc, Eltune, Branzintune, Bradburne, Tizincton, Hortedun, Salham, Pilsburie, Lodouelle, Etelaue, Ednunghalle, Bolun, Linctune, Wivelslei, Stantune, 2 Heorteshornes, Farulveston, Scrotun, Brocton, 2 Holmtune, 2 Sirelie, Braidelei, Meschetune, Faitune, Stretune, Northberie, Roschinton, Duvelle, Bradelei, Holbroc, Muleford, Machenie, Herdibi, Spondune, Pirelaie, Longesdune, Stantune, Barcouere, Hortel, Giolgrave, Middeltune, Gratune, Wruenele, Muchedesuelle, Barvve, Sorchestun, Erlestune, Tuiforde, Steintune, Osmundeston, Codetune, Estun, Radburne, Ednesovre.

The order of these manors is that of Domesday.

The following are the names of his tenants which are to be found in Domesday, and they, probably, are the very knights, or the ancestors of the 26 knights asserted by William, Earl Ferrars, early in the reign of Henry II., to have been enfeoffed by Robert de Ferrars, his grandfather, not out of his demesne, but out of that of his father, that is, of Henry de Ferrars of Domesday. (Red Book of the Exchequer.) It must be noted that the attempt to identify them with the families who subsequently held the estates is only tentative. It is made with the full knowledge that great danger of falling into error exists in taking this course, and that very possibly after enquiries will cause an alteration. It is also made with this reserve, that although generally all the manors are grouped under one name, it by no means follows that there were not several persons of the same name, and that is especially probable in the first name which follows; and it may be the case also, that where the names are separated, the entries properly relate to one person :—

1. Alcher held Estune, Sudberie, and Somersale. These 3 manors were held by the Montgomeries subsequently.
4. Segishale. Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt identifies this place with Sedsall, neither of which places are found in Lysons.
5. Eiton. This manor was held by Tuberville. Wm. fil Alcher and Geoffery his son were knights of the Earl of Derby, tempe Henry II.
2. Alric held Somersale. Probably the same person as Alcher.
3. Alsi held Gheveli. Probably the same person as Elsin No. 8.
4. Amalric held Chelardestun and Normanton. The ancestor probably of the family of the name of Cheladestun, who became extinct about the time of King John. Robert fil Rich de Normanton was a knight of Earl Ferrars, tempe Henry II.
5. Ascelin Goisfred held Turalveston. This was probably the fee which Robert de Chauces held, tempe Henry I.
6. Chetel held Moggington.
7. Cola held Winstune and Geldeslie. Robert, his son, sold them to the Monjoies.

8. Elsin held Brailsford, the 2 Bubdens, Osmondestune, Torverdestune, and Geveley.
9. Godric held Sothell and Walestune. The first place is clearly Shottle in Duffield; and Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt identifies Walestune also with a vill in that great manor.
10. Gulbert held Chedelestune. Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt identifies this place with Kedleston, if that be so, this knight was probably the ancestor of the Curzon family.
11. Henry held Burnaleveston and Bereuerdicote. This knight was probably Henry de Cambries, who is mentioned in the certificates of said Wm. Ferrars, and who attested his charter to Wm. Pantoul.
12. Henry held Morlei.
13. Herbert held Bradestune. Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt identifies this place with Breaston, Earl Roger de Busli's manor, but this appears to be doubtful.
14. Hugh held Toxenai. Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt identifies this place with Trusley, and Lysons would identify his descendants with Hugh le Arbalaster of the time of Henry II., but at that time Robert de Trusley was a Knight of this Barony, and in Henry I. reign William de Trusley, his father, held his fee.
15. Nigel held Chetune. This was undoubtedly Nigel Albini, who married the daughter of Henry de Ferrars.
16. Orm held Widerdestune, Dulvestune, and Iretune.
17. Radulf Barchetune and Alchementune. This, no doubt, was de Bakepuz.
18. Radulf held Snelleston and Cobelai. This is equally clearly the ancestor of the Montgomery family.
19. Radulf held Benelei.
20. Robert held Iissi, Hiltune, and Turvadestune. This was probably Robert Avenel de Boschville.
21. Robert held Bradeshelle and Merchenestune. This was probably Robert de Dun.
22. Roger held Crocheshale and Stretton. This was probably the ancestor of de Camville, who brought it to Curzon.
23. Roger held Sapertune, Boilston, Merchenestune.

