



Domesday Book

DORSETSHIRE.



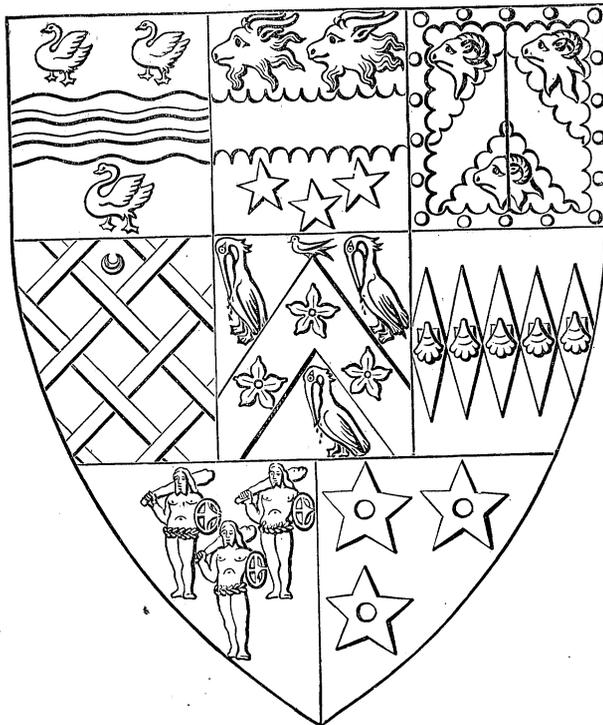
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A DIGEST OF THE



OF

B E D F O R D S H I R E

*Being an Analysis of that portion of the Domesday Survey which
Relates to the County of Bedford, and a Key to the Fac-simile Edition of the
same published by Government*

BY

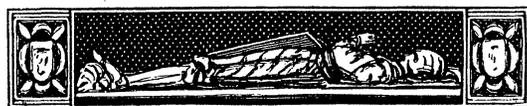
William Airy, M.A.,

Lately Vicar of Keysoe, Bedfordshire, Rector of Swynshed, and Rural Dean

WITH PRELIMINARY NOTE BY HIS SON

Basil Reginald Airy, M.A.,

Vicar of Whitwell, Yorkshire



Bedford :

PUBLISHED AT THE "MERCURY" PRESS, HIGH STREET

1881

PRELIMINARY NOTE BY THE AUTHOR'S SON.

THE publication of this Work so long after the Author's decease seems to call for some explanation.

Originally intended to follow upon the *Fac-simile* of the Bedfordshire Domesday, published by Government in 1862, as an extension and translation of that document, the Work was delayed in its progress from various causes.

When the translation was just completed, my father became convinced that a mere translation would be useless, and that, in order to serve the purpose which he designed for it, the Work must rather take the form of an Analysis.

Consequently, after a short interval, he commenced this "Digest," which, under the pressure of much other business of one kind and another, progressed more slowly than he had anticipated.

That the main part of it was finished in 1873 is evident from its dedication to Archdeacon Rose, who died in that year: but it was not until a few months before his own death in 1874 that my father spoke of the Work as being at last quite completed. He then expressed his opinion that the opportunity for its publication had gone by, the interest in the subject which was aroused by the appearance of the *Fac-simile* having had ample time to subside.

Since his death I have not seen my way to publishing the book, much as I have wished that it might not be lost to the County.

During the present year, however, Mr. D. G. Cary Elwes, F.S.A., one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Beds. Archæological Society, saw my father's manuscript, and considering it to be a Work of some value to Archæologists and Historians, laid it before the members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland at their gathering at Bedford. The result was the opening of a list of subscribers to the book, which through Mr. Elwes' exertions soon attained the requisite number.

It is to Mr. Elwes that the publication of the Work is now due, and to him I desire here to record my warmest thanks.

BASIL REGINALD AIRY.

Whitwell Vicarage, Yorks.,

December, 1881.



To the
Venerable Henry John Rose, B.D.,

Archdeacon of Bedford.

MY DEAR ROSE,

I have heard it charged against our County Archæological Society that it has never been productive of any good. Personally I can give the strongest denial to this accusation, for I remember with gratitude that upwards of twenty years ago it brought us into intercourse with each other, and thus laid the foundation for a friendship which I trust will never terminate.

In remembrance of our archæological days permit me to inscribe your name upon this attempt to elucidate a portion of the early history of our adopted county, thus doing honour at the same time to myself and to my book.

*I remain, My Dear Rose,
Most sincerely yours,*

W. AIRY.



Abbreviations, &c.

f. implies a reference to the *Fac-simile* of Bedfordshire Domesday published by Government: the Roman numerals denoting the page, and the other figures the column and line. Thus f. xvii., 2, 23, means, *Fac-simile*, page 17, column 2, line 23.

Car. means Carucates, whether denoting sufficient arable land to employ a certain number of ploughs, or a measure of pasture.

The continually recurring words in the Record *et dare et vendere potuit*, or *et vendere potuit cui voluit*, and other similar expressions denoting the absolute power of letting or selling the land, are here rendered by:

T. R. E., *tempore Regis Edwardi*; in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

The three values assigned to each lordship are—

- 1st. The present value; that is, at the time of the compilation of Domesday (1086): noted D.
- 2nd. The value when conferred upon the present holder: that is, at the Conquest (1066): noted C.
- 3rd. The value in the time of King Edward the Confessor (1041): noted E.

The amount of agricultural population on each lordship is placed between brackets after the territorial statistics, thus (6 vil. 2 bor. 1 ser.), that is, 6 villans, 2 bordars, 1 serf.

The names of the Tenants in Chief are printed in Roman capitals: and those of the Under Tenants in ordinary type, preceded by *u.t.*

The names of places and manors as spelt in Domesday are printed in black letter.

Preface.

THE publication by Government a few years since of the Domesday Survey in *fac-simile* excited an interest in that remarkable document such as probably was not created by its first issue in Roman type by authority of Parliament in 1783. Many persons who had never before cared for antiquarian subjects became anxious to form acquaintance with the great Record of which they had read in their childhood, and which stands out so conspicuously in early English history, now that it was to be seen with the very same aspect which it presented to the Norman Conqueror. Undoubtedly much disappointment was the result: many could not read the cramped writing of the scribes of the 11th century: some who could accomplish this were unable to understand the contractions of the Latin words: others, when they had mastered these preliminaries, found a difficulty in determining the meaning to be assigned to the peculiarly constructed sentences which they encountered: while all were sorely puzzled to find the places in which they were interested, or respecting which they required information; and uncertain when once found whether that was all that was recorded of the locality in question, or whether it might not occur half a dozen times in other parts of the Record. In consequence of all this there arose a demand for an English translation of Domesday; and translations, with the Latin text *in extenso*, of several counties were brought out by a London publisher. Having myself been instrumental in procuring the publication of the Bedfordshire *fac-simile*, I received afterwards from various gentlemen of the county letters of this kind: "My copy of Domesday has come to hand, but I shall want you to teach me how to read it."—"The *fac-simile* of Domesday would be very interesting if one could but make use of it; you ought now to give us a translation," &c., &c. I did accordingly commence an extension of the Latin text and an English translation, with a view of placing it in the hands of the County Archæological Society, to be published, or not, at their discretion; and I had almost completed my task when circumstances broke off my connection with that Society, and, happily, caused my work to be laid aside. I say "happily," for upon subsequently looking over my own manuscript, as well as some of the published translations of other counties, I became convinced that a bald translation of Domesday is of no value whatever: the difficulty of reference is as great as with the original: and the sameness of character in the entries is more palpable and becomes more wearying when repeated over and over again in English words at full, than when the eye catches up the meaning in a rapid glance over the Latin contractions. In this conviction I was glad to find myself sustained by the high

authority of that well-known antiquary the Rev. Joseph Hunter, who says that what we want is, not translations but, analyses of the Survey of the several counties.

The Digest which I now offer is calculated, I trust, to meet this want as far as the County of Bedford is concerned. Every item of information contained in the Record is here preserved; while the *parochial* arrangement, which has been substituted for the *proprietary* one of the original, affords the greatest facility for references in connection with any particular locality. The absence of an arrangement of this kind led one of our best local antiquaries—a valued friend of my own, now, alas, no longer among us—into a singular mistake, which I should not have alluded to but that it must be palpable to every one who reads the “ETYMOLOGIES OF BEDFORDSHIRE” by the light of this Digest. In his derivation of “Stagsden” he rejects its evident composition of the two Anglo-Saxon words *stag* and *den*, and, tracing it to the Mœsic dialect, gives its meaning as “the road-way over the down”; and this because he came upon an entry of Stagsden in Domesday where it is stated *unus bos ibi arat*, from which he argued that if all the ploughing of the place was performed by one ox, it could have been nothing but an open down. The fact is this entry relates to *but one virgate* of land; and if he could have referred to a parochial arrangement of Domesday, the author would have found that there are three other entries of Stagsden, and that, besides the virgate ploughed by the *unus bos*, there were ten carucates of arable land, two of meadow, and a wood for 180 hogs,—as well as a deer-park,—the only one in the county—from which the place, doubtless, received its name. At the same time, however, that the system of placing all the statistics of each parish under its own heading has been adopted, yet the old proprietary arrangement is not ignored, since there will be found appended to the notice of each tenant-in-chief a list of the parishes in which his manors and lands were situated; by a reference to which all the details of his feudal tenancy in the county may be ascertained.

One only alteration has been made in the plan of this work since issuing the prospectus: and that is, the great body of Notes intended at first to accompany the text has been incorporated into the general Introduction.

In closing this work I desire to put upon record my great obligation, in common with all students of Domesday, to the late Sir Henry Ellis for the assistance afforded by his “General Introduction to Domesday Book,” without which, and Kelham’s “Domesday Book illustrated,” published in 1788, it would be useless for any one to attempt the interpretation of the Great Survey.

W. A.

Introduction.

DOMESDAY BOOK was the Norman William's Rent-Roll of his conquered Kingdom. It was an inventory of all the Manors and territorial possessions throughout England, and every thing appertaining to them which could indicate their value with a reference to taxation or the supply of men and arms to the King in his wars. For this purpose it recorded the name of every tenant-in-chief holding his lands immediately from the sovereign; the names of each of his under-tenants; the extent and nature of their respective occupations; the rental value of each as estimated at three different periods; and the amount of population attached to the soil; thus furnishing, as it were, a rateable value of the whole Kingdom and of every part of it, by means of which, as a basis, taxes might be levied, whether required in the form of money or men. It is still recognised as a legal document, and is occasionally appealed to in courts of law; but its value to the general reader does not consist so much in its statistical information as in its references to habits and manners, and even to history, which now and then crop out from the dry catalogue of serfs and swine, ploughlands and pastures, and give us a little insight into the life of our rude ancestors of eight hundred years ago.

The name of Domesday was undoubtedly given to the Record on account of its strict judicial character. The term had been in use previously. Alfred had called his Code of Saxon Laws "Dom-Boc," the Book of Doom or Judgment: and the present would be a standing register from which judgment was to be given upon the value, tenure, and services of the lands throughout the Kingdom. Rudborne says: "Vocatus Domystryday: et sic vocatur quia nulli parcat, sicut nec magnus Dies Judicii." The hypothesis of Stow that its name is a corruption of "Domus Dei," on account of the document having been preserved in the treasury of the Church of Winchester, will not bear investigation.

The Feudal System, which had only partially prevailed under the Saxon Kings, was established throughout the whole Kingdom after the Conquest. Such, we might naturally expect, would be the case. William, claiming the Kingdom as his by inheritance, but possessing no standing army of any importance by means of which to enforce his claim, invited assistance from every quarter, promising ample reward to all who should aid him in gaining possession of his dominions*: and the Domesday Record

* "The proclamation, or what we should term now-a-days the published recruiting notice, of the Duke of Normandy, is still to be read in the archives of S. Vallery, in which full military pay, and a *share in the general pillage of England*, are promised to every man of robust frame and tall stature who would enlist into the Norman army of invasion with lance, sword, and cross-bow."—Musgrave's *By-Roads and Battle-Fields*.

affords ample evidence that he liberally fulfilled his promise. The conquest appears to have been effected solely by the foreign army, little or no aid being afforded to the invader by the people of the country. For this reason the whole Kingdom—not the sovereignty only, but the very soil—was held to be forfeited to the successful claimant, and the people treated as rebels against their legitimate monarch. All right of property being thus centred in the King, none could hold lands or manors except by grant from him: and as these grants were always made conditional upon the performance of certain services, it is easy to see the enormous power which rested in the hands of the sovereign, since, upon the charge of neglect of these services, he could at any time resume the lands which had been conferred; a power which the Kings of the Norman line were by no means slack in wielding.

In the division of the spoil after the Conquest, William naturally secured to himself the lion's share before rewarding his followers. He retained of course all the Crown lands which had been enjoyed by Edward the Confessor; and to these he added all which had been held by Queen Edith, Earl Godwin, Harold, Gurth, Tosti, Stigand, and many others, amounting to 1422 manors or lordships, besides various other lands not included in that computation, in all parts of England. From these sources, together with fines, quit-rents, presents, and compositions, Baron Maseres, in his *Historiæ Anglicanæ Selecta Monumenta*, estimates the income of the Conqueror to have amounted to the enormous sum of 27 or 28 millions of pounds sterling per annum of present money;* besides the personal services of 60,000 knights or soldiers. This was undoubtedly a far greater revenue than had ever been received by any of his predecessors. It is possible, however, that it may have been over-estimated; for with regard to the value of the manors both of the sovereign and of the tenants-in-chief we are in danger of being deceived by the number, if we suppose them to have been as profitable as landed estates in the present day. The tenant-in-chief indeed held, as it were, the sovereignty of the entire manor, but the land itself he parcelled out among his dependents, from whom he received in return, besides military service, occasional fines or payments in money under the various names of aids, relief, primer-seizin, and others, which were made on the occasion of the knighting of the lord's eldest son, or the marriage of his eldest daughter, the taking up the estate when it had lapsed by the death of the last tenant, and similar occurrences; but these payments were necessarily irregular and uncertain; and the really lucrative portion of his estates was the land which he retained in demesne, and from which, being cultivated by his villans and serfs, he received the entire profits. We must remember also that, whatever was the amount of William's revenue, it was the revenue of the state,—not the personal income of the monarch; and that from it were defrayed the expenses of the government of the country.

After satisfying his own claims, William appears to have recognised the right of the Religious Houses and the Episcopal Sees to the estates with which

* The difference of the value of money in the 11th and 19th centuries will be discussed hereafter.

they had been endowed: nor did he anywhere disturb churchmen in their lawful possessions. This piece of justice, however, on the part of the King led to a piece of priestcraft on the part of the ecclesiastics not very creditable even to those times; as the royal commissioners always called for the production of charters as evidence, the monks, in their anxiety to make good their titles, forged a vast number of Saxon charters, some of which exist at this time.

The cravings of the Norman nobles who had assisted in the Conquest then received attention, and we have ample evidence in our own little county that they were gorged to repletion. England in its length and breadth was parcelled out among these haughty interlopers, who in their turn divided their estates among their dependents and followers: these latter, holding their lands for the most part by military service to their chief, acquired a title in their possessions little short of freehold; and they were in the frequent habit of again sub-dividing their lands and demising them to inferior tenants. They thus formed a middle class of landlords between the tenants-in-chief and the cultivators of the soil, and are frequently referred to in the laws of England as mesne lords. This sub-division of properties with manorial rights accounts for the vast number of distinct manors still existing, although many have been extinguished during the present century. In most of these demises, whether by the tenant-in-chief or his under tenant, a portion of the estate was retained in demesne; otherwise, as has been observed, there would have been but little profit arising from the most extensive territorial possessions.

Very few of the broad acres of England were allowed to remain in the hands of Saxons. We find no Saxon thanes among the *tenentes in capite*. A very few of the under-tenants who had not taken part against the Conqueror were allowed to retain their holdings: in this County we meet here and there with the expression *idem nunc tenet qui tenuit tempore regis Edwardi*,* but in all these instances the holdings were very small: in some of them, too, the absolute possessor of the freehold in the time of the Confessor was now reduced to the position of mere under-tenant. The Saxon was everywhere over-ridden and crushed.

It has been said that William claimed the Kingdom as his own by inheritance; and, bearing out this view of his claim, no expression of *conquest* is ever used in Domesday. When that event is referred to it is always styled his *coming* into England. "*Postquam Rex W venit in Angl.*"† And for the same reason Harold is considered an usurper, and therefore never spoken of as King, but Earl: "*Heraldus Comes.*"‡

The date of the completion of the Survey is not a matter of doubt: an entry at the end of the second volume proving that it was finished in 1086.‖ But there is a great diversity of opinion as to the time of its commencement.

Date.

* These instances are distinguished in the index by the name being printed in italics.

† *f.* xiv. 2. 47. xix. 2. 20. 32.

‡ *f.* viii. 2. 23. xvii. 2. 20. 31.

‖ ANNO MILLESIMO OCTOGESIMO SEXTO, AB INCARNATIONE D^{NI} VIGESIMO V^O REGNI WILLI FACTA EST ISTA DESCRIPTIO. NON SOLUM ¶ HOS TRES COMITATUS SED & IA ¶ ALIOS.

One writer, Baron Maseres, fixes it—but without any adequate grounds—as early as 1071: others vary it through all the years from 1080 to 1087, those who assign it to the latter date having of course overlooked the entry which fixes its completion in 1086. Sir Henry Ellis has collected from the document itself a most interesting body of internal evidence hingeing upon such points as the confiscation of Odo's estates,—the death of Queen Matilda—the foundation of various monasteries—and the transference of the See of Lincoln from Dorchester; by means of which the dates of certain portions of the Record may be determined with tolerable certainty: and he comes to the conclusion that “an attentive consideration of these passages, added to the entry at the close of the second volume of the Survey, leads us to believe that by the multiplication of subordinate Inquests, the work must have been completed in a short time; and that from a transcript or abridgment of the Breviates from the different counties, the great Register was afterwards formed, which has ever since been known by the name of Domesday.”

Inquests.

The evidence from which the Record was compiled was taken in every county, and, most probably, in every hundred by Royal Commissioners, called *Legati Regis*, who received it upon the oaths of the Sheriffs, Lords of Manors, Priests of Churches, Reves or Stewards of Hundreds, and the Bailiffs and six Villans (or small tenants) of every village. These formed the jury, and are designated the *homines*,* or the *homines de hundredo*.† The particulars enquired were,—The name of the place—The present possessor—The under tenant—The owner in the time of King Edward—The number of hides in the manor—The number of carucates or ploughlands, distinguishing those in demesne—The number of freemen, socmen, villans, cottars, bordars, and serfs—The quantities of wood, meadow, and pasture lands—What mills and fishing waters—and any other particulars which might indicate the value of the property. And all this was to be triply estimated, so as to show,—1st, The present gross value at the time of the enquiry; 2nd, What it was when the estate was conferred by the Conqueror; 3rd, What it had been in the time of the Confessor. The returns were also to state the quantity of land not under cultivation:‡ which was usually done in this form. “The demesne contains 2 hides: there are on it 4 ploughs, and 2 more “might be employed. The villans have 8 ploughs, and there might be 6 more.”||

Spelling.

The mention by Sir H. Ellis, in the passage just quoted, of the numerous subordinate inquests for the purpose of obtaining evidence, may in some measure account for the various ways of spelling the name of the same place.§ If the name of any place occurred in different inquests, or was taken down by different

* *f.* i., 1, 6. Not to be confounded with *homines* when signifying “homagers,” as at *f.* xiii., 2, 35, *et passim*.

† *f.* vi., 2, 11, and 19.

‡ This has no reference to waste land, such as heaths, moors, and swamps: but to neglected arable land which had formerly been cultivated, but now, from want of labour or plant, was lying fallow.

|| *f.* ii., 1, 33.—Similar instances occur on every page.

§ The same thing occurs with regard to the names of persons, Aschil and Anschill, Osbern and Osbert, being used indifferently: with many similar instances.

clerks, the probability is that no two Norman scribes would agree in using the same letters to represent the sounds uttered by Saxons, who would be unable to assist them in the orthography of the names. Kelham quotes the opinion of some local historian to the purport that the Normans purposely corrupted Saxon words out of a detestation of that language: but this is so manifestly absurd as to require no refutation. There can be no doubt that the various spellings of the same name are approximations to its sound, and although they must be almost valueless to the etymologist as far as the literal elements are concerned, yet they assist in fixing the pronunciation, which for the most part agrees very closely with that of the present day. For instance, Lestone, Caissot, Rochestone, Hagenes, pronounced by Normans, would give almost the exact modern pronunciations of Leighton, Keysoe, Roxton, and Haynes. But another frequent cause of the variation in the spelling of the same name would be in the compilation of the book at Winchester, by another set of scribes, from the breviates transmitted by the Royal Commissioners from the various Inquests. Bad writing on the one hand would produce incorrect spelling on the other: and that fruitful source of mistakes, the similarity of *n* and *u*, would undoubtedly bear the responsibility of a considerable number.*

Some peculiarities of spelling are attributable to the difficulty of the scribes in dealing with the Saxon TH, always a shibboleth to the Norman race. It is generally rendered by D, as in Colmworth, COLMEWORDE; Southill, SUDGIVELE. In one instance, at the end of a word, it is dropped altogether, Tingrith, TINGREI. In the only place where I find that the scribe has ventured on the combination of these letters at all, he has evidently done it by mistake. It is in the name of Shillington, always, until recently, called Shitlington or Shetlington. The Norman clerk would himself have made it only Setlington; but attempting to give the force of the Saxon breathing in writing down the name he blundered in the position of the aspirate, and placed it after the T instead of after the S; making the word SETHLINDONE. The combination of SH is retained in the spelling of Felmersham, though probably it did not come into its pronunciation by the Norman: for it was not used in Sharnbrook, which was made SERNEBROC. Similarly with regard to the soft CH in Melchbourne, which becomes MELCEBURNE. In most instances CH is found hard, as in CHAISOT, one of the forms of Keysoe; ROCHESDONE, Roxton; ACHELEI, Oakley. Occasionally we meet with it soft as in CHAVELSTORNE, the present Chawston, and CHICHESANA, Chicksands, a very curious instance of both the soft and hard CH occurring in the same syllable. The final A of this name is a Latinized termination given capriciously to this and some few others, such as SANDEIA, ASPELEIA, DENA, CHENOTINGA, &c.

In two places now called Odell and Wootton, but spelt in Domesday WADELLE and OTONE, the old pronunciation has been retained by the peasantry, who usually speak of them as *Wuddle* and *Ootton*.

* To this cause may be attributed the spelling of Turvey in the Record as both *Torvei* and *Tornei*: a blunder, however, not of so much consequence as the similar one in Capgrave's Chronicle (published in the Government series of "Chronicles and Memorials of the Middle Ages"), where, through mistaking IUDE for INDE, Maccabæus is made to be the conqueror of India instead of Judæa!

On the whole, Domesday affords strong evidence that little change of sound has taken place in the names of our villages in the last 800 years: and the same remark is applicable to the names of the Hundreds, which in this county are not materially altered. They will be found with the general account of the parishes.

Hundreds.

The division of counties into Hundreds has been usually ascribed to Alfred: at all events it was found and retained by the Conqueror, and has been in use ever since: but there is much uncertainty as to what was denoted by the term. The probability is that a Hundred implied a hundred hides of land, or what was equivalent to that quantity for the purpose of taxation. Thus the town of Bedford, we are expressly told,* was never parcelled out into hides, but was lumped as a Half-hundred, and taxed accordingly. The limits of the Hundreds of this county at the time of Domesday coincided nearly with those of the present day, with the exception that there were then three Half-hundreds, besides the town of Bedford, the names of which are no longer retained, their parishes being included in the adjoining Hundred.† Some confusion occasionally arises from the carelessness of the clerks in omitting to change the name of the Hundred under which they have been making their entries. Thus some parishes are returned as being in two Hundreds.

Parishes.

We, who are so accustomed to the parochial system, are in the habit of speaking of the places in Domesday as Parishes, but it is hardly correct in strictness so to call them. There is no reason to suppose that their divisions yet bore an ecclesiastical character, or that they consisted of "a circuit of ground," as Blackstone defines it, "in which the souls under the care of one parson or vicar do inhabit." The system of forming one or two manors into an ecclesiastical division with a church for the use of the inhabitants of the district, and a priest to minister to them, supported by the several lords by an assignment either of lands or produce, had indeed been progressing with the progress of Christianity in England from the time of Edgar, c. 970; but it had only slightly touched this county, for we find but four churches mentioned in the Record, being those of S. Paul, Bedford,—Leighton,—Luton,—and Houghton.‡ This does not certainly prove that no other churches existed as places of assembly for worship, but we may safely infer that these were the only ones endowed with lands, which, as being taxable, would necessarily be returned in the Survey. In Norfolk, where 317 churches are recorded, the average rent paid to the Lord of the Manor for the glebe lands was one penny per acre.||

Manors.

Many, though not all, of the Manors in this county existed as such in the time of the Confessor: and we have already referred to the subdivision of properties

* *℞*. i., 1, 3.

† A curious instance is recorded in this county of an exchange of land from one Hundred to another, in the royal demesne of Biscot, consisting of 5 hides which Ralph Tailbois, when sheriff, added to the King's Manor of Luton: taking it from the Hundred of Manshead and placing it in the hundred of Flitt, but repaying the former Hundred with another 5 hides from the latter. *℞*. ii., 1, 26.

‡ *℞*. i. 1. 4., i. 2. 24., i. 2. 41., ii. 1. 10. The word church (*æcla*) occurs several times in iv. 2, but it has reference there to the Abbey of Ramsey.

|| Munford's Norfolk Domesday.

by the mesne lords after the Conquest, by which manors were multiplied; a process which continued to increase until it was checked by Henry III., and afterwards entirely abolished by statute in the 18th year of Edward I. Each manor had its court for the settling of disputes and the redress of grievances within its boundaries: and if the number of tenants were so diminished as not to be sufficient to form a jury, the manor itself ceased; the court-baron, as it was afterwards called, being essential to the constitution of a manor. In our *fac-simile* we see the manors distinguished from other tenancies by the sign **M** in the margin at the commencement of the entry, except in some instances where the copying clerks have through negligence omitted to make the notation; such as Lidlington **f.** v. 1. 16, Toddington **f.** vii. 1. 49, and some others, which are proved by the text of the entry to be manors, although the distinguishing sign is not prefixed. All the other lands entered in the Record doubtless formed portions of manors, though it is only occasionally stated to which they belonged, and this when the parent manor was at some distance, or in a different place. Thus in Warden,* Ralph de L'isle held a virgate and half of the King; but it is stated, "this land belongs to (the manor of) Biggleswade, and is rated in it." The Countess Judith held manors in Hatley and Everton, which are both described as belonging to—and therefore forming portions of—her manor of Potton.† She also held lands in Cardington and Harrowden which belonged to her manor of Kempston.‡ Examples of the same kind are furnished by Wilshamstead,|| Elstow,§ and Charlton in Blunham.¶ On the other hand, some manors appear to be rated as such, independently of the lands over which they extended. Milo Crispin held the manor of Clapham, which was rated as 5 hides;** the whole quantity of land, arable and pasture, in the manor, being 36 carucates,—at least six times as much as is denoted by 5 hides. It is then said that "*præter has V. hidis*"—besides these 5 hides there are 10 carucates in demesne; implying apparently that the manorial rights and privileges were considered equal in value to 5 hides of land, and were rated accordingly, in addition to the immediate tax upon the lands. There is a similar instance in the case of Toddington,†† where the manor, *per se*, and exclusive of the lands, appears to be rated as 15 hides.

With regard to the measurements of land the greatest uncertainty prevails, though more has been written on this subject than on any other connected with Domesday. The only term of measurement common to that period and the present is the acre; and while we learn from a passage in the Register of Battle Abbey that the Saxon acre and the Norman acre were not of the same dimensions, we are at the same time uncertain whether either of them corresponds with that of the present day; this question, however, will be more fully entered into in the computation of the carucate. In this county there is an occasional mention of acres in the small occupations of land, but the terms with which we have almost

Measurement

Acre.

* **f.** xvii. 1. 19.† **f.** xviii. 2. 5 and 11.‡ **f.** xviii. 2. 21 and 26.|| **f.** xvii. 1. 52.§ **f.** xvii. 2. 3.¶ **f.** xviii. 2. last line.** **f.** vii. 1. 31.†† **f.** vii. 1. last line.

The Hide.

exclusively to deal are Hides, Virgates, and Carucates: the former two being Saxon, and the latter a Norman estimate of measurement. The Hide, which is believed at its first use to have contained a hundred—that is, 120—acres, six score to the hundred being then the usual computation, was adopted by Ethelred in 991, when he first imposed the Geldum, or Land Tax, of two shillings per hide on arable land. It afterwards became an *estimate of value* for the purposes of taxation without implying an actual measurement: thus, with regard to the town of Bedford we are told, *Terra de hac villa nunquam fuit hidata*;* the arable land of this town was never computed by hides, but the town was rated as a half hundred; and we have just seen that some manors, exclusive of the actual lands over which they extended, were rated as so many hides. Indeed the expression “*pro*” invariably used, as for instance, “*p. v. hid. se defd.*,” “it is taxed *for* 5 hides,” shows that no actual measurement is implied, but the value of such measurement.

Virgate.

The Virgate was an aliquot part of the Hide, and is generally considered to be the fourth part, although the Register of Battle Abbey says that eight virgates constituted a hide. In this district, however, there can be no doubt that its value was a fourth part: for in the holding of Alwin, a royal bailiff, in Sutton, consisting of one hide, it is stated that in the time of the Confessor this same Alwin held three virgates of it, and a certain Edward one virgate.†

Carucate.

The parcelling of the land by Ethelred for taxable purposes did not of course apply to waste and uncultivated tracts, many of which were afterwards brought into cultivation before the time of the conquest, when a new measure, the Carucate, was introduced as the standard of the great survey. This word, from *caruca* a plough, is generally understood to mean as much arable land as could be cultivated with one plough and its proper team of beasts in a year. The quantity, therefore, would vary in different places according to the nature of the soil and the system of husbandry: and accordingly we find it estimated variously from 60 to 120 acres. Considerable confusion in the interpretation of Domesday has arisen from the same contraction “*car*” being used both for *caruca*, the plough, and *carucata*, the plough-land; and in recent expansions and translations of the text it has been the fashion to attach the former meaning to it almost exclusively. This, however, may be carried too far. With regard to arable land it may perhaps hold good, the expression being mostly in this form,—*Trā. ē. II. cār.*: which will admit of three methods of expansion, viz., *Terra est duabus carucis*; or, *Terra est duarum carucarum*; or, *Terra est duae carucate*: of which I prefer the last; but the same marks of contraction are employed so indifferently that it is impossible always to determine the precise form of the word intended. Thus in the entry of Walter’s holding in Holme‡ the same contraction-mark (c) is used in two consecutive lines to denote the five terminations *et*, *a*, *i*, or *o*, *a*, and *um*, as well as the omission of *er* from the middle of a word; proving how little dependence can be placed upon these mere signa for determining the construction

* *f. i. l. 2.*† *f. xx. l. 47.*‡ *f. xij. l. 26.*

of a sentence. Sometimes the case is marked by the terminal letters being placed above the contracted word, as I. *molinū* III. *solid'* (genitive), a mill of the value of three shillings;* and sometimes so much of the word is written as to denote its case, as *Silva* II. *miliū porc'* (genitive), Forest sufficient for 2000 swine.† Instances of this kind are clear enough. Occasionally, however, we meet with the word "*carucata*" written at full length,‡ and applied to arable land: and in these instances it is manifest that it must have the force of a measure, and is, in fact, used as such: and it is natural to suppose that where people knew with tolerable accuracy what quantity of land could be cultivated with a plough, they would soon come to use the term which expressed that quantity as a mere term of measure, without reference to its original derivation, and apply it to any kind of land. If by habit they associated the idea of (say) 100 acres with the term *carucata* when speaking of arable land, they would soon begin to apply the same term to 100 acres of pasture: and hence I think that "*car.*" when associated with *pratum* always refers to *carucata* and not to *caruca*. The usual way of translating "*pratum* X *car.*" is "meadow sufficient for the teams of 10 ploughs," which really affords not the vaguest definition of the quantity intended, because the beasts could not have been supported entirely on pasture. The instances where the number of "*pratum car.*" is equal to the number of teams are very few indeed; more frequently there are twice as many teams as there are "*car.*" of pasture: and in some few places,—*e. g.*, Colmworth, Hulcote, and Studham, there is no pasture at all. This utter want of correspondence between the number of teams and the amount of pasture shows that no definite quantity of pasture could possibly be assigned as "sufficient for a team;" for the very expression of being "sufficient," implies also the *necessity* of such a quantity: and therefore where the *sufficiency* of pasture is not equal to the number of teams, some of those teams would have been unprovided for: but as every page of Domesday abounds with instances where the number of *pratum car.* is much less than the number of *terra car.*, it is evident that the quantity of grass land has no relation to the number of ploughs, but that *car.* when coupled with *pratum* denotes a measure, that measure being equal to the *carucata*, or ploughland of the locality.

As a general rule, then, I think that *car.* or *car'*, when coupled with *terra*, is, in most cases expansible into *carucata*, but occasionally into *carucis* or *carucarum*; when it occurs in the distinction of the demesne and the portion cultivated by the villans, that it generally denotes *caruca*, or *carucas*; and when it is applied to *pratum*, that it should invariably be rendered as *carucata*.

This will appear clearer from an example. Take, for instance, the manor of Chalgrave;|| there we have, \mathfrak{P} . VIII. hid 7 II. partib' uni' uirḡ se defd̄. T'ra. ē X. car̄. In dñio III. carucata^{es} t'ræ. 7 ibi sunt II. car̄. Ibi XIII. uilli hnt. VIII. car̄. Ibi IIII. bord̄. 7 VI. serui. Ptū. VIII. car̄. Silua L porc.; which, expanded, reads thus:—*Pro octo hidis et duabus partibus unius virgatae se defendit. Terra est decem*

* *f.* vi. 1. 40.† *f.* i. 2. 28.‡ *f.* v. 1. 9., vii. 1. 32. & 51., xv. 1. 44., xvi. 2. 29.|| *f.* xvi. 2. 28.

carucatae. In dominio tres carucatae terrae, et ibi sunt duae carucae. Ibi terdecim villani habent octo carucas. Ibi quatuor bordarii et sex servi. Pratum octo carucatae. Silva quinquaginta porcorum; or, translated, “It is rated for eight hides and two parts “of a virgate. The arable land amounts to ten carucates. There are three “carucates of arable land in demesne, and two ploughs upon it. Thirteen villans “have eight ploughs there. There are four bordars and six serfs. The meadow “land is eight carucates. A wood for fifty swine.” Here there is no doubt as to *carucatae* being applied to *terra*, for the word is written at length; and it is also plain that it denotes a measure; for in the case of the demesne there were two ploughs to three carucates, and in the case of the villans’ land eight ploughs to seven carucates; showing that the respective numbers of the *carucatae* and the *carucae* do not necessarily correspond. For if the two *carucae* had not been sufficient for the working of the three *carucatae* it would have been, as it invariably is, so stated: as, where the number of ploughs is not sufficient for the cultivation of the land, we constantly meet with the expression *et altera potest fieri*,—“another might be employed.”

I have myself no doubt of this being the proper interpretation of *car.*, always when applied to *pratum*, and generally when applied to *terra*: but readers who hold the other view will not find their prejudices offended in the present translation, since, for brevity’s sake, the quantities will be expressed in this manner, “Arable, 10 car. Meadow, 8 car.,” leaving them to use their own judgment whether the latter *car.* denotes a measure equal to so many local ploughlands, or the indefinite amount of pasture which might be sufficient or necessary for so many teams.

With regard to the size of the Carucate in this district there is great difficulty. It might be supposed that we have only to compare the present acreage of any particular parish with its number of carucates in Domesday, and we should at once arrive at the required result. This would be the case if we were sure that the parish-boundaries then and now were co-extensive, and that the Domesday returns comprehended the whole extent: but unfortunately the certainty lies rather in the opposite direction. The fact is, there were no exact parish-boundaries at the time of Domesday: for the most part places bearing particular names were considered as co-extensive with certain holdings of the great lords, which were of course subject to changes of extent with every generation; and it was only gradually, as churches sprung up where knots of inhabitants were collected together, and surrounding districts by mere custom became attached to them, that the parish boundaries settled down into their present form.* There is also the difficulty arising from the fact that the Survey only records such lands as were in cultivation, and therefore liable to be taxed for their produce; of the extent of waste lands we have no account. If we could find any parish or manor whose boundaries we knew to be unaltered, it would greatly assist in determining the size of the carucate:

* Vide p. 14.

and in his "History of S. Neots" Mr. Gorham brings forward an instance, which seems at first sight to answer this condition. He says "Estimating the carucate at 120 acres (the mean value which has been allotted to it), the demesne farm of the Priory of S. Neots in 1086 would be 360 acres: its actual measurement in 1757 was 364 acres." This looks at first like strong evidence; but the writer found it necessary to add, "though it is not certain that they were exactly co-extensive."

To show how unreliable this kind of evidence is, let us look at the results obtained by taking two parishes not very distant from each other, and estimating the carucate in each. *Steventon* in the Survey is stated to contain 28 carucates, and wood for 20 swine: it now contains 1950 acres. Striking off 70 acres for the wood,* we have 1880 to be divided by 28, which gives 67 acres to the carucate. *Keysoe* contained 10 carucates, and wood for 200 swine, besides a wood of 50 acres for cattle-pasturage. It now contains 3564 acres. Striking off 750 acres for wood, we have 2814 to be divided by 10, which gives 281 acres to the carucate! Such an extraordinary discrepancy can only be accounted for by supposing that the one place extended further than its present boundaries, and was entirely under cultivation, and that the greater portion of the other was an uncultivated waste. We are more likely to obtain an approximation to the true value by taking an average from a number of places. Take the ten parishes Bletsoe, Colmworth, Harrold, Kempston, Keysoe, Melchbourne, Oakley, Odell, Renhold, and Steventon.† At the present time they contain 27,922 acres; at the Survey they consisted of 178 carucates of cultivated land, and probably 4,844 acres of wood, allowing $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres per head for the pannage of swine.‡ We may

* Vide note (‡) postea.

† These particular parishes, all in the same district, are selected only because I happen to be in possession of their precise acreage at the present time.

‡ It is difficult to say what amount of woodland should be allowed for the pannage of swine. I had imagined that an acre per head would be sufficient; but more practical persons whom I have consulted tell me that much more would be required. The *silva* was probably a dense underwood interspersed with forest trees, principally oak, into which the swine were turned during the day both summer and winter, and driven home at night for protection from the wolves. During the acorn season, the wind-falls would furnish a supply of food, while perhaps some would be gathered and stored for winter provender: at other times the main support of the swine would be the succulent herbage and the treasures acquired from the ground by the process commonly called in the county "rootling," consisting of the larvæ of beetles, worms, and grubs. Now for all this supply a large tract of ground would be required, as the spot occupied by the swine one day would be exhausted for the season, and each day the herd would have to be driven to a fresh feeding-ground; to satisfy which requirements I am advised that not less than from three to four acres per hog would suffice. This is in some measure confirmed by the observation of a local fact. Until recently there has existed in Keysoe a wood which had a kind of celebrity in the neighbourhood for the excellence of its oak timber: and I find in the churchwardens' accounts of adjacent parishes nearly two centuries ago payments for oak from Keysoe for church repairs. This wood, originally a large one, had undoubtedly, as agriculture made progress, been diminishing for centuries; within my own remembrance it contained upwards of 300 acres (now, alas for fox hunters! reduced to less than one tenth of that number), and, from the line of ground which it occupied, forming a part of the great Huntingdonshire Forest, it could not at the time of Domesday have contained less than 700 acres. In the Survey it is described as a wood for 200 swine; and taking this in conjunction with the previous estimate, I have concluded to calculate the extent of wood land at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres per hog.

well suppose that throughout the country one fourth part of the land was waste or common, and therefore not accounted for in Domesday: so that deducting one fourth from 27,922 we have remaining 20,942; and, taking from this the 4,844 acres of wood, there remain 16,098 acres to be divided into 178 carucates, which gives 90 modern acres to the carucate. This at the best is but conjectural, for it rests in a great measure upon what proportion of the country we suppose to have been uncultivated; and, even if correct, it only shows the average carucate of this district. With regard to the acre, tradition, which is generally to be credited for main facts, though not for details, gives a hundred acres to the carucate, that is, 120,—the reckoning being then made, as before remarked, of six score to the hundred; therefore if our value of the carucate, viz., 90 modern acres, be correct, 120 Domesday acres were equal to 90 modern acres, and therefore the acre of that period was equal to three quarters of an acre of the present time. This probably is not far from the truth, although some of the assumptions upon which the calculation is based are to a certain degree empirical.

Money.