24. Swan held Collei. Adam fil Swain held it in the time of Henry II.
25. Saswalo held Hoge, Hatune, and Etewell. His sons Henry and Fulc held 9 manors tempe Henry I., and in the reign of his grandson they were held by the co-heirs of Henry, yet the Heralds claim these Knights as the ancestors of the noble house of Shirley.
26. Wazelin (Wachiline) held Sutton.
27. William held Sedenefield. Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt identifies this place with Sinfin. If this be so, the probability is that this William is the ancestor of the family of Toke, of whom both William and Humfrey flourished in the reign of Henry II.

NO. VII. THE TENANTS OF WILLIAM PEVEREL.

William Peverel himself held the land of the Forest of Pechefers, which Gernebern and Hundinc held T. R. E. Brade-welle, which Leuing, Sprot, and Owini held; Heselbec and Leitun, which Lewine held; and Hochelai, Habenai, and Waterfeld, which Ernui, Hundulf, Uluric, Suuan, and Lewine had held, at that period they were waste.

Robert (de Heriz?) held Bolsover, which Leuric had held. T. R. E. Silo (de Pleslie?) held Glapwelle, also held by Leuric; Drogo held Esnotrewic formerly Aldene's; Edwin held Norman-ton, formerly Elfag's; and Warner (de Insula?) held Sireland, Uftune, Cotenoure, Hainoure, Langeleleie, and Smithcote, part of which Leuric had held; and the rest, which 8 Thanes formerly held.

NO. VIII. THE LAND OF WALTER AINCOURT.

Walter de Aincourt kept the whole of his Derbyshire manors in demesne. T. R. E. Swain Cilt the younger had held all but 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ bovates and 4 acres, which Wade held.

The names of his 11 manors were Mortune, Oughedestune, Winstanestune, Brandune, Wadescel, Pinneslei, Caldecotes, Wilelmstorpe, with Soke in Winefelt and Toptune, Holmesfelt,

Helmetune, and Holtune. They contained together 6 car. 4 bov., $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and 12 acres, and were worth by the year £19 5s. 4d.

No. IX. THE LAND OF GOISFRED ASCELIN.

Goisfred Ascelin had in his demesne the manors of Aelwoldestune, Emboldestune, Torulfdestune and Aleuuoldestune, Ednodestune and Hoilant, Ochebroke and Breaston, all which Tochi held T. R. E. Azelinus (Anselin or Lanceline, his chief tenant in Nottingham) held Eghintune, which Tochi also held, and Etewelle, formerly held by Dunstan. It measured 22 carucates and 1 bovate altogether, besides the waste, of which there was probably much, for its value had been £29 T. R. E., now it was only worth £16 19s. 6d.

No. X. THE LAND OF HUBERT FITZ RALF.

He held in demesne 12 manors with their berewites—Echinton, Moresburg, Bettune, Ougdeston, Middelton, Heresage with its berewites, Banford, Heret, half Offerton, two parts of Middletune, Hortil, Boletune, Willetune, Langelei, Beledene, and Engelbi, land at Wirksworth, Lede, and Tineslege, part of Crich, Cliptane, Ripley, and Pentrice, Bareuue, and Werradune.

1. Robert (de Meinel?), his chief tenant held for 5 Knights' fees 7 manors in Barlburg, Witeuuelle, Clune, 2 Stratunes, Tegeston, and Henelege, which Levenet and Lewric, the princes before mentioned, held T. R. E.
2. Goisfred (de Ridel?) held Dachemanestun, which Leuenet held, and which afterwards Geoffry Ridel, the son of Richard Basset, held by inheritance of the old feoffment.
3. Raynouard held Paltreton, Scardecliff, and Tunestal.
4. Ralf (fil Eudo?) held Newtone and Crich and Scochetorpe. He eventually married the co-heiress of his lord. Leuric and Leuenot held these manors T. R. E.
5. Serlo (de Pleslic?) held Essovre, which the same tenant held T. R. E.
6. Leuinc held Wistanestune, soc to Crich.
7. Nigel held Uffretune with its Berewic in Pentrice.
8. Colle held Boltune.

No. XI. THE LAND OF RALF DE BURUN.