The Money of the period was principally of four denominations, three of which are employed at the present time. They were *Libra*, the pound; *Ora*, the ounce; *Solidus*, the shilling; and *Denarius*, the penny; the last-mentioned being the only *coin* then in use, and all others being sums of computation only. There were also *Obolus* the half-penny, and *Ferding* or *Quadrans* the farthing, being literally fractions, or broken portions, of the penny; but neither of these terms occurs in the Bedfordshire Record. Large payments were made by weight of uncoined gold or silver; hence the *Libra* was of several different kinds: *Libra ad numerum*,—the pound of ready money, made up of 12 *ora*, each *ora* consisting of 20 pence: *Libra ad pensum*,—the pound by weight; *Libra arsa et pensata*,—the pound burnt and weighed for the purpose of extracting any superfluous alloy; or, if this process were not gone through, an allowance of one shilling over every twenty was made in lieu of actual combustion. This process was applied to all payments into the exchequer of uncoined metal; and therefore the coined money issued thence was of a comparatively pure standard, and was designated *Argentum album*,*—*blancum*, or *candidum*; or *Libra alba*, &c.; so that any of these terms is equivalent to the *Libra ad numerum*, the sum being made up of coined pence. In the statements of value in Bedfordshire the *ora* is very little used,—indeed in only one,† or perhaps two, places. *Pecunia*, where it is used in this county,‡ bears its original meaning of “cattle,” as derived from *pecus*; and such is its general use in Domesday, though in three different entries it is said to take the meaning of “money.”

The comparative value of money at the time of the Survey, and at the present, is a subject open to much discussion. Sir Henry James, in his Introduction to the *Fac-simile*, says “Money is generally estimated as at thirty times its present value:” but he evidently means not coined money but bullion. With regard to the uncoined metal it is probably about the true proportion, that a pound weight

* *f.* i. 2. 13 & 35. † *f.* xx. 1. 51. ‡ *f.* vii. 2. 41., & xviii. 1. 26.

of silver then, was thirty times the value of the same weight of silver now; that is, that it would purchase in labour or goods as much as thirty pounds weight of silver would purchase at the present time. But there is also a great difference in the values of the nominal coin at the respective periods. In 1069 the pound weight of silver was considered to be coined into 20 shillings, or rather into 240 pennies; in 1869 it is coined into 66 shillings; therefore the twelve pence of the time of Domesday, if of full weight, would contain upwards of three times (or exactly $3\frac{3}{10}$) the weight of silver in the shilling of the present day; and the comparative values of the same weight of silver being as 30 to 1, it would follow that the nominal shilling of 1069 would be equivalent to 99 shillings of 1869. But, on the other hand, although "twenty-four grains make one pennyweight," yet we never find the weight of the penny of the time of Domesday to exceed 20 grains*; I have now before me a beautiful specimen of the coinage of the Conqueror, probably one of the Beaworth hoard,† the weight of which is exactly 20 grains; so that, comparing this with a shilling of Victoria fresh from the Mint, which weighs 87 grains, we obtain the result that the quantity of silver in the Domesday twelve-pence is to that in the present shilling as 240 to 87—that is, it was slightly more than $2\frac{2}{3}$ times as great. And this is a fair comparison, because the standards of both coinages are the same, namely, 18 dwts. of alloy to 11 ozs. 2 dwts. of fine silver. Multiplying the proportion thus obtained by 30, we find the values of the shilling at the respective periods to be as 83 to 1; and allowing for any slight inaccuracy in the supposed comparative value of bullion, we may safely come to the conclusion that sums of money mentioned in Domesday must be considered as equivalent to 80 times those sums in the coinage of the present time.

Of the various classes of Persons mentioned in Domesday, the first to be noticed is the *Thanes*, who constituted the upper ranks under the Saxon dynasty, and continually occur as former owners of manors; they were of three degrees,—*Thani regis*, the nobility; *Thani mediocres*, lords of manors; and *Thani inferiores*, who made up the lowest class of freeholders. The title, not being adopted by the Normans, soon died out. Under the Conqueror the Tenants-in-Chief—*Tenentes in Capite*—constituted the nobility, being, for the most part, Norman Barons. Then came the *Milites*, including all who held their lands by military service, whether of the Sovereign, or of Bishops and Abbots. After these, the *Liberi Homines*, a term of wide meaning like our own "Freeholders," comprehending those of higher rank as well as the ordinary possessors of freeholds. Not much differing from these were the *Sochemani*, Sokemen or Socmen, answering in rank to our yeomen; their lands were held in the *Soca*, or liberty, of some great baron, by a tenure similar to the present copyhold. Inferior to these, though they also held small lands by a copyhold tenure called Villanage, were the *Villani*, or Villans, so called from their being attached to the *Villa*, or farm, of

Persons.

* In the time of William Rufus it was increased to between 21 and 22 grains.

† In 1833 a hoard of 12,000 pennies of William the Conqueror, which had never been in circulation, was discovered at Beaworth, in Hampshire.

their lord, upon whose demesne they had, as the service for the tenure of their own lands, to perform the acts of cultivation. Lower still were the *Bordarii* and *Cotarii*, Boors and Cottars, between whom there appears to be little distinction: both were occupiers of small tenements upon the estate of the lord, for which they paid a small rent in provisions or money, and performed such services as grinding, threshing, and hewing of wood. Lowest of all were the *Servi*—Serfs—or, indeed, we might say Slaves, for they had no possessions, but received their maintenance at the discretion of their lord, and were appointed to the most servile works at his arbitrary will.

Tenure.

Under the new *regime* the tenure of all lands was direct from the Sovereign; and probably for a considerable period after the Conquest the tenant-in-chief did not acquire the right of alienating his estates without the express license of the King. In the time of Edward the Confessor the tenure had also been from the Sovereign; but, as every page of Domesday shews, the tenants generally possessed rights of disposal, though these were much diversified even upon the same manor. Thus one tenant, "*cui voluit dare potuit*," could let his land to whom he pleased; another, "*vendere potuit*," could, in like manner, sell it; another, "*dare et vendere potuit*," could both let and sell; while another could neither sell nor let, "*absque licentiâ domini sui*," without permission from his feudal superior. Some are described as "*quod voluerunt de terrâ suâ facere potentes*," able to do what they liked with their land; and others, in addition to the privileges of letting and selling, "*ad alterum dominum recedere sine licentiâ potuere*," could place themselves under another superior without permission from their former lord. These terms mark the persons of the last two classes as freemen, and their tenure as freehold. All these distinctions, however, were swept away at the Conquest; and the principal tenure of lands under the crown both by the tenants-in-chief, and by their immediate tenants, the mesne-lords, was by military service; but there were also other tenures, such as that of frankalmoigne, by which the religious houses held their lands on the condition of praying for the souls of their landlords. There are several entries of land thus held *in elemosina* in Bedfordshire*; and there is one curious instance of this kind of tenure by a *person*, where the King grants the sixth part of a hide in Turvey to Alwin the priest "in elemosina," on condition of his saying mass on the Monday in every week for the souls of the King and Queen.† The villans for the most part held their lands by agricultural services; but other kinds of tenure are referred to in the entries of the royal demesne manors of Leighton, Luton, and Houghton.‡ Originally these services were paid in kind, but at the time of Domesday most of them had been commuted into *consuetudines*, or customary payments in money. Such were the *consuetudo canum*, a payment in lieu of the keep of hounds,|| and *pro sumario*, in lieu of providing a sumpter-horse; the

* *f.* i. 1. 4., iv. 1. 23 and 39., iv. 2. 32., v. 1. 35. 38. 42., xix. 2. 40.

† *f.* xx. 2. 55.

‡ *f.* i. 2. 10., &c., and ii. 1. 5., &c.

|| The keeping of a foxhound for the landlord is still a practice on some estates in Bedfordshire, and a stipulation to that effect is inserted in the tenants' leases.

service of half a day in providing corn and honey for the King's table does not appear to have been commuted, nor does that of providing iron for the ploughs on the demesne, mentioned here in the Abbot of Ramsey's manor at Cranfield,* and Nigel de Albin's manor at Eastcotts,† a service not unfrequent throughout the kingdom. The Queen's Gold, which was originally a tenth part over any fine paid to the King for privileges, appears here to have been commuted into a fixed annual payment. These payments, however, were liable to be increased; for in each of the above-mentioned royal manors we find that Ivo Tailbois added a considerable sum to the King's income by a *crementum* or increased rent. Ivo Tailbois had been *Vicecomes*, or Sheriff, of the county, to which office appertained not only the general government and superintendence of the county, but the collection of the King's rents and revenues; and in these instances he consulted not only the royal interests but those of his own office, for at each manor he imposed an annual tribute of one ounce of gold to the Sheriff.

As Domesday was to be a standard Register for the Kingdom, all disputed titles to property are carefully noted. Such is the case with regard to sixty acres in Staughton in dispute between William de Caron, as tenant of the Bishop of Lincoln, and Hugh de Beauchamp.‡ Similarly, at Barton, the Abbot of Ramsey claims twelve acres of meadow-land, of which, by the evidence of the hundred, he had been unjustly dispossessed by John de Roches.|| Of the lands of William de Warren, it is recorded that half a hide and half a virgate at Dean had been seized by him from William Spech without authority from the King§; and there is also a counter-claim upon his manor of Tilbrook and certain lands in Staughton¶ by Hugh de Beauchamp, whose right is supported by the evidence of the jurors. Milo Crispin is stated to hold the manor of Clapham against the Abbot and Monks of Ramsey,** although the entire hundred bears witness that it is, and was, in the time of King Edward, applied for the provisioning of their table.†† Besides the *invasiones*, or usurpations, by John de Roches, just mentioned, there is another, where one Ordui, taking advantage of his position as Bailiff of Bedford, seizes half a hide at Biddenham belonging to Ulmar, a chaplain of King Edward, for some pretended delinquency; and then, in order to keep possession, says that he holds it of the Abbot of S. Edmundsbury.‡‡

Several instances occur of *commendationes* or protections, by which persons placed themselves under the protection of some powerful lord, who for an annual payment or service undertook to secure their estates and persons.|||| One of these is the case of a lady who in the time of the Confessor held the manor of Aspley under the protection of Earl Waltheof; the others are where, after the Conquest, the ancient tenant is placed by the King under the protection of the new possessor.

**Disputed
Titles.**

**Protections.
Dowries.
Mortgages.**

* *f.* iv. 2. 6.

† *f.* xi. 2. 29.

‡ *f.* iii. 2. 32.

|| *f.* iv. 2. 14. Another usurpation of lands by this John de Roches is also

mentioned at *f.* xi. 2. 24.

§ *f.* vi. 2. 9.

¶ *f.* vi. 2. 18. and 29.

** *f.* vii. 1. 37.

†† Other counter-claims are recorded at *f.* vii. 2. 15 and 43., xi. 2. 37, xv. 2. 35., and xix. 1. 50.

‡‡ *f.* iv. 1. 29.

|||| *f.* vi. 2. 36., ix. 1. 50., xx. 2. 50.

Other subjects connected with the tenure of land which occur in this portion of Domesday are Marriage portions—*maritagium*,* Dowries—*dos*,† used indifferently, and Mortgages—*vadimonium*.‡

Markets.

Three Markets, *mercatum*, are mentioned, namely, at Leighton,|| Luton,§ and Arlesey.¶ In the former two the Tolls, *theloneum*, belonged to the King; in the last to William de Ow. There was doubtless a market at Bedford also, though not specified, because the taxable value of the town was rated in one sum as a half-hundred.

Parks.

No Castle is recorded in Bedfordshire. One of the thirty-one Parks mentioned in Domesday, but of which only one**—Eridge, in Sussex—exists at this time, was at Stagsden;†† its entry was accidentally omitted from the text, and it is placed, with a mark of reference, at the foot of the page: *Ibi est parchus ferarum silvaticarum*. As the only deer-park in the county, the obvious etymology of Stagsden is confirmed, without going to the fanciful and far-fetched derivation of the “Bedfordshire Etymologies.” The same thing may be said with regard to Sandy. Salt works, wherever they existed, are invariably recorded in Domesday, for they were profitable objects of taxation; but there is no mention of any in Bedfordshire to support the derivation of Sandy from *Salinæ*; while any passing railway traveller has but to look out of his carriage, and he will see strong circumstantial evidence of the place having derived its name from the soil.

Mills.

Mills are invariably entered in the Record, for they were valuable sources of taxation, and they are found in all parts of the county. Upwards of 100 are recorded in Bedfordshire. It is a matter of controversy whether these were wind or water-mills. One modern commentator on Domesday makes the empirical assertion that they were all windmills. There is more room for doubt whether windmills were in use at that time; and the strongest argument in favour of their existence afforded by this county is that at several places where a mill is returned, the stream is so small that it could hardly be depended upon for the working of a water-mill. On the other hand, there is clear evidence of the existence of water-mills; most of the parishes lying along the course of the Ouse and the Ivel not only returning a mill, but a mill with eels. In the Tables appended to the Digest one column will be found shewing what parishes possessed mills, and which of them made a return of eels as constituting part of the value of the mill. The form in which this return is usually made is this, from the Countess Judith's estate at Bromham;‡‡ *molinus de XL. solidis et C. anguillis*, “a mill worth forty shillings “and 100 eels;” this denoting the annual value, as appears more plainly in another entry||| where it is said, *1 mol. redd. p. annū. XXV. sol.* Whether the word *anguilla* is here used to denote a single eel or a stick of eels—*stica*

* f. xii. 1. 10., xix. 1. 26. 28. 37 and 22.

† f. xix. 1. 51. 56.

‡ f. xix. 2. 29.

|| f. i. 1. 8.

§ f. i. 1. 29.

¶ f. vii. 1. 23.

** Shirley's “Account of English Deer Parks.”

†† f. viii. 2. 23.

‡‡ f. xvii. 2. 28.

||| f. iii. 2. 42.

anguillarum—an expression which occurs in other parts of Domesday, each *stica* containing 25 eels—is not clear.

In a few places* there is an entry of *dimidium molinum*, that is, a half share of a mill; and in another,† *fractus molinus qui nichil reddit*—a mill out of repair worth nothing.

The words *molinus* and *molinum* are indifferently used in this portion of Domesday, sometimes occurring within a few lines of each other; but when the plural is employed it is generally that of the former, *molini*.‡ We nowhere meet with *mola*, *molina*, nor *molendinum*, though these forms were in much more general use in the Middle Ages.

The only other properties beyond the general routine recorded in this county are *vivarium piscium*—a fish-pool or stew, at Sharnbrook;|| and *vinea*—a vineyard, of two acres, at Eaton Socon.§

Although Domesday is probably a fair record of the owners and occupiers of land, and persons employed in agriculture, yet it gives but a very imperfect idea of the general population of the country. This may at once be seen from the fact that the population enumerated in the whole of England amounts to but 283,242, while that of Bedfordshire is only 3,891, being thus divided: tenants-in-capite, 104; under-tenants, 237; villans and socmen, 1,890; bordars, 1,182; serfs, 478. There is no return of the population of cities and towns, as may be seen here in the case of Bedford; and it is only occasionally that we meet with mention of women, priests, soldiers, artisans, and the numerous persons who must have been employed in mills, saltworks, iron and lead works, fisheries, and the various trades of the period; these, whenever they do occur, are found in connection with the ownership or occupation of land.

The returns of the Commissioners for the Survey included the value of all property at three different periods, viz.,—at the time of the Survey, at the time when entered on, and in the time of Edward the Confessor; these may be considered as intervals of twenty years, representing the dates 1086, 1066, and 1046, and the changes in value at these periods are very striking. In the peaceful reign of the Confessor every man felt secure and at ease in the possession of his lands, which, according to the skill of the period, were undoubtedly employed to the best advantage, and made to yield their greatest profit. When the storm of the Norman Conquest burst upon the country, everything was changed; the few English who were left in occupation of their properties could only hold them in doubt and uncertainty, and in constant dread of oppression from the victorious Normans by whom they were surrounded; and would only exert so much labour as was necessary for their mere subsistence; while the new Norman possessors, men of military habits, and unskilled in cultivation, would obtain only such returns of

Population.

**Comparative
Values.**

* *f.* x. 2. 36., xiii. 2. 4., xvii. 2. 23.

† *f.* iv. 2. 40.

‡ *f.* iv. 1. 21., iv. 2. 20., &c.

|| *f.* xvi. 1. 32.

§ *f.* vii. 2. 12.

produce as they could by terror compel from the labour of the villans and serfs attached to the soil. By degrees, however, this state of things would be improved; more security would be felt under the new government; more confidence would spring up between Saxon and Norman; each would find the advantage of a more neighbourly relation towards one another; and as the harshness of the conquerors towards the conquered relaxed, labour would be more willingly rendered, and the produce, and consequent value, of the soil would be proportionately increased. And so we find it to have been; the value of the landed property of this county amounted, at the three periods of which we speak, to about £1,200, £1,050, and £1,500 respectively; indicating that the Norman Conquest at once induced a fall of 30 per cent., in the value of land; after which, so gradual was the settlement of the country that this reduced value had only risen 14 per cent. in the course of the next twenty years. Nor did this improvement take place equally in the properties of all the tenants-in-chief; for on looking into the details of the returns we find that some few owners—good landlords, as we should call them now-a-days—had raised the value of their land above the standard of the preceding reign; while others had allowed it to remain at, or even to fall below, the panic rate which it assumed at the Conquest. Notably of the former class were Hugh de Beauchamp and Eudo Dapifer; and of the latter, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and the Countess Judith.

Names.

The curious in local history may perhaps find some amusement in tracing names which occur in Domesday, and are still to be found in the county. Among these are *Osbernus*, *Uuit*, *Algarus*, *Ilgerius*, *Suetingus*, *Crispinus*, *Lewuinus*, *Alric*, *Ouiet*, *Godricus*, *Turgis*, now existing as Osborn, Witt, Alger, Elger, Sweeting, Crispin, Lewin, Aldrich, Hewett, Goodrich, Sturgess. The epithet *Flandrensis* appears both as Fleming and Flanders; and some callings are re-produced in their translations, such as *Camerarius*, Chamberlain, *Piscator*, Fisher.



Tenants-in-Chief.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → I. KING WILLIAM → II. Bishop of Baieux → III. Bishop of Constance → IV. Bishop of Lincoln → V. Bishop of Durham → VI. Abbot of S. Edmund → VII. Abbot of Burgh → VIII. Abbot of Ramsey → IX. Abbot of Westminster ✓ → X. Abbot of Thorney ✓ → XI. Abbess of Berching → XII. Canons of London → XIII. Canons of Bedford → XIV. Ernwin the Priest ✓ XV. Earl Eustace ✓ XVI. Walter Gifard ✓ XVII. William de Warren ✓ XVIII. William de Ow ✓ XIX. Milo Crispin ✓ XX. Ernulf de Hesding ✓ XXI. Eudo the Seneschal ✓ XXII. William Pevrel ✓ XXIII. Hugh de Beauchamp ✓ XXIV. Nigel de Albini ✓ XXV. William Spech ✓ XXVI. Robert de Todeni ✓ XXVII. Gilbert de Gand → XXVIII. Robert de Olgi ✓ XXIX. Ranulph, brother of Ilger ✓ XXX. Robert Fafiton | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ XXXI. Alured of Lincoln → XXXII. Walter Fleming → XXXIII. Walter, brother of Seiher → XXXIV. Hugh Fleming ✓ XXXV. Hugh the Cupbearer ✓ XXXVI. Sigar de Cioches → XXXVII. Gunfrid de Cioches ✓ XXXVIII. Richard Fitz Gilbert → XXXIX. Richard the Champion ✓ XL. William the Chamberlain → XLI. William Lovet XLII. William → XLIII. Henry Fitz Azor → XLIV. Osbern Fitz Richard → XLV. Osbern Fitz Walter → XLVI. Osbern Fisher → XLVII. Turstin the Chamberlain → XLVIII. Gilbert Fitz Salcmon ✓ XLIX. Albert of Lorraine → L. David de Argenteon → LI. Ralph de Lisle → LII. Gozelin Brito ✓ LIII. Countess Judith ✓ LIV. Adeliza, wife of Hugh
Grentmesnil → LV. Azelina, wife of Ralph
Tailbois LVI. Burgesses of Bedford LVII. The King's Bailiffs, Under-
Bailiffs, and Almsmen |
|---|---|

I. KING WILLIAM.—The title of *Terra Regis* occurs in every county surveyed in Domesday, except Shropshire. The Royal Territory is usually spoken of as consisting of upwards of 14,000 manors; but their exact number was 1,290, the remainder being berewicks and sokes. Three hundred and fifty had been the ancient property of the Crown; all the rest were the acquisition of the Conqueror. His demesnes in this county were Leighton, Luton, and Houghton (still distinguished from the other parish of the same name, as Houghton *Regis*), with their two berewicks of Biscot and Sewell.

II. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.—Odo, Bishop of Baieux in Normandy, Earl of Kent, Count Palatine, and Justiciary of England, was half-brother to the Conqueror, whose mother, Arletta, married Herluinus de Burgh, and bore this son. Accompanying his brother to England, he displayed great valour at the battle of Hastings, and was rewarded with 439 lordships in various parts of England, all of which were confiscated in the following reign, upon their owner joining in the abortive conspiracy of Robert Duke of Normandy to dethrone his brother William Rufus. He is said to have afterwards joined the expedition of Robert to Palestine, but to have reached no further than Palermo, where he died in 1097.