Ralf de Burun had but a small holding in Derbyshire, only between 7 and 8 carucates worth £7 10s., which Ulsi, Turgar, Osmond, and Dunstun had held T. R. E. He held in demesne Horslee, Halun, and Herdibi. Westune was held of him by Gulbert, and a knight unnamed held Denebi.

No. XII. THE LAND OF ASCUIT MUSARD.

He also had only a small Barony in this county, of which Staveley was the head, the whole of which he held in demesne. It consisted besides of Barleic, Holun, Wadecel, and Brantune, and part of Chinewolde Marsh. His holding was nearly similar in size and value to that of Ralf de Burun.

Hacon, Dunning Bramuine, and Aluuold were the tenants T. R. E.

No. XIII. THE LAND OF GILBERT DE GAND.

Ilkeston, Halun, Stanton and Shipley comprised this small Barony, and the whole of it was held under the Earl by Malger (no doubt his steward of Rolleston), and the ancestor of that family. Ulf Fenisc, Brun, and Odincar held it T. R. E.

No. XIV. THE LAND OF NIGEL DE STAFFORD.

This Baron had no under-tenants. He kept the whole of the manors in demesne. It contained altogether 14 carucates and 3 bovates, and was then worth £6 14s. 6d. Some of the manors were valued at a nominal rate—one at 4d., another 2d.,—so that they were probably greatly wasted. The names of his manors were Drackelowe, the head of the Barony, Hethcote, Stapenhill, Suardingecotes, Fornewerche, Engelbi, Tichenhalle, Smidesbi, Ravenestun, Durandstorp, Achetorp, Trangesby, and the tenants T. R. E. were Godric, Elric, Ulchel, Eduin, Ernuin, and Elnod.

No. XV. THE LAND OF ROBERT FITZ WILLIAM

Consisted only of the manor of Stanley, which Ursar held T. R. E., of the value of only 10s.

No. XVI. THE LAND OF ROGER DE BUSLI.

This great Nottingham and Yorkshire Baron had only one manor, Rvgetorn, in demesne in this county. His chief tenant, Ingram, held Norton and Elstretvne, which formerly Morcar's (the Earl) Godeva (the Countess) and Bada held. Leuine held Bretune and Dore, which Swain (of Colley?) and Eduuin formerly held; and Fulco held Braidestune and Riseleia, formerly held by Leuine, Ligulf, and Godric.

The King's Thaners.

The King's Thaners were few in number, only 19, and some of them did not hold the estates they formerly possessed. The manors they held were neither important nor numerous, but several of them will be found holding manors under Norman Lords, with many others of their nation.

1. Alden held Ulwritunc, which Alun formerly held.
2. Algar held Ednunghall.
3. Dolfin held Topton and Taptunc, which Bada formerly held.
3. Edmund held Wllitunc, formerly Auti's.
4. Ernuin held Clune T. R. E. and now, and Stanton, which Edward formerly held,
- 5, 6, 7. Godrich, Edric, and Turgisle held Chinewaldemersh.
8. Leuine held Estunc, formerly Tolf's and Stanley formerly Godrice's.
9. Leuine, the son of, held Risley, which his father held T. R. E.
10. Levenot held Mers, which was then waste.
- 11, 12. Leuric and Uctred held Barleie.
13. Osmund Benz T. R. E., and then held Tichelston and part of Sandiacre and Cellesden.
14. Toli held part of the two former places, which Canute and Gladwin formerly held.
15. Tochi had part of Sandiacre.
16. Raven held part of Henleie.
- 17, 18. Stinnulf and Dunning held Calchale, which formerly Sberne and Hacon held, and which Dolphin then claimed.
19. Tolf held Totingleie.

A List of the Manors mentioned in the Derbyshire Domesday, with some Modern Names.

(The Initials show the Lords of the several Manors.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—Abb. B. = Abbot of Burton, 33; A. M. = Asculf Musard, 61; B. = Radulf de Baron, 59; D. = Wait Deincourt, 53; E. H. = Earl Hugh, 35; Epis C. = Epis Chestre, 33; F. = Ferrars, 36; G. Ans. = Geoffry Anselin, 54; G. G. = Gilbert de Gant, 61; K. = the King, 25-64; N. S. = Nigel de Stafford, 62; P. = Wm. Peverel, 51; R. P. = Roger Poicou, 35; R. B. = Roger de Busli, 63; R. fitz H. = Ralf fitz Hubert, 55; R. fitz W. = Robert fitz William, 63.