Odo's prowess in his military capacity is commemorated in the Baieux tapestry; and his seal, which still exists, and is engraved in the first volume of the *Archæologia*, represents him on the obverse as an Earl, mounted, and clad in armour, holding a sword in his right-hand; and on the reverse as a Bishop, in his episcopal habit, pronouncing the benediction.

His Bedfordshire possessions were in Bolnhurst, Carlton, Eaton Bray, Eversholt, Milton Bryant, Stagsden, Turvey, and Wilden.

III. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE.—Geoffrey de Montbray, Bishop of Constance, or Coutance, in Normandy, began to preside over that See in 1048. After the Conquest he became Chief Justiciary of England, and presided at the great trial in the County Court between Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Odo, Bishop of Baieux, held at Pinendene, in Kent. Like Odo, he joined in the conspiracy of Duke Robert against William Rufus in 1088. He died in 1093. He is said to have possessed 280 manors; those which he held in Bedfordshire being in Bolnhurst, Dean, Hinwick, Knotting, Melchburn, Risely, Sharnbrook, Shelton, Staughton, Turvey, and Yelden.

IV. BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—Remigius de Fescamp, the last Bishop of Dorchester, succeeded Wulfin (who is several times mentioned in the Record as holding lands in this county in the time of Edward the Confessor) in that See in 1067. In the year 1085 he removed the See to Lincoln, and died in 1092, a few days before the consecration of his cathedral, portions of which, proving that it must have been a noble structure, still remain, having been incorporated into that glorious pile which was raised at a later period. His supposed tomb may yet be seen there. From the little anecdote recorded of him in the entry of the town of Bedford,* he would seem to have been a man of grasping disposition. In conjunction with Walter Gifard, Earl of Buckingham, Henry de Ferrers, and Adam the brother of Eudo Dapifer, he was one of the King's Justiciaries, or Commissioners, for executing the great Survey. He held in Bedfordshire the churches of Bedford and Leighton, and manors or estates in Biddenham, Chicksand, Clifton, Dean, Goldington, Risely, Staughton, and Tempsford.

V. BISHOP OF DURHAM.—William de Karilepho, Chief Justice of England under the Conqueror, was consecrated Bishop of Durham in 1082. Incurring the displeasure of William Rufus, he was driven for some time from his See, but was afterwards restored. He commenced the building of the present magnificent cathedral of Durham in 1093, but died, before much progress could have been made, in 1095. His Bedfordshire possessions were in Arlsey and Milnho.

VI. ABBOT OF S. EDMUND.—Baldwin, a monk of S. Denis, at Paris, and afterwards Prior of Deerhurst, in the county of Gloucester, succeeded as third Abbot of S. Edmundsbury in the year 1065. He had been physician to Edward the Confessor and Archbishop Lanfranc; and he continued in favour with the Conqueror throughout the whole of his reign, receiving from him several charters of privileges for his Abbey, and being supported by him in his successful resistance to the attempt of Herfast, Bishop of Thetford, to place the Abbey of S. Edmund in subjection to that See. The poet Lydgate thus describes his character:—

“Baldewynus, a monk off Seynt Denys,
Gretly expert in crafft off medycyne:
Full provydent off counsayl, and right wys,
Sad off his port, fructuous off doctryne:
After, by grace and influence devyne,
Chose off Bury Abbot.”

After a long and prosperous rule of the Monastery, he died at the age of eighty years, in 1097.

The estates of the Abbey in this county were in Biddenham, Blunham, and *Chenemondewiche*.

VII. ABBOT OF BURGH.—Thorold, a pugnacious monk of Fescamp, was, on account probably of that very qualification, made Abbot of Peterborough, William

having found the Saxon predilections very strong throughout the fen district. In the histories of the period we find this Abbot continually in conflict with, and once taken prisoner by, the Saxon patriot Hereward. He died in 1098, and was long remembered among the brethren for the unpardonable offence of having squandered away two-thirds of the possessions of the Abbey.

Of those possessions, the only one here recorded is at Stanwick, now in Northamptonshire; and, indeed, it is difficult to understand how it could ever have been considered in Bedfordshire, or why the Abbot's return was made in this county.

VIII. ABBOT OF RAMSEY.—The Benedictine Abbey of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, was founded by Ailwine, Alderman of All England, and Earl of the East Angles, a friend and relative of King Edgar, in 969. Aielfinus was Abbot at the time of the Survey.

This was a richly endowed Abbey: its estates in this county being in Little Barford, Barton, Clifton, Cranfield, Holwell, Pegsdon, Shillington, Stondon, and Wyboston in Eaton Socon.

IX. ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER.—Vitalis was Abbot of Westminster at the time of the Survey, and died in 1082.

This Monastery possessed a manor in Holwell.

X. ABBOT OF THORNEY.—The Abbey of Thorney, in Cambridgeshire, was possessed of the manor of Bolnhurst, in this county.

XI. ABBESS OF BARKING.—The Nunnery of Barking, in Essex, held the manor of Lidlington.

XII. THE CANONS OF LONDON.—The manor of Caddington which had belonged to Leofwyn, brother of Harold, was given to the Canons of S. Paul's by King William: and the impropriate Rectory, and patronage of the Vicarage, are still in the hands of the Dean and Chapter.

XIII. CANONS OF BEDFORD.—Osmund and Ansfrid held lands in Biddenham which had been given for the support of two Canons in the Church of S. Paul at Bedford. Their stalls were subsequently removed to Lincoln.

XIV. ERNUIN THE PRIEST.—This tenant held lands in Harrowden, in Cardington.

XV. EARL EUSTACE.—Eustace, Count of Boulogne, third of the name. His father, Eustace the Second, was wounded at the battle of Hastings, and after the Conquest received an extensive grant of lands in ten different counties. He

had married, first, Goda, daughter of Ethelred II., and sister of Edward the Confessor; and, secondly, Ida, sister of Geoffrey Duke of Lorraine, by whom he was father of Eustace who succeeded him, and of Godfrey and Baldwin, both styled Kings of Jerusalem. Dying about 1082, his son Eustace was in possession of all his manors at the time of the Survey.

This Eustace married Margaret, daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scotland; and their daughter Maud became wife of Stephen Count of Blois, afterwards King of England.

He held in Bedfordshire manors in Pavenham and Steventon; and lands in Bromham, Odell, Sharnbrook, Stagsden, and Turvey.

XVI. WALTER GIFARD.—Son of Osbern de Bolebec, and Aveline his wife, sister of Gunnora Duchess of Normandy, great-grandmother of the Conqueror. This Walter was created Earl of Buckingham, having been, together with Bishop Odo and Robert Mortaigne, of the council held by William at Lillebonne to consider the descent upon England, and subsequently distinguishing himself at the battle of Hastings. He received a grant of 107 lordships in various counties, and was appointed one of the Commissioners for conducting the great Survey. After the death of the Conqueror, Walter Gifard adhered to William Rufus, and was Chief General of his army in Normandy; but in the last year of his life he sided with Robert Curthose against Henry I. He married Agnes, daughter of Gerard Flaitel and sister of William Bishop of Evreux, and died in England at a great age in 1102, when his corpse was carried into Normandy for burial at the church of S. Mary in his lordship of Longueville. His line and title became extinct in 1166.

His manors in this county were at Battlesden, Campton, Chicksand, Maulden, Milnho, and Woburn; and he held lands in Dunton, Marston, and Stratton.

XVII. WILLIAM DE WARREN.—William Earl of Warren in Normandy, another of the fortunate followers and favourites of the Conqueror, received after the battle of Hastings grants of no less than 296 lordships in twelve different counties. He was appointed, with Richard Fitz Gilbert, Chief Justiciary of the Kingdom, and was remarkable for the rigour with which he executed his office; in one instance, when some disturbers of the public peace had refused to obey his citation to appear before him, seizing them by force, and, by way of example, cutting off the right foot of each of his prisoners. He founded the Priors of Lewes and Castle Acre, and built the castles at those places, which became his principal residences. His wife was Gundreda, daughter of the Conqueror; a point disputed by some writers, but about which there can be little doubt, as she is so styled in William de Warren's second charter to Lewes Priory, and in King William's charter to the monks of S. Pancras. She died in 1085 at Castle Acre, and was buried at Lewes, as was her husband subsequently, who, having been

created Earl of Surrey by William Rufus in 1088, died in the following year. The dignity of Earl of Warren and Surrey continued in his descendants until 1347, when at the death of John, the seventh in descent, the earldom of Surrey passed by marriage to the family of Fitz Alan.

William de Warren held in this county the manor of Tilbrook, and lands in Dean, Keysoe, Pertenhall, and Staughton. But in three of these properties his title to certain portions of them is stated in the Record to be disputed, he having unjustly taken possession of them; and as the same thing occurs with regard to some of his holdings in other counties, it may be considered as marking one feature in the character of the man.

XVIII. WILLIAM DE OW.—Son of Robert Earl of Eu in Normandy, who had been one of William's principal counsellors in the invasion of England, and who was rewarded with numerous estates, chiefly in Sussex. This William de Ow married a daughter of Hugh de Abrincis Earl of Chester, and appears to have been, like many of the time, one who could play fast and loose as occasion served, at one time supporting the succession of Duke Robert to the throne, and afterwards deserting his cause. Ultimately he was put to death at Salisbury in 1096, under circumstances of great barbarity, for a conspiracy against William Rufus.

His estates in this county were in Arlsey, Campton, Edworth, Holme, Milnho, Stretley, and Sundon.

XIX. MILO CRISPIN.—He married Maud the daughter and heiress of Robert de Oilgi, another tenant-in-chief in this county, and through her became possessed of the honour and castle of Wallingford, which he made his principal residence. He was owner of 88 lordships, three of which were in this county, at Clapham, Milton, and Thurleigh.

XX. ERNULF DE HESDING.—Nothing is known of this tenant except that he was the first Earl of Perch, and that his son and successor Earl Rotrock married Maud, a natural daughter of King Henry I.

In this county he held lands in Chalgrave and Toddington.

XXI. EUDO DAPIFER.—Eudo, sometimes styled Dapifer, sometimes Fitz Hubert, was the fourth son of Hubert de Rie, the ambassador from William to Edward the Confessor when he lay on his death-bed, and by whose dexterity that monarch was prevailed on to declare William the heir to the crown. For this service he received the promise of the stewardship of the household: but William, after his accession to the throne, conferred it upon his youngest son Eudo, who stood high in his favour, and placed Hubert and his three elder sons Ralph, Hubert, and Adam, in offices of trust in Normandy. Eudo Dapifer married Rohaise daughter of Walter Gifard, Earl of Buckingham, and widow of Richard Fitz-Gilbert,—both of them royal tenants in this county. In 1096 he founded the

Abbey of S. John at Colchester, where in 1120 he was buried, having died at the castle of Preaux, and being brought to England for interment by his own desire. Throughout his life he remained high in court favour, having, after the Conqueror's death, continued a faithful adherent of William Rufus.

Eudo Dapifer left no male issue: but his only daughter and heiress, Margaret, married William de Magnavil, whose son, Geoffrey de Mandeville, was created by King Stephen Earl of Essex, the title remaining in their descendants until 1227, when it was conveyed by an heiress to the Bohuns.

He had extensive grants in ten different counties: those in Bedfordshire being in Beeston, Blunham, Chawston, Clifton, Eaton Socon, Northill, Sandy, Southill, Stanford, Sutton, Tempsford, and Wyboston.

XXII. WILLIAM PEVEREL.—This William is usually said to have been a natural son of the Conqueror, with whom he was in great trust, and who committed to him the castle of Nottingham. He founded the Priors of S. James near Northampton, and Lenton; and is known to have survived till the 7th of Stephen.

He held 162 lordships in England, one of which only, Tilsworth, was in this county; the other returned with it, Risedene or Rushden, being in Northamptonshire.

XXIII. HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP.—Although one of the great men of his time, and ancestor of several of the most illustrious families of the Middle Ages, nothing is known of the personal history of Hugh de Belcamp, or Beauchamp, except that his services to the Conqueror were rewarded with 43 lordships in Beds., Bucks., and Herts. Of his four sons,* Simon the eldest died without issue: Pain, the second son, received the barony of Bedford, which continued in his line until the reign of Edward I., when it passed by marriage of his co-heiresses to the Mowbrays and Latimers; his name is well known to students of local history, on account of his having defended Bedford castle against King Stephen in a protracted siege in 1137. Milo, the fourth son, became possessed of the castle and manor of Eaton Socon, in which parish his son or grandson, Oliver Beauchamp, in the reign of Henry II., founded the Priory of Bissemede (*i.e.*, Bishop's Mead) now Bushmead, the endowment of which was greatly increased by his son Hugh. From this branch of the family the manor of Eaton passed by a female heir to the Vauxs. The descendants of Walter, the third son, became illustrious in English history as Earls of Warwick, a title which remained in his line through seven generations, until 1449, when it passed by marriage to Richard Nevil, the celebrated King-maker; while no less than five other distinct peerages, namely those of S. Amand,—Beauchamp of Bletsho,—Beauchamp of Hache,—Beauchamp of Kydderminster,—and Beauchamp of Powyke,—were at various periods obtained by cadets of this remarkable family.

* There is some uncertainty as to whether Pain, Walter, and Milo, were the sons or grandsons of Hugh. Lysons, following Dugdale, makes them sons of Simon; Burke, in his extinct peerage, considers them all sons of Hugh. The date of the siege, supposing Pain and Milo to have been the defenders, seems rather to support Dugdale's view of their relationship.

Hugh de Beauchamp's property in this county consisted of the manors of Aspley, Bletsoe, Bromham, Cardington, Colmworth, Eversholt, Gravenhurst, Haynes, Higham Gobion, Houghton Conquest, Keysoe, Milton Bryant, Putnoe, Ravensden, Renhold, Salford, Stagsden, Stotfold, Stretley, and Willington; besides lands in Astwick, Great Barford, Biddenham, Chawston, Chicksand, Cople, Goldington, Holme, Maulden, Milton Ernest, Northill, Risely, Roxton, Sharnbrook, Southill, Stanford, Staughton, Thurleigh, Turvey, and Wyboston.

XXIV. NIGEL DE ALBINI.—William de Albini, the elder brother of this Nigel, was ancestor of the Earls of Arundel, whose title became extinct at the death of the fourth Earl in 1243. Both the brothers received extensive grants of manors from the Conqueror, those of Nigel being in the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, Leicester, and Warwick; great additions were made to these by William Rufus,—to whom Nigel held the office of bow-bearer,—and still greater afterwards by Henry I., who, as a reward for his various services, especially that which he performed in taking prisoner the King's brother Robert at the battle of Tenerchebray and bringing him to the King, granted him the forfeited estates of Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland. Nigel married Gundred, daughter of Girald de Gorney, and dying at a great age was buried in the Abbey of Bec in Normandy. He left two sons, Roger and Henry, the former of whom assumed the name of Mowbray, and acquired great fame at the memorable battle of the Standard in 1138, and subsequently in the Holy Land, and was the ancestor of the great and powerful family of the Mowbrays, Earls of Nottingham and Dukes of Norfolk, which dignities expired in 1475. The Bedfordshire estates of Nigel de Albini passed to his younger son Henry, who established himself at his castle of Cainhoe in Clophill, and was ancestor of the Albinis, feudal lords of that place; from whom after several generations it passed by a female heir to the S. Amands.

With the exception of Hugh Beauchamp, Nigel de Albini was the most extensive proprietor in Bedfordshire, holding no less than twelve manors, namely Ampthill, Cainhoe, Clophill, Crawley, Escotts, Harlington, Marston, Milbrook, Pulloxhill, Silsoe, Stretley, and Tingrith; besides lands in Arlsey, Broom, Carlton, Clifton, Henlow, Holme, Maulden, Milton Bryant, Prestley, Radwell, Shelton in Marston, Turvey, and Wyboston.

XXV. WILLIAM SPECH.—Of this William Spech or Espec nothing is known save that he was the head of a family of considerable importance in this county, one member of which, Walter de Espec, was a justice itinerant at the beginning of the reign of King Stephen, and by his military skill contributed greatly to the victory of Northallerton. The same Walter was founder of Warden Abbey.

William Spech held manors in Biddenham, Eyworth, Hulcote, Northill, Roxton, Southill, Steppingley and Warden; and lands in Beeston, Chawston, Hinwick, Stanford, and Wymington.

XXVI. ROBERT DE TODENI.—Two of the Conqueror's companions in arms bore the surname of de Todeni, Ralph and Robert, but whether they were brothers or more remotely related, we have not now the means of ascertaining. The former is known to have been the son of Roger de Toesny, or de Conches, the hereditary standard-bearer of Normandy, and his descendant in the seventh generation was summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward I. as Baron Toni: he had, however, no connection with Bedfordshire. The latter, Robert de Todeni, received a grant of 82 lordships, and fixed his principal residence on the borders of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, where he built the stately castle of Belvoir, and founded near it a Priory, which he annexed as a cell to the Abbey of S. Albans. His son William assumed the surname of Albini, with the addition of Brito to distinguish him from another William de Albini called Pincerna, the ancestor of the Earls of Arundel. The great grandson of Robert de Todeni, William de Albini, Lord of Belvoir, was one of the twenty-five barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta: and by his granddaughter Isabel the lordship of Belvoir was conveyed to the de Ros family by marriage with the first Baron de Ros in 1244, from which it again passed by marriage in the beginning of the 16th century into that of Manners, in which it still remains. The second son of William de Albini, Brito, was ancestor of the Barons Daubeney, one of whom, Giles Daubeney, was sheriff of Bedfordshire in the 10th of Henry VI. This dignity continued until 1538, when Henry, the seventh Baron Daubeney, was created Earl of Bridgewater; but dying without issue in 1548 both titles became extinct.

Robert de Todeni held in this county the manor of Studham, and lands in Oakley and Turvey.

XXVII. GILBERT DE GHENT.—This Gilbert was son of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, brother of Matilda, the wife of the Conqueror. When the Danes besieged York in 1069, he was one of the few who escaped the fearful massacre which took place there. He married Alice, daughter and heiress of Robert son of Hugh Mountfort, and fixed his seat at Falkingham, Lincolnshire, in which county also he re-founded the Abbey of Bardney. His death occurred about 1094.

His descendant Gilbert 5th was summoned to Parliament in the 26th of Edward I., and with him the male line of the family expired.

He held in this county the manor of Edlesborough, partly in Buckinghamshire.

XXVIII. ROBERT DE OLGÍ.—Robert d'Oily and Roger d'Ivery are recorded in the chartulary of Osceney Abbey, Oxfordshire, preserved in the library of Christ Church, to have joined in the expedition against England as sworn brothers and sharers in fortune,—“*fratres jurati, et per fidem et sacramentum confederati.*” Besides the lordships with which Robert d'Oily was rewarded by the Conqueror, he came into the large estates of Wigod de Wallingford by marriage

with his daughter Aldith, and is said to have been the builder of the castle of Oxford.

His Bedfordshire property was at Thurleigh.

XXIX. RANULPH BROTHER OF ILGER.—An entry under Hertfordshire shows that this Ranulph married a niece of Ralph Tailgebosc, which is all that is known of this extensive proprietor of lands in eight different counties.

His only Bedfordshire manor was in Pavenham.

XXX. ROBERT FAFITON.—Lord of the manor of Flitton.

XXXI. ALURED OF LINCOLN.—This Alured had a grant of 51 lordships in Lincolnshire, with others in Rutland and Bedfordshire. Kelham says that his descendants, called “de Lincolnia,” were lords of Ackford in the county of Devon, under the Abbot of Glastonbury as lord paramount, and that the family became extinct in the male line in the 48th of Henry III. Robert, the brother of this Alured, held the castle of Wareham in Dorsetshire against King Stephen on behalf of the Empress Maud.

Alured held, in this county, a manor in Wymington.

XXXII. WALTER FLEMING.—Walter of Flanders, or the Fleming, came over with the Conqueror, and received grants in the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, Hertford and Northampton. Some writers suppose him to be the same person as Walter Bek, but there is no further proof of this than that both had large possessions in Flanders. He fixed his seat at Odell,—called in the Survey *Wadelle*,—and his descendants were known by the name of de Wadelle, or de Wahull; one of them was summoned to Parliament as Baron de Wahull in the 25th of Edward I. An attempt was made in the reign of James I. by Sir Richard Chetwode, a descendant in the female line, to revive the Barony of Wahul, but without success; and a similar attempt, with the same result, was made in the last century by his descendant Knightley Chetwode.

Walter Fleming held the manors of Langford, Odell, Poddington, Totternhoe, and Wymington; and lands in Astwick, Henlow, Holme, Milton Ernest, Southill, Stratton, Thurleigh, and Turvey.

XXXIII. WALTER THE BROTHER OF SEIHER.—Lord of the manors of Segenhoe (Ridgmount) and Silsoe.

XXXIV. HUGH FLEMING.—Owner of lands in Hinwick, Poddington and Sharnbrook.

XXXV. HUGH THE CUPBEARER.—Tenant of a manor in Staughton, and of lands in “Segresdone.” (qu. Wilden?)

XXXVI. SIGAR DE CIOCHES, who held lands in Staughton, and

XXXVII. GUNFRID DE CIOCHES, who held land in Hinwick, were probably brothers, as it is known that they both accompanied the Conqueror to England, and were rewarded by him with lordships in several of the Midland Counties.

XXXVIII. RICHARD FITZ GILBERT.—This Richard figures in history under the various names of Fitz Gilbert,—de Benefacta,—de Clare,—and de Tonebrige; the first being a patronymic, and the others derived from his manors of Benefield, Clare, and Tonbridge. He was eldest son of Gilbert Crispin, Earl of Brion, in Normandy, son of Geoffrey, natural son to Richard Duke of Normandy; and, coming into England with the Conqueror, he was rewarded for his services at the battle of Hastings with lordships in nine different counties; and afterwards associated with William de Warren as one of the chief justiciaries of the kingdom, in succession to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, and William Fitz Osborn. His wife was Rohais, daughter of Walter Gifard, Earl of Buckingham, who, after the death of her first husband, married Eudo Dapifer.

The name of Richard Fitz Gilbert occurs as one of the witnesses to the charter granted by William the Conqueror to the Abbey of S. Edmundsbury in 1081.

His only estates in this county—and they were but small—were in Sudbury and Wyboston, both now in the parish of Eaton Socon.

XXXIX. RICHARD THE CHAMPION.—He held the manor of Dunton, and lands in Tempsford and Southill.

XL. WILLIAM THE CHAMBERLAIN.—He held the manor of Toternhoe, and lands in Battlesden and Potsgrave.

XLI. WILLIAM LOVET.—Lord of the manors of Flitwick and Husborne Crawley.

XLII. WILLIAM.—This surnameless William held two hides of land in Farndish.

XLIII. HENRY FITZ AZOR.—Another small tenant in Farndish, holding one hide.

XLIV. OSBERN FITZ RICHARD.—Son of Richard Scroop. His principal residence was at Richard's Castle, Herefordshire (the "*Turris Ricardi*" of the inscription on the Elstow brass), which received its name from Richard his father, the builder of it. He is said to be the progenitor of the family of Saye.

He held in Bedfordshire a manor in Yelden, and lands in Keysoe, Riseley, and Staughton.

XLV. OSBERN FITZ WALTER.—Owner of a manor in Little Barford.

XLVI. OSBERN FISHER.—He held land in Carlton, and land, including a fish-pool, in Sharnbrook.

XLVII. TURSTIN CHAMBERLAIN.—He held lands in Beeston, Campton, Hinwick, and Pavenham.

XLVIII. GILBERT FITZ SALOMON.—Lord of the manors of Felmersham and Meppershall.

XLIX. ALBERT OF LORRAINE.—Such is the probable, though by no means certain, interpretation of “Lothariensis.” All we know of him is that he held the manor of Chalgrave, the manor of Wootton with its dependent manor of Shelton in Marston, and lands in Sharnbrook.

L. DAVID DE ARGENTEON.—Nothing is known of this David except that he was the founder of the illustrious family of de Argentine who held large estates in the counties of Cambridge and Hertford. Giles de Argentine was conspicuous as one of the rebel barons in the time of Henry III. in the battles of Lewes and Evesham; his son Reginald was summoned to Parliament in the 25th Edward I.; another member of the family, a knight-templar and standard-bearer of the Christian army, fell in a conflict with the Turks before the walls of Antioch in the year 1237; another, the well-known Sir Giles Argentine, of whom the poet sings,—

“Of chivalry the flower and pride,
The arm in battle bold,
The courteous mien, the noble race,
The stainless faith, the manly face!—
O'er better knight on death-bier laid
Torch never gleamed, nor mass was said!”

fell at the fatal battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

The male line of the de Argentines terminated in the reign of Edward IV., at the death of John, the fifth baron, and their estates passed by marriage to the Alingtons.

We are not sorry to have such an illustrious name connected with our county, though the link be so slight as one hide of land in Riseley.

LI. RALPH DE L'ISLE.—From what island Radulfus de Insula took his name cannot now be told, for his only possessions recorded in the Survey are in this county. Another tenant of the same name, Humfridus de Insula, held lands in Wiltshire. In the first year of Henry III., Robert de l'Isle of Rougemont (now Ridgmount) in the county of Bedford, having married Rohese, widow of Robert de Pateshull, and one of the co-heirs of John de Wahull (now Odell), had livery of the lands of her inheritance. This Robert was probably a descen-

dant of Ralph de l'Isle. *His* descendant, Robert, was from 1311 to 1342 summoned to Parliament as a baron; as was also his son from 1342 to 1356, by the style of "Johannes de Insula de Rubeo Monte." His son Robert, Lord l'Isle of Rougemont, was summoned to Parliament in 1360, but never afterwards; and from that point all traces of the family are lost.

Ralph de l'Isle held manors in Biggleswade, Holme, and Stratton; and land in Warden.

LII. GOZELIN BRITO.—Tenant of the manor of Potesgrave, and land at Gladly, in the modern parish of Heath and Reach, a hamlet of Leighton Buzzard.

LIII. THE COUNTESS JUDITH.—This execrable woman was niece to the Conqueror, being daughter of his half-sister Adeliza and Odo Earl of Albermarle. She married Waltheof, son of Siward, the Saxon Earl of Northumberland, one of the noblest men of the age, and one of the few Saxons received into the favour of the Conqueror, who, in addition to the earldoms of Northumberland and Northampton, which he inherited from his father, created him Earl of Huntingdon. Honoured and beloved by every one except his wife, this loyal and patriotic nobleman was accused by her of complicity in a plot which she had revealed to him for the purpose of entrapping him; and thus betrayed by his female Judas,—although he himself had by a timely revelation of the conspiracy to the Conqueror saved that monarch his crown—he was beheaded at Winchester in 1075, having passed a whole day on the scaffold before anyone could be found to perform the part of executioner, so great was his popularity.

Waltheof left two daughters, Maud, married first to Simon de St. Liz, and afterwards to David, son of Malcolm III, and brother to Alexander, King of Scotland, and who ultimately succeeded to the Scottish throne; and Judith, married to Ralph de Toni. Some writers give a third daughter, Alice.

Judith in her widowhood endeavoured to salve her conscience by founding the Benedictine nunnery at Elstow, in this county.

She held immense possessions in nine counties: those in Bedfordshire consisting of manors in Bletsoe, Elstow, Everton, Harrold, Hatley, Kempstone, Maulden, Potton and Wilstead; and lands in Barford, Blunham, Bolnhurst, Bromham, Cardington, Clifton, Cople, Felmersham, Harrowden, Holme, Houghton Conquest, Oakley, Radwell, Sharnbrook, Southill, Stagsden, Stratton, and Sutton.

LIV. ADELIZ, WIFE OF HUGH DE GRENTMESNIL.—The family from which this lady sprung is not known. Her husband accompanied the Conqueror into England, and was rewarded with about 100 lordships, and the sheriffdom of Leicestershire. William Rufus created him Baron of Hinckley, and Lord High Steward of England. In the latter part of his life he assumed the monastic habit at S. Evreux in Normandy, having richly endowed that foundation, and

died there in 1094. His wife, the lady Adeliz had pre-deceased him in 1091, and was buried in her husband's monastery.

The Bedfordshire possessions of Adeliz consisted of manors in Chalton (in Blunham), Houghton Conquest, and Milton Ernest; and land in Shelton (in Marston).

LV. AZELINA, WIFE OF RALPH TAILBOIS.—The family of this lady also is unknown to us. Her husband, Ralph Tailbois, was probably a brother of Ivo, upon whom the Conqueror had conferred the vast Lincolnshire possessions of Earls Edwin and Morcar, and whose name frequently occurs in the contests of Hereward in the eastern counties. From several allusions in the Survey,* we learn that Ralph was Sheriff (*vicecomes*) of Bedfordshire, and evidently an active and perhaps unscrupulous officer; and in one place† there is a reference to the day of his death,—*die qua Rad' tallebosc obiit*; but beyond this we know nothing of his history.

Azelina held in this county manors in Chicksand, Hatley, and Hockley; and lands in Battlesden, Cainhoe, Eyworth, Henlow, Stanford, Stondon, Warden, and Wyboston.

LVI. BURGESSES OF BEDFORD.—Certain burgesses of Bedford held small parcels of land immediately from the king, and thus ranked as tenants-in-chief; their names were Osgar, Godwin, Ordwi, and Ulmar,—whose tenancies were in Biddenham;—and Edward, Almar, Godmund, Alric, and Ulsi, holding respectively lands in Hinwick, Sharnbrook, Beeston, Henlow, and Arlsey. Two little incidents regarding the above-named Ordwi, one in respect to this holding, and the other to his occupation of land in the same parish as under-tenant to the Abbot of S. Edmund's, serve to vary the sameness of these entries, and show him to have been considered by his contemporaries a man of sharp practice.

LVII. THE KING'S BAILIFFS AND ALMSMEN.—Under this title 34 persons are recorded as holding 26 small parcels of land direct from the crown, one of which only—in Edworth—is described as a manor. Some of these held their lands in virtue of certain offices which they filled, as King's Bailiff, King's Under-bailiff, Royal Stud-Groom, Bailiff of the Hundred; while others are recorded as ordinary tenants, who are stated to have formerly possessed the fee-simple of the lands which they now occupy; so that their tenancy under the Conqueror was probably the same as that of the above-named officials,—for life only, and without the power of sale or bequest. One grant of half a hide in the hundred of Willey is made to Osiet, a King's Bailiff, with the condition annexed that he shall clothe and feed the former tenant as long as he lived.‡ In another instance Alwin, a priest at Turvey, receives a grant of the sixth part of a hide,

* *f.* i. 2. 16., ii. 1. 17. and 23., xviii. 2. 51., xx. 1. 5. and 35.

† *f.* ix. 1. 17.

‡ *f.* xx. 2. 51.

which had been his own before the Conquest, on condition of his saying mass every Monday for the souls of the King and the Queen.*

The tenants who are specified by name are Alric Wintremelc, Alwin a King's Bailiff, Alwin a Priest, Chelbert, Godwidere, Herbert, and Osiet, King's Bailiffs, Ordwi, Saiet, Turchill, and Turgot and his mother; the rest consisting of one Royal Groom, two King's Bailiffs, one King's Under-bailiff, one Bailiff of the Hundred, five brothers with their mother, and eleven Socmen of King William.

Their various holdings were in Beeston, Bromham, Carlton, Dean, Eastcotts, Edworth, Eversholt, Goldington, Holme, Maulden, Milton Ernest, Pertenhall, Potesgrave, Prestley, Stanford, Stretley, Sutton, Tempsford, Turvey, Woburn, and Wymington.

Other Tenants-in-Chief.

Besides those enumerated under Bedfordshire the following tenants in-chief occur as territorial lords of the parish of Wrestlingworth, which, though now in this county, is returned in the Survey as being in Cambridgeshire.

EARL ROGER.—Kelham calls him Roger de Montgomery, and says that he was nearly allied to the Conqueror; that he had been a commander in his army against Geoffrey Martel, Earl of Anjou, was a member of the council which determined upon the invasion of England, and commanded the centre at the battle of Hastings. He afterwards received the earldoms of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury,

His services were rewarded with grants of land and manors in no less than 13 different counties.

EARL ALAN.—This was Alan Earl of Britany, who married Constance, daughter of the Conqueror. He commanded the rear of the army at the battle of Hastings, and was rewarded with the lands of Earl Edwin, in Yorkshire, and other manors in 10 different counties, to the number altogether of 442.

HARDWIN DE SCALERS.—Kelham says that he came over with the Conqueror, and was founder of the noble family of the Eschalers, or Scales, which continued in the male line until the 38th Henry VI. Besides his Wrestlingworth property he received a grant of lands in Hertfordshire.

The other tenants-in-chief of this parish were Wido de Rainbuedcurt, and Picot de Grentbrige, i.e. Cambridge, but nothing appears to be known of either of them.

* *f.* xx. 2. 55.

Identification

Of Obscure Names of Places.

MESSRS. LYSONS, in their topographical account of Bedfordshire, give the following list of parishes now existing which they say are not mentioned in Domesday:—

Dunstable	Pertenhall	Staughton	Whipsnade
Hulcote	Ridgmount	Thurleigh	Wrestlingworth
Kempston	Souldrop	Westoning	

and on the other hand they give the following names of places occurring in Domesday for which they can find no equivalent at the present time:—

Chernetone	Estone	Newentone	Segresdone
Cudessane	Hanefeld	Pechesdone	Stanewiga
Elvendone	Lalega	Salchou	Wescote.

Neither of these lists, however, is accurate; the latter contains some names which may be identified with certainty, while it omits others in regard to which we can at the best make very doubtful guesses; the former contains some which are unmistakeably mentioned in the Survey. At the same time they have assigned Camestone, Carlentone, and Risedene, to wrong localities.

To the former of these lists it is also necessary to add Chellington; while in the latter might have been placed Cerlentone, Edingeberge, Subberie, and Gledlai and the very obscure name of Chenemondewiche.

Taking the former list, namely existing places of which no mention is made in the Survey, we shall find that only five really fall within that category, namely, Chellington, Dunstable, Souldrop, Westoning, and Whipsnade.

DUNSTABLE.

It is undoubtedly difficult to assign a positive reason for the absence of all these places from the Record; but one of them, Dunstable, the history of which is well known, was not in existence at the time of the Survey; there being no reason to suppose that even a village occupied that locality previous to the demolition of the royal forest, and the foundation of the Priory by Henry I. The site is included in Domesday, in one of the royal manors of Houghton or Sewell.

CHELLINGTON.

Probably circumstances of a similar nature may account for the absence of Chellington. At the present time the villages of Carlton and Chellington are to all appearance one; and it is most likely that at the close of the 11th century no division of the manor had taken place, and therefore that the present Chellington is included in the return for Carlton.

HULCOTE.

The insertion of Hulcote in this list by Messrs. Lysons is a careless oversight; that place being returned in the Record as a manor of William Spech.

KEMPSTONE.

The name of Kempstone in Domesday is *Camestone*, wrongly assigned by Lysons to Campton, to which also they have (properly) assigned *Chambeltone*. The different Hundreds in which *Camestone* and *Chambeltone* are situated might have saved them from being confused with each other; and there is also the other internal evidence that the soke of the manors of Elstow and Wilstead (parishes adjoining Kempstone) belonged to the manor of *Camestone*.

PERTENHALL.

One entry of Pertenhall occurs in the Survey of Huntingdonshire, and is transferred into this Digest. Further suggestions respecting it will be found in the attempt to identify *Hanefelde*.

RIDGMOUNT.

The name of this place, formerly spelt Rougemont,—the red hill—is comparatively modern, being compounded of two Norman words, and therefore subsequent to the Conquest. At that period the whole place was comprised in the manor of *Segenhoe*.

SOULDROP.

Souldrop does not occur by name in the Record, its distinctive appellation probably not having been given at that time. From its situation the place must have formed a portion of the large estate of the Bishop of Constance, which comprehended Knotting, Melchburne, Dean, and Shelton, and large portions of Sharnbrook, Poddington, Risely, and several other places, all in contiguity with it. Now, in the territory of the Bishop there is a manor of 4 hides without a name, (Jf. iii. 1. 37.) but merely stated to be in the Hundred of Willey, and I have no hesitation in assigning the locality of this nameless manor to the modern Souldrop, which not only adjoins, but is also ecclesiastically united with, the first-mentioned of these places, Knotting.

STAUGHTON.

Staughton, or, as it is usually called, Little Staughton, did not probably acquire this appellation until some time after the compilation of Domesday. How the name of the larger parish in Hunts., which it adjoins, came to be transferred to it, whether from mere propinquity, or from having at some period formed one lordship under the same proprietor, can not now be ascertained. Its right, however, to another name will be discussed under *Estone*.

THURLEIGH.

Thurleigh also will be considered in the second list under *Lalega*.

WESTONING.

Westoning is not mentioned in the Record, nor is there any vacancy in, or on the borders of, the Hundred of Manshead for which it appears eligible. Early mention of it occurs by the name of Weston Tregos, and it became Weston-Ing after its purchase by Sir William Inge, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1317, so that the original name of the place is merely Weston. Now, Mr. Monkhouse in his Bedfordshire Etymologies tells us that Westen in Anglo-Saxon means a wilderness; and that all the "Westons" and "West Ends" were tracts of waste and barren land. If such were the case with the present Westoning, its absence from the Record as a distinct manor or property is quite intelligible; and looking at its position upon the map I am inclined to think that it formed the "westen" or waste of Prestley (now a hamlet of Flitwick), and that whatever there was of taxable value about it is included in the return of that manor.

WHIPSNADE.

Whipsnade is certainly not mentioned in Domesday, and probably at that time did not exist as a distinct parish or manor. It lies between Eaton Bray and Studham, and is most likely included in the returns of these places, or perhaps entirely in that of the former. This is in some degree confirmed by what Lysons tell us, that the principal manor of the parish has always passed with Eaton Bray.

WRESTLINGWORTH.

The entry of this parish is made, in Domesday Book, under Cambridgeshire: its details, which are very full, are transferred into the present digest.

CHENEMONDEWICHE.

We come now to the second class: namely, places mentioned in Domesday to which there are supposed to be no corresponding places at the present time. It is curious that of the list given by Lysons there is not one respecting which a plausible solution may not be given; whereas the only place with regard to which I cannot even offer a conjecture is altogether omitted by them: it is the manor of the Abbot of S. Edmundsbury, in the Hundred of Biggleswade. As may easily be supposed, a name of such formidable length would speedily be contracted; and though we find it occurring in the Testa de Nevill only slightly reduced from 15 letters to 11, and spelt KENEMUDEWYK, we have it brought within reasonable compass in the cartularies of the Priory of S. Neots, where it occurs several times as KIMWICK. It is strange that no trace whatever of this name, or of anything in the least resembling it, can now be found in the county: the connexion in which it stands in the Survey would seem to point out its situation as somewhere in the neighbourhood of Blunham, or Tempsford, though the learned historian of S. Neots, Mr. Gorham, has ventured upon a guess that it might be one of the many scattered manors in the present parish of Eaton. But to this opinion it is impossible to subscribe, on account of the fact that Eaton is in the Hundred of Barford, while Chenemondewiche is expressly stated to be in the Hundred of Biggleswade; and these two Hundreds are separated by a river,—wide now, wider then,—the Ouse. In the case of a merely imaginary boundary between two Hundreds, confusion sometimes arises, and we occasionally find that a place is entered in two different ones; as where, in the same column, Sutton is stated to be in the Hundred of Biggleswade, and in the Half-hundred of Weneslai;* but where they are separated by a wide river, no such confusion can arise, and this consideration disposes of the suggestion that Kimwick was in the parish of Eaton, and as satisfactorily places it on the eastern side of the

* *J.* xx. 1. 32 and 44.

river. But beyond this I am unable to go, not having succeeded by the most careful investigation in identifying any existing place as the Chenemondewiche of Domesday.

CAMESTONE, CARLENTONE, CERLENTONE, CHERNETONE.

The location of these places with regard to others, and the correspondence of their respective Hundreds, settle their identity; Camestone being *Kempstone*, (ante. p. 43); Carlentone, *Carlton*; Cerlentone, *Chalton* in Blunham; and Chernetone, *Cardington*; although by Lysons, the first is carelessly assigned to Campton, the second to Cardington, the third omitted, and the fourth left without a conjecture.

CUDESSANE.

Thus spelt, this place occurs twice in the Record, in one instance under the hundred of Biggleswade, in the other under the hundred of Clifton; but as it stands in the former in conjunction with Chambeltone, which in all other entries is assigned to the Hundred of Clifton, it is clear that the scribe omitted to notice the change of Hundred when he passed from that of Biggleswade to that of Clifton. Cudessane therefore being in the hundred of Clifton, and occurring in juxta-position to Campton, there can be little doubt that it is identical with Chichesane, or Chicksands; the variation of spelling not being greater than was constantly made by two Norman scribes in attempting to express in writing the same Anglo-Saxon sound.

EDINBERGE.

Edlesborough, in Bucks. A small portion only of this parish is now in Bedfordshire; but from the extent of the return (10 hides) the whole of it must have been considered as belonging to this county at the time of the Survey.

ELVENDONE.

I take this to be identical with Giveldene, or Yielden, or, as it is more commonly pronounced, Yeldon. It answers to this, and to no other place in the hundred of Stodden.

ESTONE.