N. S.	Achetorp, 63.	R. fitz H.	Barleburg, 56.
E. H.	Adelardestrew (Allestree), 35.	K. & A. M.	Barleie, 60, 64, 65.
K.	Aestun (Aston - on - Trent), 32.	R. fitz H.	Bareuue, 59.
G. Ans.	Aeluuoldestun (Alvaston), 54.	K. & F.	Barreuue (Barrow), 29, 47.
K.	Aidele (Edale), 31.	F.	Barctune (Barton), 41.
K.	Aisseford (Ashford), 30.	K.	Basselau, 30.
Epis C.	Aitone, 33.		Bectune, see Bettune.
F.	Aitune, 43.	K.	Begelie (Beeley), 31.
K.	Aivne, 31.	R. fitz H.	Belidene (Ballidon), 59.
F.	Alchementune (Alk-manton), 41.	P.	Belesovre, 51.
P.	Aldene.	Abb. of B.	Bernerdescote, 33.
K.	Aneis, 30.	K.	Benedlege (Bentley), 28.
Abb. B.	Appleby, 34	F.	Beneleie (Bentley), 41.
		K.	Berceles, 30.
K.	Badequilla (Bakewell), 30	R. P., R. fitz H., & R. B. }	Bettune, 35, 56, 64.
R. fitz H.	Banford (Bamford) 58.	K.	Blackeuuelle, 30.
F.	Barconere, 47.	R. P.	Blangesbi, 36.
		K.	Bobeneule (Bubnel), 30
		F.	Boilstune, 44.
		R. fitz H.	Boletune (Boulton), 58

F.	Bolun, 39.	F. & K.	Celardestune (Chellastone), 29, 49.
F.	Bradeburn, 37.	K.	Cestrefield, 26.
F.	Braedashaile, 47.	K.	Ceolhal (Chunal), 31.
F., & G. Ans., & B.)	Braidestune, 46, 55, 63	K.	Chendre (Kinder), 31.
F.		Braedelai (Bradley), 42, 46.	E. H.
F.	Brailesford, 42, 69.	F.	Chetune (Catton), 38.
P.	Bradewelle (Bradwell), 52.	K.	Cheuenesuurde, 31.
D.	Brandune, 53.	K.	Chersintune (Carsington), 27.
R. B.	Branlege (Bramley Lane), 64.	K.	Chetesuorde (Chatswood), 31.
A. M.	Brantune (Brampton), 60.	F.	Chetelestune (Kedleston), 47.
F.	Brazington (Brassington), 37.	K. & R. P. A. M.)	Chinewoldesmaresc (Killamarsh), 61, 65.
K.	Bretebi, 29.	K.	Chiseuorde (Chisworth), 31.
K.	Bredelaue (Broadlaw), 28.	K.	Chiteslei, 28.
K.	Briminton, 26.	K.	Cliftune, 30, 69.
F.	Broctune, 41.	Ralf fitz H.	Cliptune, 59.
F.	Bubdene (Bubden in Longford), 44, 45.	K. & R. fitz & H.)	Clune, 56, 66.
Epis C.	Bubdene, 33.	F.	Cobelei (Cubley) 44.
K.	Bubinelli, 30.	K. & F.	Coditune, 29, 49.
K.	Buitorp (Boythorpe), 26, 28.		Colingham, 69.
K.	Bunteshale (Bonsall), 27.	F.	Collei, 36.
F.	Bvrnvlfestone, 50.	P.	Cotenoure (Codnor), 52.
K.	Burtune, 30.		Coruun.
		K.	Cotes, 27.
		Abb. B.	Cotune, 29, 34.
		K.	Cranchesberie, 30.
K.	Caldecote, 30.	R. fitz H.	Crice (Crich), 57.
D.	Caldecotes, 53.	F.	Crocheshalle (Croxhall), 38.
Abb. B.	Caldewell, 34.	K.	Crunford (Cromford), 27.
K.	Caldelanue, 27.		
K.	Calchale, 66.		
K.	Caluoure (Calver), 30.		
F.	Cedesdene (Chaddesden), 47.	Abb. B.	Dellingeberie (Dalbury), 33.
K.	Cellesdene, 66.	F.	Delebi, 50.

B.	Denebi, 60.	K. & F.	Estune (Aston), 31 bis,
K.	Dentic (Dinting), 31.		40, 50, 65.
K.	Derbi, 68.	F.	Etelavve (Atlowe), 38.
K.	Dereleie (Darley), 27,	F. & G. } Etewelle (Atwell), 51,	
	28.	Ans. } 54.	
D.	Detton.		
R. B.	Dore, 64.	F.	Faitvne, 44.
R. fitz H.	Dochemanestune, 56.	K.	Farleie, 27.
N. S.	Drachelavve, 62.	F.	Farvlveston, 40.
Epis C.	Draicote, 33.	Abb B.	Findre, 33.
K.	Dranefeld, 26.	K.	Flagun (Flagg), 30.
F.	Dulvestune, 45.	N. S.	Forneuverche, 62.
N. S.	Dvrandestorp, 63.		
K. & F.	Dobridge (Doveridge),	F.	Gelderlei (Yeldesley),
	39, 69.		43.
F.	Dovelle (Duffield), 46.		Ghersintune.
		F.	Ghevele (Yeaveley), 45
		F.	Gilgraie (Yolgrave),
K.	Echintune, 26.		48, 67.
R. fitz H.	Echintune, 55.	P.	Glappevelle, 51.
K. & F.	Ednesoure, 31, 51.	K.	Glosop, 31.
E. H. & F.	Ednodestune (Ednas-	D.	Granibi, 69.
	ton, 35, 55, 69.	F.	Gratune, 47.
F. & K.	Ednunghalle (Eding-	K.	Greherst, 26.
	hal), 38, 66.		
G. Ans.	Eghintune (Eggington),		
	55.	P.	Habenai, 53.
F.	Eisse (Ash), 41.	R.	Hadun, 30.
K.	Eitune (Cold Eaton),	K.	Haduna (Over Had-
	28.		don), 30.
K.	Elleshope (Alsop), 28.	K.	Hadlune, 30.
R. B.	Elstretune, 64.	P.	Hainour (Heanor), 52.
F.	Eltune (Elton), 37.	B.	Halun (Halam), 60.
G. Ans.	Emboldestune (Ambas-	G. G.	Halen, 61.
	ton), 54.	K.	Hanzedone (Hanson),
F., K., R. }			28.
fitz. H., }	Engelbi, 30, 59, 62.	F.	Hatun (Hatton), 43.
& N. S. }		N. S.	Hedcote (Hethcote), 62.
F.	Erleston (Arleston), 49.	K.	Hedfelt (Hadfield), 31.
P.	Esnoteric, 52.	D.	Helmetune (Elmton),
K.	Esseburne (Ashbourn),		53.
	28 bis.	R. fitz H.	Henlege (Hanley), 56.
R. fitz H.	Essovre (Ashover), 56.		

- K. Henleie (in Wingfield), 65.
 F. Hennesoure, 51.
 R. P. Hertestaft (Hertstaft), 36.
 R. fitz H. Heret, 58.
 F. (2) Heoteshorne (Harts-horn), 39.
 B. Herdibi, 60.
 R. fitz H. Hereseige (Hather-sage), 58.
 P. Heselbec, 53.
 K. Hetesope (Hassop), 30.
 K. Hetfelt, 31.
 Abb. B. & F. Hiltune, 34, 42.
 K. Hiretune (Ireton), 27.
 P. Hochelai (Hucklow), 53.
 F. Hoge, 43.
 G. Ans. Hoilant (Hulland), 55.
 F. Holebroc, 46.
 F. & G. } Holintune (Holling-
 Ans. } ton). 42, 55.
 D. Holmsfelt, 53.
 A. M. Holon, 60.
 D. Holtun, 41.
 K. Holun, 54.
 K. Hope, 31, 30.
 K. Honestune (Unston).
 B. Horslei, 60.
 F. Horteden, 37.
 R. fitz H. Hortel, 58.
 Horecton.
 Abb. B. Hougcn, 33.
 K. Hope, 31.
 K. Ibeholon (Ible), 27.
 F. Iretune, 50.
 K. Langedenedale (Londendale), 31.
 R. fitz H. Langeleie, 58.
- K. Langeleie, 31.
 P. Langeleie, 52.
 K. & F. Langesdune (Longsdon), 30, 46.
 R. fitz H. Lede, 57.
 P. Leitun (Litton), 53.
 F. Linctune (Linton), 39.
 K. Lodeuorde (Ludworth), 31.
 F. Lodouelle (Ludworth), 37.
 K. Ludecerce (Litchurch), 68.
 K. Lulletune (Lullington), 66.
 R. P. Lvnt (Heath), 35.
 F. Machenie (Makeney), 46.
 E. H. Macheworde, 35.
 K. Maneis, 30.
 K. Maperlie, 32.
 K. Mapeltune, 28.
 K. & E. H. Marchetone (Marchington), 35, 65.
 F. Merchetune (Mark-eaton), 43.
 F. Mercheuestune (Mer-caston), 50.
 F. Merstun, 39.
 K. Mers, 67.
 K. Meslac, 27.
 K. Mestesforde, 27, 28.
 K. Messeham, 30.
 K. Mileborne, 29.
 K. Middletune (Wirks-worth), 27, 29, 32.
 F. Middletune, 47.
 R. fitz H. Middletune (in Yolgreave), 58.
 F. Mogintune, 50.
 F. Morelie, 47, 51.