Although no positive proof can be offered that this place is the Staughton Parva of the present day, I have little doubt of the fact. As before mentioned, Mr. Monkhouse tells us that the Anglo-Saxon "*westen*" implied a barren tract of land, or waste; and the high clay table of Little Staughton was undoubtedly of this character; it was one of a series of *westens*. A short distance to the N.W. of it lies Old Weston; close to it on the E. is Hail Weston; a little to the N. is Easton, still pronounced Eston or Esson; and in the adjoining parish of Eaton is a large hamlet, a *westen*, or *estone*, evidently distinguished from the neighbouring ones by the name of its proprietor being attached to it, Wibold-estone, now Wyboston: in addition to which, Staughton still possesses its own West-end, or *westen*. There is no difficulty with regard to the omission of the W from Estone, as that letter was assumed or dropped according to the taste of the speaker; witness Odell, Wadelle; Wootton, Otone. Besides, in many parishes of the county the "*westen*" has actually dropped the W at the present time, and appears as "East End" instead of "West End," in each case being the old *westen*, or waste, and having no reference whatever to the points of the compass. The long clay ridge of Little Staughton, comprehending probably a part of the present Keysoe on one side, and of Eaton and Colmworth on the other, was undoubtedly the *westen*, or Estone, *par excellence*, of the northern part of the county; and its propinquity to Colmworth is fixed by the internal evidence of the Record that when Aschil alienated certain lands in Estone he retained the soc of them in his manor of Colmworth.*

GLEDLAI.

This manor, situate in the modern parish of Heath and Reach, taken from that of Leighton Buzzard, may still be recognised in the names of Nares Gladly; and, though only marked by a small farm-house, remains a manor of itself, distinct from the manor of Leighton. The modern prefix is probably the name of some former proprietor.

HANEFELDE.

At the northern extremity of the county is a district in which the boundaries of Beds. and Hunts., appear not to have been well defined; and at this time the parishes of Pertenhall and Tilbrook in the former, and Kimbolton in the latter, interlace, and are much mixed up together. The lands of William de Warren in Hanefelde are said, in the Survey, to be properly returned in Bedfordshire, although they had always been attached to the manor of Kimbolton;† and in the present day, Honey-hill, Hungry-hill, (evidently a corruption of the

* f. vi. 2. 28.

† f. vi. 2. 22.

former) and Honey-wood, are found adjacent to each other, and situated partly in Kimbolton, and partly in Pertenhall. There need be no hesitation, therefore, in fixing such parts of Hanefelde as belonged to Bedfordshire upon the modern Pertenhall; and though I am not aware that any place is called Honey-*field* at this time, the prefix remains; and it is not unlikely that the whole of the land comprised in the present woods and fields was, previous to the enclosure of portions of it, called Hanefelde or Honeyfield.

LALEGA.

In identifying the place to which this name was attached, it might be treated much as a matter of demand and supply, thus: in Domesday is a name in the hundred of Willey wanting a locality: in the hundred of Willey there is now a place wanting a name in Domesday; and by this process we might bring Lalega and Thurleigh together. But a little examination will show that the names, dissimilar as they appear at first sight, are in reality identical. The terminal syllable, whether we take the spelling Thurleigh or Thurley, for both are to be met with, is undoubtedly the modern "*lea*," an upland plain; and the latinized form of either "*leigh*" or "*ley*" would become *lega*, *g* and *y* being frequently used convertibly:* and accordingly in the cartulary of Bushmead Priory we find Thurleigh under the name of *Lega*; lands in *Lega* having been assigned for providing wheat for the convent, and candles for the high altar. The terminations, therefore, of Thur-leigh and La-lega correspond; but how to account for the prefixes? Mr. Monkhouse's etymology of the name is the Anglo-Saxon *thurh-leag*, that is, through the plain, and in order to suit this meaning he creates a Roman road, which no one else has ever been able to discover, running through the plain. There is no doubt of the correctness of the latter portion of the word being *leag* or *lea*; but I think the former portion is not *through*, but merely the definite article "*the*;" that Thurleigh was *the* great plain of this part of the county, and the Saxons called it "The *lea*:" and that the Norman scribes, unable either to pronounce "*the*," or to represent its sound in writing, but knowing its use, substituted the definite article from their own language and wrote "La *lea*;" or, capriciously latinizing the name, as they frequently did,† Lalēga. This derivation accounts for the accent being placed on the last syllable; the name to this day being pronounced—not Thūr-lÿ, but—Thūr-lī.

NEWENTONE.

Newton Bromswold in Northamptonshire. A small projection only—1 virgate—from the vast estate of the Bishop of Constance, lying just beyond the county boundary, and so returned with the Bedfordshire territory of that prelate.

* e.g. Yielden, *Giveldene*; Haynes, *Hagenes*.

† Vide p. 13.

PECHESDONE.

Pegsdon, a hamlet of Shillington.

RISEDENE.

This place, described in the Survey as in the hundred of Willey, is assigned by Lysons, without the slightest pretext, to Ravensden in the hundred of Barford. It is in fact Rushden in Northants., and comes into the survey of Bedfordshire under precisely similar circumstances to those of Newentone (*ante*), consisting only of half a hide in the tenure of the Bishop of Constance, and a small outlying portion (1 virgate) of William Peveril's estate.

SALCHOU.

Had Lysons assigned this name instead of the last to Ravensden, it would have been nearer the truth. As was suggested in the case of Lalega, its identification might be treated as a matter of demand and supply: in the hundred of Barford there is a place wanting a name, and a name wanting a place, and thus we bring Ravensden and Salchou together; but we have this confirmatory evidence, that at the south-eastern extremity of the parish of Ravensden is a hamlet called *Salpho*, forming part of the manor of Salpho-bury, without doubt the identical manor called *Salchou* in Domesday. At that time, before the subdivision of manors, *Salchou* probably comprehended the whole of the present Ravensden. The name of the manor, spelt in books and documents "Salpho," has become curiously corrupted in the mouths of the country-people, who call the hamlet Saft End.

SEGRESDONE.

I take it for granted that Segresdone is only another form of "Sacristan," or "Sexton," and that the land which bore the name had some connection with an ecclesiastical establishment. I can find no manor or estate in the hundred of Stodden, in which Segresdone is returned, bearing any name of this kind; but in the adjoining hundred of Barford, and but a short distance from the boundary of Stodden hundred, there is in the parish of Wilden a manor called "Sexton's," which may possibly be the outlying portion of the Staughton estate of Hugh the cupbearer, called Segresdone. I can establish no connection between it and any conventual foundation beyond the very faint relationship suggested by the Charter No. 834 in Gorham's History of S. Neots, where Jordan son of Osegod *de Wildene* makes a grant of land in Roxton *to the Sacrist* for a light before the body of

S. Neot. Whether his admiration of the office or of the holder of it was so great as to make him attach the name to his own holding in Wilden can not be ascertained; nor is it certain that the date of the charter is anterior to the Conquest: but on the whole I have determined to place Segresdone *conjecturally* under Wilden.

STANEWIGA.

Stanwick in Northamptonshire, a manor of the Abbot of Peterborough. As this is the only holding of that monastery returned in Bedfordshire it is evident that Stanwick at that time was considered within this county.

SUBBERIE.

Sudbury, a small manor in Eaton Socon belonging to the Priory of S. Neots, often referred to in the charters of that monastery. It was situated by the river at the northern extremity of the parish towards Little Paxton.

WESCOTE.

Thus spelt there is nothing in the county which will now answer to this place, but I incline to rank it in the same category with Estone, Odell, Wootton, and other places in which it is evident that the use or neglect of the initial W is a mere matter of caprice. And holding this view I consider that the Wescote of Domesday has become the Eastcotts (pronounced Eskotts) of the present day. The termination '*cote*' which occurs in this county only in the names Biscot, Caldecot, Hulcote, and Eastcott, is an important element in the identification of the place. Eastcotts is on the border of Redbornstoke Hundred, though not now included in it; and as a plausible conjecture I have placed the return for Wescote under the parish of Cardington.

Digest.

COUNTY.

BEDFORDSHIRE

Bedefordscire.

HUNDREDS.

BARFORD	Bereforde.
BIGGLESWADE	Bicheleswade.
CLIFTON	Clistone Clifton.
FLITT	Flictham.
MANSHEAD	Manesheve.
REDBORNSTOKE	Radbernestoc Ratborgestoche.
STODDEN	Stodene Stodden.
WILLEY	Wilge Wilga.
WIXAMTREE	Wichestanestou.

Portions of the present Hundreds of Barford and Willey constituted the Half-Hundred of **Bochelai**.

Part of the present Hundred of Manshead formed the Half-Hundred of **Stanburge**.

And part of the present Hundred of Biggleswade formed the Half-Hundred of **Weneslai**.

The town of **Bedeford** was also considered a Half-Hundred.

HAMLETS, &c.

The Parishes are arranged in alphabetical order; and the following Hamlets and Manors, mentioned independently in Domesday, will be found in this Digest under the parishes in which they are now situated, viz.:—

Beeston	under	Sandy
Biscot	„	Luton
Broome	„	Southill
Cainhoe	„	Clophill
Chalton	„	Blunham
Chawston	„	Roxton
Eastcotts	„	Cardington
Harrowden	„	Cardington
Hinwick	„	Poddington
Holme	„	Biggleswade
Milnho	„	Dunton
Nares Gladly	„	Leighton
Pegsdon	„	Shillington
Prestley	„	Flitwick
Putnoe	„	Goldington
Radwell	„	Felmersham
Salpho	„	Ravensden
Segenhoe	„	Ridgmount
Sewell	„	Houghton Regis
Sextons	„	Wilden
Shelton	„	Marston
Stanford	„	Southill
Stratton	„	Biggleswade
Sudbury	„	Eaton Socon
Wyboston	„	Eaton Socon

Chicksands, an extra-parochial place, is inserted in its proper order as though it were a parish *per se*; and Chenemondewiche, or Kimwick, not being identified, is placed at the end of the parishes.

PARISHES, &c.

AMPTHILL. H. of Redbornstoke. **Ammetelle.**

£ s. d.

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Nigel de Wast. Manor, rated as 5 hides. D. 4 0 0
 Arable, 8 car., 2 being in demesne. The villans employ but 4 C. 2 0 0
 ploughs. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 300 swine. Formerly held E. 4 0 0
 with power of lease and sale by 7 socmen. **ff.** xi. 2. 6 vil. 2 bor.
 1 ser.

ARLSEY. H. of Clifton. **Aricesei. Ariceseie. Ariceseia.**

BISHOP OF DURHAM. Land, 8 hides and 2 parts of a virgate. D. 7 0 0
 Arable, 8 car., 3 being in demesne. The villans employ but 4 C. 7 0 0
 ploughs. Meadow, 3 car. Two mills worth £1 6s. 8d. The E. 8 0 0
 Canons of S. Cross at Waltham formerly held the manor in 8 vil. 5 bor.
 frankalmoigne. **ff.** iv. 1. 2 ser.

WILLIAM DE OW. *u.t.* Burnard. Land, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hides, and 2 parts D. 7 0 0
 of a hide. Arable, 6 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 6 car. C. 7 0 0
 A mill worth 10s.; and a market worth 10s. The manor was E. 7 0 0
 formerly held by Alestan de Boscumbe; and a socman, his 13 vil. 10 bor.
 homager, held 2 parts of a hide with power of lease. **F.** vii. 1.

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Erfast. Land, $3\frac{1}{3}$ virgates. Arable, 1 car. D. 0 17 0
 Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held by 2 socmen with power of sale. C. 0 17 0
ff. xii. 2. E. 1 0 0

ULSI, a King's prebendary, and burgess of Bedford. Land, 2 parts of a virgate. **ff.** xix. 2.

ASPLEY GUISE. H. of Manshead. **Aspeleia.**

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Acardus de Ivri. Manor rated as 10 D. 8 0 0
 hides. Arable, 12 car., 3 being in demesne, but only 2 ploughs C. 5 0 0
 upon it; and the villans employ only 8 ploughs. Meadow, 10 car. E. 10 0 0
 A wood for 50 swine. A mill worth 10s. Leveva, a ward of 16 vil. 4 bor.
 Earl Waltheof, formerly held the Manor in free socage. **ff.** ix. 1. 5 ser.

ASTWICK. H. of Biggleswade. **Estuuiche.**

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Bernard; Wenelinc, and Ledmar. D. 2 10 0
 Land, 2 hides and 1 virgate. Arable, 4 car., 1 being in demesne. C. 1 15 0
 Meadow for 4 oxen. A mill worth 9s. 4d. The same Ledmar, a E. 2 10 0
 homager of Earl Tosti, formerly held with power of sale the same 2 vil. 9 bor.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ hide which he now occupies; and the remainder was held with power of sale by 6 socmen. **ff.** x. 2.

WALTER FLEMING. *u.t.* Hugh. Land, 1 virgate. Arable for 2 D. 0 16 0
 oxen. A mill worth 13s. Formerly held by Leofwyn, a thane C. 0 16 0
 of King Edward. **ff.** xiv. 2. E. 0 16 0
 1 bor.

BARFORD GREAT. H. of Barford. *Bereforde.*

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Rualon, Wimund de Taisel, Anschetil the priest, and Tetbaud. Land, 11 hides. Arable, 20 car., 11 being in demesne. Meadow, 5 car. 2 mills, respectively worth 22s. and 7s., and 80 eels. Held in fee by 11 socmen, T.R.E. *Jf.* x. 1.

D. 17 0 0
C. 5 10 0
E. 11 0 0
21 vil. 25 bor.
8 ser.

COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Osbern. (In the Hundred of Barford, parish not specified.) Land, 2 hides and 3 virgates. Arable, 3 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 200 swine. Formerly held with power of sale by Ulfech, King Edward's pilot. *Jf.* xviii. 1.

D. 2 0 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 2 10 0
3 vil. 2 bor.
1 ser.

BARFORD LITTLE. H. of Biggleswade. *Bereforde.*

THE ABBOT OF RAMSEY. *u.t.* Eudo Dapifer. *sub-t.* Osbern. Manor of 5 hides. Arable, 5 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. A mill worth 12s., and 125 eels. Always held by the Abbot of S. Benedict in alms. *Jf.* iv. 2.

D. 4 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 4 0 0
9 vil. 4 bor.
3 ser.

OSBERN FITZ WALTER. Manor of 3 hides. Arable, 3 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held by Ulmar, of Eaton, a King's thane. *Jf.* xvi. 1.

D. 3 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 3 0 0
4 vil. 2 bor.
5 ser.

BARTON. H. of Flitt. *Bertone.*

THE ABBOT OF RAMSEY. Manor rated as 11 hides; 3 being in demesne. Arable, 12 car., but only 11 ploughs employed. Meadow, 6 car. A wood for 200 swine. A mill worth 2s. This manor always belonged to the Church of S. Benedict; and, together with it, the Abbot claims over Nigel de Albini and Walter Fleming 12 acres of meadow which belonged to it, T.R.E., but of which, by the testimony of the Hundred, he had been unjustly dispossessed by John de Roches. *Jf.* iv. 2.

D. 10 0 0
C. 10 0 0
E. 12 0 0
20 vil. 7 bor.
6 ser.

BATTLEDEN. H. of Manshead. *Badelesdone. Badelestone.*

WALTER GIFARD. *u.t.* Richard Talebot. Manor of 8 hides. Arable 8 car., 3 being in demesne, but only 2 ploughs on the demesne. Meadow 8 car. Formerly held absolutely by 7 socmen. *Jf.* v. 2.

D. 5 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 8 0 0
7 vil. 10 bor.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN. *u.t.* Robert. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Morcar the priest. *Jf.* xv. 2.

D. 0 5 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 7 0 0

AZELINA, wife of Ralph Tailbois. Land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. Only 1 plough employed. Meadow 1 car. Formerly held with power of sale by 2 socmen, Anschil and Alwin. *Jf.* xix. 1.

D. 1 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 2 0 0
2 vil. 1 bor.

BEDFORD. *Bedeford.*

Bedford, in King Edward's time, was rated as a Half-hundred, and it still contributes at that rate towards expeditions either by land or sea. The land of this town has never been computed by hides, except one hide which in King Edward's time belonged to the Church of S. Paul in alms; and it still properly so belongs. But Bishop Remigius took it away from the alms-land of S. Paul's,—unjustly, the jury say—and now holds it and whatever appertains to it.

ƒ. i. 1.

Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, holds the Church, which, with its appurtenances is worth.

ƒ. iv. 1. 5 0 0

BIDDENHAM. Half-hundred of Bochelai, now H. of Willey.

Bideham. Bidenham.

REMIGIUS, BISHOP OF LINCOLN. *u.t.* Erminius the priest. Land 1 hide and 1 virgate. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, 1 car. A mill worth 25s. per ann. Levric, a homager of the Bishop of Lincoln, held this land, but could not let or sell without the Bishop's license.

D. 2 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 2 0 0
1 vil.

ƒ. iii. 2.

BALDWIN, ABBOT OF S. EDMUNDSBURY. *u.t.* Ordui, of Bedford. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Ulmar, a chaplain of King Edward, formerly held this land with power of lease; but Ordui, when he was Bailiff of the borough, seized it as a forfeiture for some reason, and now maintains that he holds it of the Abbot of S. Edmund's; but the jury say that he makes this assertion because he has illegally taken possession of it.

D. 0 6 0
C. 0 6 0
E. 0 6 0
2 ser.

ƒ. iv. 1.

OSMUND, CANON OF S. PAUL'S, BEDFORD. Land, 3 virgates. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, 1 car. Leviet, the priest, held this land in alms, first of King Edward, and afterwards of King William; and on his death-bed granted 1 virgate to the Church of S. Paul; and Ralph Tailbois added the other two virgates to the same church in alms.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 10 0
1 vil. 1 bor.

ANSFRID, CANON OF S. PAUL'S. Land, 1 virgate. Arable, for 2 oxen. Meadow, the same. Formerly held with power of sale by Marwen. Ralph Tailbois appropriated it to the Church of S. Paul in alms.

D. 0 3 0
C. 0 3 0
E. 0 3 0

ƒ. v. 1.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Serlo de Ros. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held with power of lease by Alsi de Bromham, a homager of Queen Edith.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 10 0

ƒ. x. 1. 1 bor. 1 ser.

WILLIAM SPECH. *u.t.* Ralph and Serlo de Ros. Manor, 4 hides all but $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. Arable, 4 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 4 car. A mill worth 10s. The said William received this manor in exchange for Totingedone (Toddington?). It was formerly held with power of lease and sale by 11 socmen. **ff.** xii. 2.

D. 2 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 2 0 0
6 vil. 2 bor.
2 ser.

OSGAR of Bedford. Land, 1 virgate. Arable, for 2 oxen. The same man held it formerly with power of lease.

D. 0 2 0
C. 0 2 0
E. 0 2 0

GODWIN, a burgess of Bedford. Land, 1 hide and $\frac{1}{4}$ virgate. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, 1 car. Of this land the same man formerly held $\frac{1}{2}$ hide with power of lease, and he bought the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ hide and $\frac{1}{4}$ virgate after the Conquest; but he never did service for it either to the King or any one else, nor had voucher for it. Over him William Spech claims back $1\frac{1}{4}$ virgates of which he had been put in possession, but afterwards lost.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 10 0

ORDWI, a burgess of Bedford. Land, $1\frac{1}{6}$ hides. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, 1 car. Of this land the same man formerly held $\frac{1}{2}$ hide and $\frac{1}{4}$ virgate, with power of lease; and he then held and still holds, as the jury testify, 1 virgate on mortgage. He also purchased $1\frac{1}{4}$ virgates after the Conquest, for which he does service neither to the King nor any one else.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 10 0
2 vil. 1 bor.

ULMAR, a burgess of Bedford. Land, 2 parts of a virgate. Arable, for 1 ox. The same man formerly held it with power of lease. **ff.** xix. 2.

D. 0 1 0
C. 0 1 0
E. 0 1 0

BIGGLESWADE, and its Hamlets, Stratton and Holme.

H. of Biggleswade.

Bicheleswade. Picheleswade. Stratone. Holme. Holma.

WALTER GIFARD. *u.t.* Fulcher of Paris. Land in Stratton, 1 hide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. Arable, 2 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Formerly held with power of lease and sale by 3 socmen. **ff.** vi. 1.

D. 1 8 0
C. 1 8 0
E. 1 10 0
1 vil. 5 bor.

WILLIAM DE OW. *u.t.* Uluric. Land in Holme, 3 virgates. Arable, 1 car. Formerly held with power of lease by Ælveva, a homager of Aschil. **ff.** vii. 1.

D. 0 16 0
C. 0 12 0
E. 1 0 0

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Mortuing. Land in Holme, 1 virgate. Arable, for 3 oxen. Formerly held with power of lease and sale by a socman, homager of Aschil. **ff.** x. 2.

D. 0 3 0
C. 0 3 0
E. 0 5 0

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Fulcher of Paris. Land in Holme, and elsewhere in the Hundred, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, 3 car. Meadow, 2 car. Formerly held with power of sale by Samar, a homager of Leofwin, and with power of lease or sale by 7 socmen.