R. fitz H.	Moresburg (Mosbro), 56.	K.	Padefeld, 31.
D.	Mortune, 53, 69. Moruine (Morwine).	K.	Padinc, 26.
K. & F.	Muchedesuuelle, 31, 48.	R. fitz H.	Paltretune, 56.
F.	Muleford, 46.	Abb. B.	Parva Vfre (Littleover), 33.
K.	Neuebold (Newbold), 26.	P.	Pechefers (Peak Forest), 52.
F.	Neutone, 37.	R. fitz H.	Pentric, 59.
K. F., & } R. fitz H. }	Nevtune, 29, 37, 57.	K.	Peverwic (Parwich), 28 <i>bis</i> .
P.	Normentune, 52.	F.	Pilesberie, 37.
K.	Normantune, 26 <i>bis</i> , 29.	D. K.	Pinneslei, 53, 69.
F.	Normantune, 49.	F.	Pirelaie, 47.
F.	Nortberie, 45.	Abb. B.	Potlac, 33.
K.	Nortune, 26.	K.	Prestclive (Priestcliff), 30.
R. B.	Nortune, 64.	F.	Radburne, 51.
G. Ans.	Ochebroc, 55.	K.	Ralunt (Rowland), 30.
K.	Ochenauestun (Hog- naston), 28.	K.	Ranasha, 26.
R. fitz H., } & K. }	Offretune, 31, 58.	K., Abb. B., } & N. S. }	Rapendune (Repton), 29, 30, 62.
K.	Onestune (Unstone), 26.	N. S.	Ravenestune, 63.
K.	Opetune (Hopton), 27.	Abb. B. & } F. }	Redesleie (Rodsley), 34, 45.
Epis. C.	Opeuuelle (Hopwell), 23.	K.	Redlaveston, 28.
K.	Ophidecotes (Offcote), 28.	K.	Reuslege (Rowsley), 30.
F.	Oswardestune (Osles- ton), 46.	R. fil H.	Ripelie, 59.
K.	Osmundestune (Os- maston), 29.	K. & R. B.	Riseleia, 64, 67.
F.	Osmvndestune, 45, 49 <i>bis</i> .	F.	Roschintune (Roston), 45.
D.	Ougedestun (Ogston), 53.	F.	Rouecestre, 44.
R. fitz H.	Oughedestanc, 58.	R. B.	Rogetorn (Rowthorne), 64.
F.	Ouere (Over).	F.	Salham (Saulm), 37.
		Epis. C.	Salle (Sawley), 33.
		K.	Sandiacre, 67.
		F.	Sapertune, 40.
		R. fitz W.	Scardeccliff, 56.

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NOTE.—The modern names of many of these manors are offered, but with great hesitation. For some of them proofs will be given hereafter in the Parochial History; for others, the author relies upon the writings of Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, Lysons, Eyton, and Wolley, and other Derbyshire historians; especially the first-mentioned, whose valuable work upon Domesday has been frequently referred to with advantage. The fear, however, is entertained that far too many of the derivations here given are mere guesses, and, as such, liable to error. County Historians, as a rule, are too anxious to identify places, and too ready to adopt any similarity in sound as proof of identity in name. But it should be remembered that many Domesday manors were waste even at that time, and that many more must have become so since; and the very site of some of such places is lost, and that, on the other hand, manors were frequently created down to the date of the statute which prohibited subinfeudation, and, also, that often old names (those of their lords) were given to them. And, above all, it must be borne in mind that nearly half the names of the present places in Derbyshire are not mentioned in Domesday—some of them now, and perhaps then, large towns, such as Belper, Matlock, Borrowash, Butterley, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Clay Cross, Pleasley, and scores of others, many of which, no doubt, existed, at any rate as vills, before Domesday, but were not visited by the Commissioners, because it was known that they paid no hide. It is considered certain that the Commissioners had written

instructions to guide them. It is difficult to believe that Chesterfield is identical with the small place mentioned in Domesday, a mere Berewic of Newbold; or that Alfreton is to be found under the name of Elstreton. Both were probably important stations even at that date, but for some cause—perhaps they were the head-quarters of different members of the royal family, or of some court favourite—they were especially exempted. With regard to Alfreton, it is tolerably clear that Roger de Busli succeeded here, as well as elsewhere, to the possessions of Earl Morcar and the Countess Godiva, who held Alfreton and Norton; and these two small places comprised the Barony of Ingelram, whose son Ranulf was Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby. Yet Elstreton, of Domesday, was assessed at 30s. (it had previously been 20s.), and Norton at 1s. 6d. Is it possible that so small a holding could have formed the barony of so important a person as Ranulf fil Ingleram? Again, Peak Castle is not assessed at all, although the land, about it, is assessed at 40s.; and a castle at Bolsover is not even mentioned. But it is clear from the geographical position of both places (as from the actual mention of Peak), that both were great strongholds at this period, and long previously. These facts should prevent a too rash acceptance of an identity. Besides, it must be recollected that frequently the same names were given to more than one place, especially to newly-created manors, and that we have now perhaps only knowledge of one of them.

A curious instance of the danger of rashly accepting a possible identity exists in the case of Abney. Every Derbyshire historian without exception identifies it with Henry Ferrars' wasted manor of Habenai, which, with other places, was wasted (probably purposely) for the chase. But actual proof exists in numerous charters, of the Abney family, that their name, and the name of the manor, was Albin, a family who had but little connection with the County at this early period, and whose name has no affinity with Habenai.

With reference to Chesterfield, it is quite clear that there were two places of this name in Derbyshire. Of this we have actual proof in that most valuable record, "The Testa de Nevil." But the lesser Chesterfield is lost. The Testa records "That there was one carucate in Chesterfield in Wingerworth,

anciently of the soke of Chesterfield," and it was given to the ancestor of Wachiline de Ferrars by King William the Bastard. Now, it might have been contended that Chesterfield was a berewite of Wingerworth before it became a berewite of Newbold. But that is impossible in face of the finding of the jury that formerly the Chesterfield in Wingerworth was of the soke of Chesterfield: that is, that the smaller Chesterfield was a member of the latter. It is a curious fact that Wingerworth itself, at Domesday, was not recorded as a member of Chesterfield, as it is now esteemed; that record states that it had a soke of its own. In later times it is treated as a chapelry of Chesterfield, and ecclesiastical reasons may account for this fact. Again, Chesterfield had a church, for William Rufus gave it to Lincoln. Very possibly the bishop had the town as well. It is improbable that a mere berewite to Newbold would have one. Wm. Rufus gave the church of Chesterfield, with those of Mansfield, and two other manors; and he actually includes the lands and chapels which belonged to each of those four manors (calling them manors in the document). It is clear that the second Chesterfield, which was then soke to the greater, was not the berewite of Newbold, or it would have been described as of the soke of that place; and it is clear, also, that Chesterfield at the time of Domesday was an important place, holding ecclesiastical sway over many surrounding places, including Newbold itself, just as it does at the present day. So, too, with regard to Eckington, it is hardly likely that this important manor, the head of Ralf fitz Hubert's barony, which Domesday records contained four carucates, and had been worth £7, was identical with the berewite of that name in Newbold. Newbold, with seven berewites, including Chesterfield, had only seven carucates, and had been worth only £6, although then the relative values had altered. Besides, the fact that Eckington was recorded separately as a manor, is sufficient to show it is a different place altogether from the Newbold berewite. If that were situated in Eckington Manor, it would have been described, not as a berewite, but as a soke of Newbold in Eckington. This second Eckington may be found somewhere else. The learned reader must therefore accept these possible derivations as intended generally to identify the name and not the place.