D. 3 12 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 3 0 0
3 vil. 2 ser.

ff. xii. 1.

WALTER FLEMING. Land in Stratton, 1 hide and 1 virgate. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car., but no plough on it. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held with power of lease or sale by Leofwin, a thane of King Edward. It belongs to Walter Fleming's Manor of Langford.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 10 0
3 bor.

THE SAME. Land in Holme, 1 hide. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car., but only 1 plough employed. Meadow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly held with power of lease by 2 socmen.

D. 1 0 0
C. 0 16 0
E. 1 0 0
3 bor.

RALPH DE LISLE. Manor of 4 hides in Stratton. Arable, 8 car., but only 7 ploughs employed. Meadow, 4 car. Formerly held by Archbishop Stigand.

D. 12 0 0
C. 4 0 0
E. 5 0 0
10 vil. 2 bor.

THE SAME. Manor of 10 hides in Biggleswade; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hides, with 3 ploughs on it, being in demesne. Arable, 10 car, the villans having 7 ploughs. Meadow, 10 car., and 5s. from hay. 2 mills worth 47s. Archbishop Stigand formerly held the Manor; and 2 socmen held $\frac{1}{2}$ hide with power of lease or sale.

D. 17 0 0
C. 15 0 0
E. 10 0 0
7 vil. 10 bor.
3 ser.

THE SAME. Manor of 2 hides in Holme. Arable, 5 car. Meadow, 1 car. Archbishop Stigand formerly held the Manor, and 3 socmen had 2 virgates with power of sale.

D. 2 0 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 2 0 0
6 vil.

COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Fulcher, of Paris. Land in Stratton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. Arable, 2 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held with power of sale by Alwin, a homager of King Edward.

D. 0 8 0
C. 0 8 0
E. 1 0 0
1 vil. 5 bor.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Fulcher, of Paris. Land in Holme, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly held with power of lease or sale by the same Alwin.

D. 0 7 0
C. 0 7 0
E. 0 10 0
1 vil.

THE SAME. *u.t.* 2 homagers. Land in Holme, 1 virgate. Arable, for 2 oxen. Formerly held with power of sale by Godwin, a homager of King Edward.

D. 0 5 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 5 0

ALWIN, the King's Bailiff. Land in Holme. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car., but only 1 plough on it. Formerly held with power of sale by Aluric and Lemar, the under-bailiffs of the Manor.*

D. 1 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 0 0
2 vil.

BLETSOE. Half H. of Bochelai; now Hundred of Willey.

Blacheshou. Blacheshou.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Osbert de Broilg. Manor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, 4 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 100 swine. Half a mill, worth 10s. Aschil formerly held the Manor, and 3 socmen held 3 virgates of land with power of sale.

D. 3 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 3 0 0
7 vil. 2 bor.
2 ser.

ff. ix. 2.

* *Vide* Edworth.

COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Osbern. Manor, 2½ hides. Arable, 4 car., 1 being in demesne, Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 100 swine. Half a mill, worth 10s. Leveva, a homager of King Edward held the manor with power of sale or lease. *ff.* xvii. 2.

D. 3 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 3 0 0
6 vil. 3 bor.
3 ser.

BLUNHAM, and the manor of Charlton. H. of Wixamtree.

Blunham. Bluneham. Cerlentine.

BALDWIN, ABBOT OF S. EDMUNDSBURY. Land, 4 hides and 1 virgate; 2 hides and 3 virgates being in demesne. Arable, 4 car. Meadow, 4 car. A mill worth 20s. Formerly held with power of lease or sale by 4 socmen. *ff.* iv. 1.

D. 4 0 0
C. 3 10 0
E. 6 0 0
8 vil. 5 bor.
1 ser.

EUDO DAPIFER. *u.t.* Domnic. Land, 1 virgate. Arable, for 2 oxen. Meadow, do. Formerly held with power of lease or sale by 4 socmen. *ff.* viii. 1.

D. 0 2 0
C. 0 3 0
E. 0 5 0

COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* The Abbot of S. Edmund. Land, ½ hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held with power of sale by a homager of King Edward. *ff.* xviii. 2.

D. 1 0 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0

ADELIZ, wife of Hugh Grentmaisnil. Manor of Charlton, rated as 10 hides, 5 being in demesne. Arable, 10 car., 5 of which are in demesne, though only 2 ploughs employed there. Meadow, 10 car. Wood for 16 swine. A mill worth 30s. This manor belonged to Earl Tosti, and was held of him by King Edward. At that time the land was an appendage of the Manor of Potton (now the Countess Judith's) so that no one had the power of separating them. *ff.* xviii. 2.

D. 10 0 0
C. 8 0 0
E. 12 0 0

16 vil. 9 bor.
2 ser.

BOLNHURST. H. of Stodden. Bolehestre. Bulehestre.

ODO, Bishop of Bayeux. *u.t.* Toni, the priest. Land, ½ hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, ½ car. A wood for 30 swine. Formerly held with power of sale by Azor, a homager of Borred.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 12 0
1 vil. 1 bor.

THE SAME. *u.t.* 2 socmen. Land, ½ hide. Arable, 1 car. Wood for 4 swine. These same socmen held the land with power of lease or sale, T. R. E. *ff.* ii. 2.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 12 0
2 bor.

GEOFFRY, Bishop of Constance. Land, 3 virgates, by exchange for Bledon. Arable, 1½ car. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 20 swine. Formerly held with power of sale by Gudmunt, a homager of King Edward. *ff.* iii. 1.

D. 0 15 0
C. 0 15 0
E. 1 0 0
1 vil. 4 bor.

THE ABBOT OF THORNEY. Manor of 2 hides and 1 virgate, besides 1 car. of arable land in demesne. Arable, 5 car. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 106 swine. This manor was held of King Edward with power of lease by Ælfleda; but the jury testify that it belonged to the Abbey of Thorney at the time of the King's death.* *ff.* v. 1.

D. 3 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 6 0 0
9 vil. 5 bor.

* "Die quo rex Edw. vivus et mortuus fuit."

COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Hugh. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, 1 car. D. 0 10 0
Meadow for 4 oxen. Wood for 20 swine. Formerly held with C. 0 5 0
power of lease or sale by Almar, a thane of King Edward. E. 0 12 0
Jf. xvii. 2. 2 bor.

BROMHAM. Half H. of Bochelai; now Hundred of Willey.

Bruneham. Brimeham.

EUSTACE, Earl of Bulloigne. *u.t.* Ernulf de Arde. Land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ D. 0 10 0
hides. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car., but only $\frac{1}{2}$ car. in cultivation. Meadow, C. 1 0 0
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly held with power of lease or sale by Alwold and E. 1 0 0
Levric, homagers of King Edward. Jf. v. 2.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Serlo de Ros. Manor, 6 hides. D. 7 0 0
Arable, 6 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for C. 5 0 0
40 swine. A mill worth 20s., and 125 eels. The land of this E. 4 0 0
manor was formerly held with power of sale by Alsi, a homager 16 vil. 5 bor.
of Queen Edith. Jf. x. 1. 6 ser.

COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Hugh.* Land, 2 hides. Arable, 2 car. D. 1 0 0
Meadow (of the fee of the Countess but not belonging to this C. 0 10 0
land), 2 car. A mill worth 40s.,† and 100 eels. Formerly held E. 0 10 0
with power of sale by Godwin, a homager of Earl Harold. 5 vil. 2 bor.
Jf. xvii. 2.

OSIET, a Royal bailiff. Land, 1 virgate and 2 parts. Arable, D. 0 10 0
1 car. Meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. The same tenant held it with power of C. 0 5 0
lease, T. R. E. Jf. xx. 2. E. 0 5 0

CADDINGTON. H. of Flitt. **Cadendone.**

THE CANONS OF S. PAUL at London. Manor, rated as 5 hides, D. 2 0 0
2 being in demesne. Arable, 6 car., but only two ploughs C. 0 10 0
employed. Wood for 200 swine. This manor was held, T. R. E., E. 5 0 0
by Leofwyn Cilt;‡ and was granted by King William to the 1 vil. 4 bor.
Church of S. Paul,|| for which the Canons hold the Royal Writ. 2 ser.
Jf. v. 1.

CAMPTON, H. of Clifton. **Chambeltone.**

WALTER GIFARD. *u.t.* Ralph de Langetot. Manor of $4\frac{1}{2}$ D. 3 0 0
hides, and $\frac{1}{4}$ virgate. Arable, 4 car., 1 being in demesne. C. 1 0 0
Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 40 swine. A mill worth 3s. 3d. E. 3 10 0
Formerly held with power of lease by 6 socmen. Jf. vi. 1. 4 vil.

WILLIAM DE OW. *u.t.* Fulbert. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. D. 0 5 0
Formerly held with power of lease by Alwin, a homager of C. 0 5 0
Alestan. Jf. vii. 1. E. 0 5 0
1 vil.

* Probably Hugh de Beauchamp.

† It is difficult to reconcile this sum with the total value.

‡ A son of Earl Godwin, slain with his brothers Harold and Guert at Hastings.

|| The advowson of this parish still belongs to the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's.

TURSTIN, the Chamberlain. Land, 2 hides, less $\frac{1}{4}$ of a virgate, 1 hide and $1\frac{3}{4}$ virgates being in demesne on which is 1 plough. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, do. Wood for 20 swine. Formerly held with power of lease or sale by 3 socmen. **ff.** xvi. 2.

D.	1	10	0
C.	1	10	0
E.	2	0	0
2 vil. 1 bor.			

CARDINGTON, and its Hamlets, Harrowden and Eastcotts.*

H. of Wixamtree. **Chernetone. Berghtone. Berghetone.**

Bergentone. Wescote. Wescota.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. Manor in Cardington, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hides and 2 parts of a virgate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides being in demesne, with 1 plough upon it. Arable, 8 car. Meadow, 3 car. Wood for 120 swine. A mill worth 40s., and 100 eels. Formerly held by 13 free socmen. **ff.** viii. 2.

D.	6	0	0
C.	5	0	0
E.	6	0	0
12 vil. 6 bor.			

COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Hugh. Land in Cardington, 3 hides and $1\frac{1}{3}$ virgates. Arable, 4 car. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held by Azelin, a homager of Earl Tosti, but without the power of disposal except by permission of the Lord of the Manor of Kempston.

D.	2	0	0
C.	1	0	0
E.	2	0	0
12 vil. 3 bor.			
3 ser.			

THE SAME. *u.t.* The Canons of Bedford. Land in Harrowden, 3 hides. Arable, 3 car. Meadow, 2 car. This was also held by Azelin under the same conditions. **ff.** xviii. 2.

D.	1	10	0
C.	1	0	0
E.	2	0	0
6 vil. 4 bor.			

ERNWIN, the Priest. Land in Harrowden, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, 1 car., but only $\frac{1}{2}$ car. in cultivation. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 4 swine. Formerly held by the father of this Ernwin, a homager of King Edward; who, by the testimony of the jury, entered upon it over the King, although having neither writ nor voucher of seizin. **ff.** v. 1.

D.	0	10	0
C.	0	5	0
E.	0	10	0

NIGEL DE ALBINI. Manor in Harrowden of 6 hides. Arable, 8 car., of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate, having one plough on it, is in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 50 swine. Formerly held with power of lease or sale by 14 socmen. **ff.** xii. 1.

D.	5	0	0
C.	4	0	0
E.	5	0	0
14 vil. 10 bor.			
2 ser.			

THE SAME. Manor in Eastcotts of 3 hides all but 1 virgate. Arable, 6 car., but only 5 ploughs employed. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 100 swine. Iron for the ploughs. Formerly held, as the preceding, by 7 socmen. **ff.** xi. 2.

D.	3	0	0
C.	2	0	0
E.	6	0	0
5 vil. 11 bor.			

ORDUI, a King's Almsman. Land in Eastcotts, 1 virgate. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car., on which are 5 oxen. The same man, a homager of the King, formerly held it with power of sale. **ff.** xx. 2.

D.	0	5	0
C.	0	5	0
E.	0	10	0
1 bor. 1 ser.			

* *Vide* p. 50

CARLTON. H. of Willey. **Carlentone.**

ODO, Bishop of Baieux. *u.t.* Herbert Fitz Ivo. *sub. t.* 2 socmen. D. 1 6 8
 Land, 1 hide and 1 virgate. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, 1 car. C. 1 10 0
 Formerly held with power of lease or sale by the same socmen. E. 1 10 0

ff. ii. 2.

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Chetel. Land, $1\frac{1}{3}$ hides. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. D. 1 0 0
 Meadow, do. Formerly held with power of lease by Golderon, a C. 0 10 0
 homager of Levenot. E. 0 15 0
 3 vil. 2 bor.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Bernard. Land, 1 hide and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, D. 2 0 0
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, 1 car. A mill worth 13s. 4d. Formerly held, as C. 1 0 0
 the preceding, by 3 socmen. E. 1 10 0
ff. xii. 1. 5 bor.

OSBERN, the Fisherman. Land, 1 hide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. Arable, D. 1 0 0
 2 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Formerly held with C. 1 0 0
 power of sale by Godwin Frambolt, a King's thane. **ff.** xvi. 1. E. 2 0 0
 2 vil. 4 bor.

CHELBERT, a King's Almsman. Land, $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. Arable, D. 0 10 0
 1 car. Meadow, do. The same tenant formerly held 1 virgate C. 0 3 4
 of this land with power of lease, for which he was a homager of E. 0 10 0
 Queen Edith; but $2\frac{1}{2}$ virgates, formerly held by Alli, a thane of 2 vil. 3 bor.
 King Edward, he has taken possession of, for which he produces
 neither livery nor voucher. **ff.** xx. 1.

CHALGRAVE. H. of Manshead. **Celgrave.**

ERNULPH DE HESDING. Land, $\frac{1}{3}$ virgate. Formerly held by D. 0 2 0
 Edward Wit. **ff.** vii. 2. C. 0 2 0
 E. 0 2 0

ALBERT OF LORRAINE. Manor of 8 hides and 2 parts of a D. 7 0 0
 virgate. Arable, 10 car., 3 car., with two ploughs upon it, being C. 6 0 0
 in demesne. Meadow, 8 car. Wood for 50 swine. The same E. 6 0 0
 Albert formerly held it with power of lease. **ff.** xvi. 2.

CHELLINGTON. H. of Willey. See p. 43.

CHICKSAND. H. of Clifton. **Chichesane. Cudessane.** See p. 46.

REMIGIUS, Bishop of Lincoln. *u.t.* William de Caron. Land, D. 0 1 0
 $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly held with power of lease by C. 0 1 0
 Alwin Deule. **ff.** iv. 1. E. 0 2 0

WALTER GIFARD. *u.t.* Ralph Langetot. *sub.t.* Germund. Manor D. 2 0 0
 of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, 3 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 3 car. C. 1 0 0
 Wood for 40 swine. A mill might be made. Formerly held with E. 3 0 0
 power of lease and sale by 4 socmen. **ff.** vi. 1. 1 vil. 3 bor.
 1 ser.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* 3 socmen. Land, 2 hides. Arable, D. 1 0 0
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, do. Wood for 4 swine. Formerly held with C. 1 0 0
 power of sale by 4 socmen. **ff.** xi. 1. E. 1 10 0
 1 bor.

AZELINA, wife of Ralph Tailbois. *u.t.* 3 socmen. Manor of 3 hides, being part of her dowry. Arable, 2 car., but only 1 plough employed. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 20 swine. Formerly held with power of lease or sale by 4 socmen. **Jf.** xix. 1.

D. 1 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 5 0

THE SAME. *u.t.* Walter. Land, 1 hide, being also part of her dowry. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, do. Wood for 50 swine. A mill worth 10s. Formerly held with power of lease by Sueteman, a homager of Ulmer of Eaton. **Jf.** xix. 2.

D. 1 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 10 0

CLAPHAM. H. of Stodden. **Clapeham.**

MILO CRISPIN. Manor, rated as 5 hides. Arable, 30 car., 10 car. being in demesne, besides the 5 hides, but only 8 ploughs upon it. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 200 swine, and a payment of 6d. A mill worth 40s. Briextric, a thane of King Edward, formerly held this Manor of the Abbot of Ramsey; and the Abbot and Monks now claim it, on the ground that in King Edward's time it was used for the supply of their refectory and still belongs to them. And this is testified by the whole Hundred.

D. 24 0 0
C. 24 0 0
E. 12 0 0
18 vil. 15 bor.
4 ser.

Jf. vii. 1.

CLIFTON. H. of Clifton. **Clistone.**

REMIGIUS, Bishop of Lincoln. *u.t.* William de Caron. Land, 3 hides and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, 2 car., but only 1 plough employed. Meadow, 2 car. Formerly held with power of lease by Alwin Deule, a homager of King Edward. **Jf.** iv. 1.

D. 1 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 4 0 0
3 vil. 2 ser.

THE ABBOT OF RAMSEY. *u.t.* Leofwine. Land, 1 hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, do. Formerly held by the same tenant, but without the power of detaching it from the Church. **Jf.** iv. 2.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0

EUDO DAPIFER. *u.t.* William de Caron. Manor of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, $4\frac{1}{2}$ car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, the same. 2 mills, worth 40s., and 150 eels. The Manor was formerly held by Ulmar of Eaton; and 3 socmen held 1 hide and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate, with power of sale. **Jf.** viii. 1.

D. 5 0 0
C. 4 0 0
E. 6 0 0
9 vil. 1 bor.
3 ser.

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* William de Caron. Land, 2 hides. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car., but only 1 plough employed. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held by 4 socmen, with power of lease or sale. **Jf.** xii. 2.

D. 0 15 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0

THE COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Alwin. Land, 1 hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, do. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Ulric, a homager of King Edward. **Jf.** xviii. 2

D. 0 5 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 10 0

CLOPHILL, and the Manor of Cainhoe. H. of Flitt.

Clopelle. Chainhou. Cainou.

NIGEL DE ALBINI. Manor of 5 hides, 3 being in demesne, with 2 ploughs upon it. Total arable, 8 car. Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 100 swine, and yielding 12d. The Manor was formerly held by 2 thanes, homagers of Earl Tosti. Of these 5 hides there is one virgate which Nigel claims, his predecessor, T. R. E., having held it, and he himself having been seized of it after he came to the lordship, but was dispossessed by Ralph Tailbois.

D. 3 0 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 8 0 0
5 vil. 5 bor.
1 ser.

THE SAME. Manor in Cainhoe of 4 hides, 2 hides and 3 virgates being in demesne. Arable, 6 car., of which 4 are in demesne, though only employing 2 ploughs. Meadow, 8 car. Wood for 100 swine. A mill worth 6s. Formerly held, with power of lease or sale, by Aluric, a thane of King Edward. **ff.** xi. 2.

D. 3 0 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 5 0 0
3 vil. 3 bor.
5 ser.

AZELINA, wife of Ralph Tailbois. *u.t.* Turstin. Land in Cainhoe, 1 hide. Arable, 2 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 100 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease or sale, by Uluric, a socman of King Edward. **ff.** xix. 1.

D. 1 0 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0
1 vil. 3 bor.

COLMWORTH. H. of Barford. **Colneworde. Culmeuorde.**

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Wimund de Taisel. Manor of 5 hides. Arable, 10 car., 2 being in demesne. Wood for 200 swine. The Manor was formerly held by Achi, a thane of King Edward; and 8 socmen held land, with power of lease and sale. **ff.** x. 1.

D. 5 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 4 0 0
12 vil. 13 bor.
1 ser.

COPLÉ. H. of Wixamtree. **Cochehol. Chochehol.**

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Robert. Manor of 4 hides. Arable, 4 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 100 swine. The land formerly held, with power of sale, by 3 socmen.

D. 3 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 3 0 0
6 vil. 1 bor.
1 ser.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Raynald, Gonfrid, Norman, Branting, Robert, Roger the Priest, and Liboret, who held, in separate portions, 5 hides and 3 virgates. Arable, 5 car. and 6 oxen. Meadow, 3 car. Of the Manor of Cople, Ralph Tailbois, according to the evidence of his tenants, received 9 hides by exchange for wares, being worth at that time £4. These lands were held, T. R. E., with power of sale, by Aschil, Alestan, and 12 socmen.

D. 2 8 6
C. 1 18 6
E. 2 10 6
1 vil. 2 bor.
1 ser.

ff. x. 2. and xi. 1.

COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Hugh. Land, 1 virgate. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Wulfin, a homager of King Edward.

D. 0 2 6
C. 0 2 6
E. 0 2 6

ff. xviii. 2.

CRANFIELD. H. of Redbornstoke. **Cranfelle.**

THE ABBOT OF RAMSEY. Manor of 10 hides, 2 of which are in demesne. Arable, 12 car. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 1000 swine, and providing iron for the ploughs. The Manor has always belonged to the Church of S. Benedict. **ff.** iv. 2.