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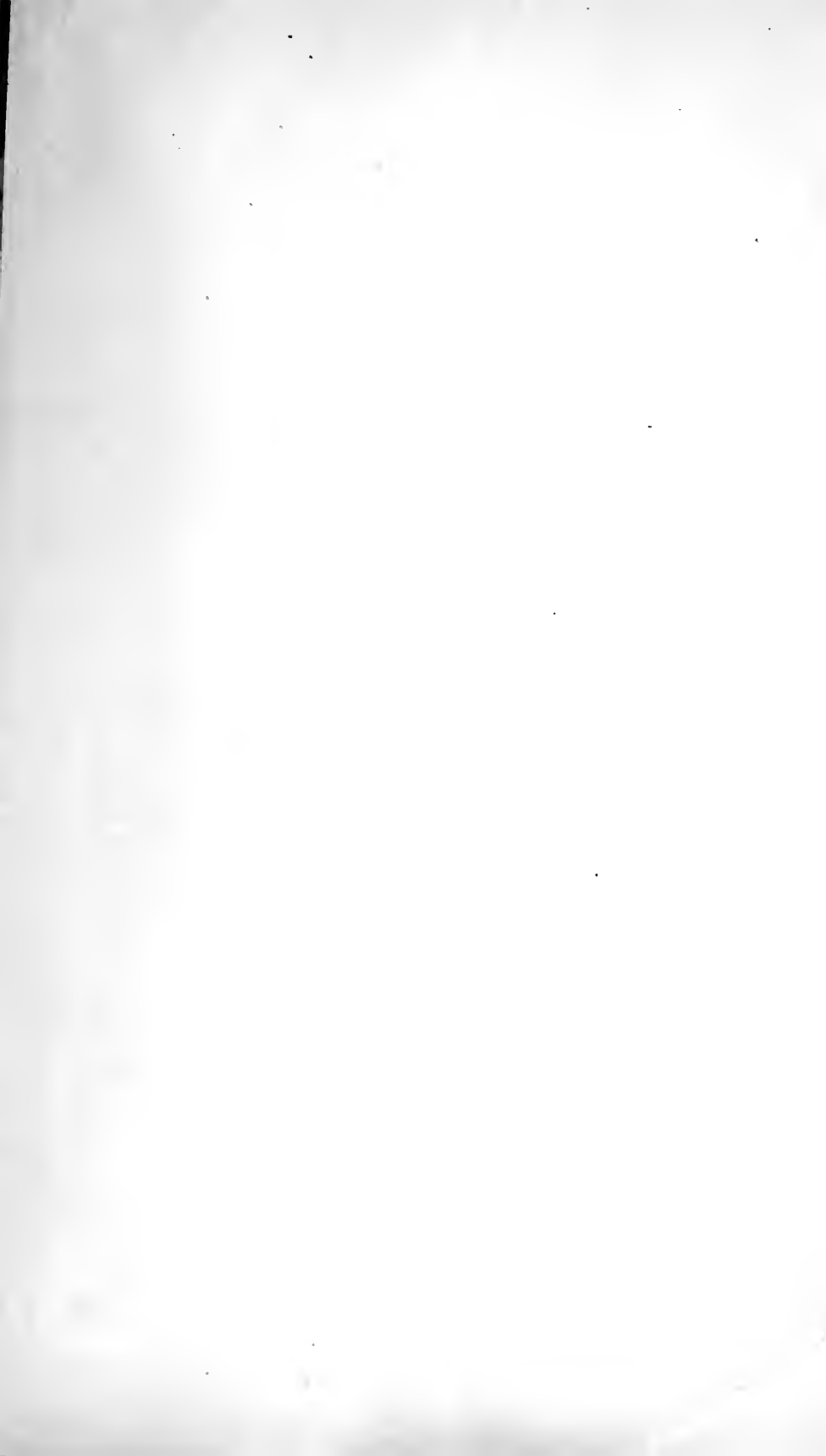
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