D. 9 0 0
C. 9 0 0
E. 12 0 0
18 vil. 2 bor.
5 ser.

DEAN. H. of Stodden. **Dena. Dene.**

THE BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. Manor of 4 hides. Arable, — car. This Manor was held, T. R. E., by 6 socmen, homagers of Borret; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides, of the King's soke, being their freehold, and the other half hide being held by them as under-tenants to Borret. **ff.** ii. 2.

D. 3 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 2 0 0
6 soc. 6 bor.
2 ser.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN. *u.t.* Godfrey de Trailly. Land, 2 hides and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, $3\frac{1}{2}$ car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly the freehold of Godric, a King's thane. **ff.** iii. 2.

D. 2 0 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 1 10 0
8 bor. 2 ser.

WILLIAM DE WARREN. *u.t.* 3 socmen. Land, 2 hides. Arable, 3 car. Formerly held by the same socmen; by two of them, with power of lease and sale, but not by the other. William Spec had been put in possession of $\frac{1}{2}$ hide and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of this land by the King's authority; but, according to the testimony of the inquest, William de Warren, without any writ from the King, dispossessed him, and took away two horses from his men, nor has he restored them. **ff.** vi. 2.

D. 1 10 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 1 10 0
5 bor. 1 ser.

ELEVEN SOCMEN of King William. Land, $7\frac{1}{4}$ virgates. Arable, $3\frac{1}{2}$ car. The same socmen held it, T. R. E., with power of lease. Ralph Tailbois appropriated this land to the King's use, though it had never been so applied before. **ff.** xx. 2.

D. 1 10 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 1 10 0

GODWIDERE, of Bedford (a King's Almsman). Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. The same tenant had the freehold, T. R. E. **ff.** xx. 2.

D. 0 1 0
C. 0 1 0
E. 0 1 0

DUNSTABLE. H. of Manshead. Vide p. 43.

DUNTON and the hamlet of Milnho. H. of Biggleswade.

Daintone. Domtone. Gelehou.

RICHARD, the Champion. Manor, 8 hides and a virgate; of which 4 hides and 1 virgate are in demesne. Arable, 8 car., 3 being in demesne. Wood for 60 swine. This Manor was formerly held by Archbishop Stigand. **ff.** xv. 2.

D. 8 0 0
C. 6 0 0
E. 6 0 0
12 vil. 2 bor.
3 ser.

WALTER GIFARD. *u.t.* Ralph de Langetot. Land, 1 hide and 3 virgates. Arable, 2 car. Formerly held with power of sale by 4 socmen, homagers of Archbishop Stigand.

D. 1 13 4
C. 1 13 4
E. 1 13 4
4 vil. 2 bor.

THE SAME. *u.t.* The same. Manor of 5 hides in Milnho. Arable, 5 car. Formerly held with power of lease and sale by 10 socmen. *ff.* vi. 1.

D.	5	0	0
C.	5	0	0
E.	5	0	0
	8	vil.	4 bor.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM (William de Karilepho). Land in Milnho, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ are in demesne. Arable, 4 car., but only 3 ploughs employed. According to the testimony of the Hundred, this land was given by King Edward to the Church of S. Cross, at Waltham. *ff.* iv. 1.

D.	2	0	0
C.	2	0	0
E.	3	0	0
	4	vil.	1 ser.

WILLIAM DE OW. Land in Milnho, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly held with power of sale by Godmar, a homager of Alestan, a King's thane. *ff.* vii. 1.

D.	0	10	0
C.	0	10	0
E.	0	10	0
	1	bor.	

EATON BRAY. Half H. of Stanbridge, now H. of Manshead.

Eitone.

ODO, Bishop of Baieux. Manor of 12 hides and a virgate, 2 hides being in demesne. Arable, 20 car., but only 12 ploughs employed. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 300 swine, and yielding 12d. in addition. This Manor was formerly held with power of lease and sale by Alsi, a homager of Queen Edith. *ff.* ii. 1.

D.	16	0	0
C.	20	0	0
E.	20	0	0
	20	vil.	13 bor.
			2 ser.

EATON SOCON, with the Manors of Wyboston and Sudbury. H. of Barford.

Etone. Wiboldestone. Wiboldestune. Subberie.

EUDO DAPIFER. Manor of Eaton, rated as 20 hides; of which $7\frac{1}{2}$, with 4 ploughs on it, are in demesne. Total arable, 16 car. Meadow, 12 car. Wood for 400 swine, and 2 acres of vineyard. 2 mills yielding 36s. 6d., and 100 eels. The former possessor was Ulmar, of Eaton, a thane of King Edward; and on the Manor were 2 socmen, who held their land with power of lease and sale. Of this land Tedwald, a homager of the Countess Judith, claims 1 hide, of which he has been dispossessed by Eudo.

D.	15	0	0
C.	8	0	0
E.	10	0	0
	28	vil.	7 bor.
			8 ser.
			and 2 tenant socmen.

THE SAME. Land in Wyboston, 6 hides and 3 virgates; of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides, with 2 ploughs on it, are in demesne. Total arable, 6 car. Meadow, 2 car. Formerly held with power of sale by 4 thanes of King Edward. *ff.* vii. 2.

D.	3	0	0
C.	1	0	0
E.	10	0	0
	8	vil.	8 bor.
			3 ser.

THE ABBOT OF RAMSEY. *u.t.* Eudo Dapifer. Land in Wyboston, $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. It lies waste, but still is worth 16d. It belonged to the Church of S. Benedict, T. R. E. *ff.* iv. 2.

D.	0	1	4
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HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Wimund. Land in Wyboston, $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate, formerly held by Aschil, a thane of King Edward. *ff.* x. 1.

D.	0	2	0
C.	0	2	0
E.	0	2	0

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Pirot (who holds his land from the King, although of the Manor of Nigel). Land in Wyboston, 9 hides and 1 virgate. Arable, 9 car., 4 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. This Manor was formerly held with power of sale by 12 socmen. D. 6 0 0
C. 4 0 0
E. 10 0 0
12 vil. 6 bor.
ff. xii. 1.

AZELINA, wife of Ralph Tailbois. *u.t.* Judichel. Land in Wyboston, 5½ virgates. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, ½ car. Almar, a homager of Ulmar, formerly held it with power of lease and sale. D. 0 10 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 1 10 0
1 vil. 2 bor.
ff. xix. 1.

RICHARD FITZ GILBERT. *u.t.* The Monks of S. Neot. Land in Wyboston, 2 hides and ½ virgate. Arable, ½ car., but no plough there. Wood for 100 swine. This land belonged to the Church of S. Neot, T. R. E., in alms. D. 0 11 0
C. 0 11 0
E. 1 1 0

THE SAME. Land in Sudbury, 1 virgate. It belongs to the Church of S. Neot, and did so, T. R. E. ff. xv. 2.

EDWORTH. H. of Biggleswade. *Edeuorde.*

WILLIAM DE OW. *u.t.* 2 Knights. Manor of 7 hides, and 3½ virgates. Arable, 8 car., 3 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Alestan de Boscumbe formerly held the Manor; and 2 socmen, his homagers, had 1½ hides with power of sale. D. 8 0 0
C. 10 0 0
E. 10 0 0
8 vil. 2 bor.
5 ser.
ff. vii. 1.

ALWIN, a Royal Bailiff. Land, 2½ hides. Arable, 2 car. The Manor of this was formerly held with power of sale by Branting, a homager of King Edward.* D. 1 10 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 1 10 0
2 vil.
ff. xx. 1.

ELSTOW. H. of Redbornstoke. *Elnestou.*

THE COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* The Nuns of S. Mary. Manor of 3½ hides. Arable, 7 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 60 swine. A mill worth 24s. Four socmen, homagers of King Edward, formerly held this Manor, and had the power of lease and sale of the land; but the soc always appertained to the Manor of Kempston. D. 5 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 10 0 0
14 vil. 11 bor.
4 ser.
ff. xvii. 1.

EVERSHOLT. H. of Manshead. *Eureshot. Euresot.*

ODO, Bishop of Baieux. *u.t.* Angot de Rochester. Land, 2 hides. Arable, 2 car., but only 1 plough employed. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 50 swine. Formerly held with power of lease and sale by 4 thanes. D. 1 0 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 2 0 0
4 vil. 1 bor.
ff. ii. 1.

* This, and the lands similarly obelised in Holme, Maulden, Prestley, Sutton, and Tempsford, were appropriated by Ralph Tailbois, when he was Sheriff, for the use of the King, though they were not so T. R. E. The present occupiers say that they hold them by grant of the King.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Ralph. Manor, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, 8 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 8 car. Wood for 100 swine. Formerly held with power of sale by Turgis, a King's thane. D. 5 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 3 0 0
15 vil. 4 ser.
ff. ix. 2.

HERBERT, a Royal Bailiff. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide in Eversholt, 3 virgates in Woburn, and 1 hide in Potsgrave. These three estates he holds in virtue of his office under the King, though they were not so applied, T. R. E.; but ever since Ralph Tailbois was Sheriff he says that he holds them by Royal grant. They were formerly held with power of sale by 5 socmen of the King. D. 0 6 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 0 0
1 vil.
ff. xx. 1.

EVERTON. Half H. of Weneslai; now H. of Biggleswade.

Euretone.

THE COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Ranulph, brother of Ilger. Manor of 5 hides. Arable, 5 car., but only 2 ploughs employed. Meadow, 1 car. Earl Tosti formerly held this Manor, which at that time belonged to the Manor of Potton. D. 3 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 5 0 0
4 vil. 5 bor.
ff. xviii. 2.

EYWORTH. H. of Biggleswade. *Aisseuorde. Aieuuorde.*

WILLIAM SPECH. Manor of 9 hides, $5\frac{1}{2}$ being in demesne. Arable, 9 car., 3 ploughs being on the demesne. Meadow, 9 car. A mill worth 8s. Formerly held with power of lease and sale by 20 socmen. D. 7 0 0
C. 7 0 0
E. 8 0 0
13 vil. 2 bor.
6 ser.
ff. xiii. 1.

AZELINA, wife of Ralph Tailbois. *u.t.* Brodo. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, 1 car. This land was a part of Azelina's dowry. The same Brodo formerly held it with power of sale. D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 10 0
1 bor.
ff. xix. 1.

FARNDISH.* H. of Willey. *ffernadis.*

WILLIAM. Land, 2 hides. Arable, $2\frac{1}{2}$ car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held with power of lease and sale by 3 socmen. D. 2 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 2 0 0
3 vil. 2 bor.
1 ser.
ff. xv. 2.

HENRY FITZ AZOR. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly held with power of lease by 2 socmen. D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0
2 vil.
ff. xvi. 1.

* Other portions of this parish still belonging to Northamptonshire are returned under that county in Domesday.

FELMERSHAM, and the Hamlet of Radwell. H. of Willey.

Flammeresham. Falmeresham. Radeuuelle.

GILBERT FITZ SALOMON. Manor of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hides, 4 being in demesne. Arable, 8 car., 3 being in demesne. Meadow, 4 car. This Manor was formerly held with power of sale by 6 socmen.

ff. xvi. 2.

D. 5 0 0
C. 12 0 0
E. 12 0 0
4 vil. 6 bor.

THE COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Gilbert. Land, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, 3 car., 1 being in demesne, and only 1 plough on the other 2 car. Meadow, 1 car. A mill worth 10s. Formerly held by Alli, a thane of King Edward.

D. 3 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 5 0 0
2 vil. 4 bor.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Hugh. Land in Radwell, 2 hides and $2\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held by Toui, a domestic (huscarle) of King Edward.

ff. xvii. 2.

D. 1 0 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 2 0 0
1 vil. 1 bor.
1 ser.

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Nigel de Wast. Manor in Radwell of 7 hides and $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. Arable, 5 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 5 car. A mill worth 10s. Formerly held with power of lease by 10 socmen.

ff. xii. 1.

D. 4 0 0
C. 4 0 0
E. 8 0 0
6 vil. 6 bor.
3 ser.

FLITTON. H. of Flitt. **flitcham.**

ROBERT FAFITON. Manor of 5 hides, 2 being in demesne. Arable, 6 car., 2 in demesne, but only 2 ploughs on the other 4 car. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 50 swine. Formerly held by Alwin Horim, a thane of King Edward.

ff. xiii. 2.

D. 3 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 5 0 0
3 vil. 3 bor.
4 ser.

FLITWICK, and the Manor of Prestley. H. of Redbornstoke.

fliteuuiche. Prestelai.

WILLIAM LOVET. Manor of 5 hides, 2 being in demesne. Arable, 7 car., with 2 ploughs on the demesne, and only 3 on the other 5 car. Meadow, 5 car. Wood for 100 swine. A mill worth 4s. Formerly held by Alwin, a thane of King Edward.

ff. xv. 2.

D. 2 10 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 8 0 0
3 vil. 7 bor.

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Turgis. Land in Prestley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, 2 car. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 40 swine. Formerly held with power of lease and sale by 5 thanes.

ff. xi. 1.

D. 1 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 3 0 0
1 vil. 4 bor.

A BAILIFF of the King. Land in Prestley, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 20 swine. Formerly held with power of lease and sale by 5 thanes.*

ff. xx. 1.

D. 0 5 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0
1 vil.

* Vide Edworth.

GOLDINGTON. H. of Barford, and the Manor of Putnoe.

Half H. of Bochelai.

Goldentone. Coldentone. Putenehou.

REMIGIUS, Bishop of Lincoln. *u.t.* Ivo Tailbois. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly the freehold of Alwin the Priest, a homager of the Bishop. *ff.* iii. 2.

D. 0 5 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 5 0

ALRIC WINTREMELC, a King's Almsman. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow for 3 oxen. The same man, a homager of King Edward, formerly held it with power of lease. Afterwards, while holding it under King William, he let it to the Canons of S. Paul, with the stipulation that they should possess it absolutely after his death. *ff.* xx. 2.

D. 0 5 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 5 0

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. Land, 3 hides, and 1 virgate which belongs to the Manor of Putnoe. Arable, 3 car. Meadow, 1 car. A mill worth 30s. and 100 eels. Ralph Tailbois had 2 hides and 3 virgates of this land by exchange for Warres. It was formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 9 socmen.

D. 3 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 4 0 0
7 vil. 1 bor.

ff. viii. 2.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Roger Fitz Teodric. Land, 2 hides. Arable, 3 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Ralph Tailbois had these 2 hides by exchange for Warres. It was formerly held, with power of lease, by 3 socmen.

D. 1 10 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 2 0 0
3 vil. 2 bor.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Richard. Manor of 3 hides. Arable, 3 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Acquired in the same exchange as the preceding occupations. The Manor was formerly held, with power of sale, by Almer, a homager of Aschil.

D. 2 0 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 3 0 0
5 vil. 1 ser.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Walter. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. This land formed a portion of the same exchange; and it was formerly held, with power of sale, by the tenants of the Manor in common. *ff.* x. 2.

D. 0 15 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 15 0
2 ser.

THE SAME. Manor in Putnoe, rated as 4 hides, 2 being in demesne. Arable, 5 car., 2 ploughs being on the demesne. Wood for 100 swine. A mill worth 30s. and 100 eels. Formerly held by Aschil, a thane of King Edward. *ff.* viii. 2.

D. 4 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 2 0 0
6 vil. 4 bor.
2 ser.

GRAVENHURST. H. of Flitt. Crauenhest.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* William Froissart. Manor of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, 4 car., 2 being in demesne; but only 1 plough on the remainder. Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 100 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 5 socmen. *ff.* ix. 2.

D. 3 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 5 0 0
4 vil. 3 bor.
4 ser.

HARLINGTON. H. of Manshead. **Herlingdone.**

NIGEL DE ALBINI. Manor of 5 hides. Arable, 10 car., 5 being in demesne, though only 3 ploughs upon it. Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 400 swine; and 1 ram, and 1 horse-load of oats from the profits of the wood. The Manor was formerly held, with power of sale, by 4 thanes. **ff.** xi. 1.

D. 6 0 0
C. 4 0 0
E. 9 0 0
12 vil. 6 bor.
10 ser.

HARROLD. H. of Willey. **Hareuuelle.**

THE COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Gilbert de Blosseville. Manor of 10 hides. Arable, 16 car., 3 being in demesne, but only 1 plough on it; and only 7 ploughs on the remaining 13 car. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 200 swine. A mill worth 36s. 8d., and 200 eels. Formerly held, with power of sale, by 3 thanes of King Edward. **ff.** xvii. 2.

D. 6 0 0
C. 16 0 0
E. 20 0 0
10 vil.

HATLEY. Half H. Weneslai, now H. of Biggleswade. **Hatelai.**

THE COUNTESS JUDITH. Manor of 3 hides and $2\frac{1}{2}$ virgates, 1 hide and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate being in demesne. Arable, $6\frac{1}{2}$ car., 2 ploughs being on the demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 4 swine. This Manor is an appendage of the Countess' Manor of Potton, and was formerly Earl Tosti's; one free socman possessing 1 virgate, with power of lease and sale. **ff.** xviii. 2.

D. 6 5 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 6 0 0
8 vil. 8 bor.

AZELINA, wife of Ralph Tailbois. Manor of 5 hides and $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates, being part of her dowry: 1 hide and 1 virgate, with 2 ploughs on it, in demesne. Total arable, 8 car. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 4 swine, and 3s. from its profits. A mill worth 18s. The Manor was formerly held by Ulmar, a thane of King Edward; and 2 socmen, his homagers, held $2\frac{1}{2}$ virgates, with power of lease and sale. **ff.** xix. 1.

D. 6 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 6 0 0
8 vil. 4 bor.
1 ser.

HAYNES. H. of Flitt. **Hagenes.**

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. Manor of 5 hides, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides, with 3 ploughs upon it, being in demesne. Total arable, 8 car. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 500 swine. The Manor was formerly held by Achi, a thane of King Edward. **ff.** ix. 1.

D. 10 0 0
C. 7 0 0
E. 7 0 0
14 vil. 9 bor.
1 ser.

HENLOW. H. of Clifton.

Haneslau. Hanstlaue. Haneslauue. Hanstlau.

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Erfast. Land $5\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, $5\frac{1}{2}$ car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 5 car. A mill worth 5s. From pasturage, 10d. Of this land the Monks of S. Nicholas at Angers hold 3 virgates of Nigel in alms. The estate was formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 9 socmen. **ff.** xii. 2.

D. 5 10 0
C. 4 0 0
E. 7 0 0
10 vil. 3 ser.

WALTER FLEMING. *u.t.* Hugh. Land, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, $3\frac{1}{2}$ car., $1\frac{1}{2}$ being in demesne, but only 1 plough upon it. Meadow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ car. A mill worth 34s. Formerly held, with power of lease, by 6 socmen. D. 3 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 3 10 0
4 vil. 4 bor.
2 ser.
ff. xiv. 2.

AZELINA, wife of Ralph Tailbois. *u.t.* Widrus. Land, 1 hide and 3 virgates. Arable, 2 car. Meadow, 2 car. This land was held, T. R. E., by Anschil, and was an appendage of his Manor of Stotfold. Hugh de Beauchamp now claims it over Azelina, asserting that she holds it unjustly, and that it never formed part of her dower. D. 1 10 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 10 0
2 vil. 2 bor.
2 ser.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Bernard. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held, with power of lease, by 2 socmen, homagers of Anschil. D. 1 3 0
C. 1 3 0
E. 1 8 0
3 vil.
ff. xix. 1.

ALRIC, a Burgess of Bedford. Land, 1 virgate. Arable, for 2 oxen. Meadow, ditto. The same man formerly held it, with power of sale. D. 0 2 0
C. 0 2 0
E. 0 2 0
ff. xix. 2.

HIGHAM GOBION. H. of Flitt. **Echam.**

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* William de Locels. Manor of 8 hides. Arable, 11 car., 4 being in demesne. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 100 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease, by 5 socmen. D. 8 0 0
C. 8 0 0
E. 12 0 0
14 vil. 2 bor.
5 ser.
ff. ix. 2.

HOCKLIFFE. H. of Manshead. **Hocheleia.**

AZELINA, wife of Ralph Tailbois. Manor of 10 hides, 5 being in demesne. Arable, 8 car., 2 ploughs being on the demesne. Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 100 swine. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Anschil. D. 8 0 0
C. 8 0 0
E. 12 0 0
13 vil. 11 bor.
ff. xix. 1.

HOLWELL. H. of Clifton. **Holewelle. Holewella.**

THE ABBOT OF RAMSEY. Manor of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides, 1 being in demesne, with 1 plough upon. Arable, 4 car. Meadow, 1 car. This Manor belonged, T. R. E., as now, to the Church of S. Benedict. D. 4 0 0
C. 4 0 0
E. 4 0 0
8 vil. 1 bor.
2 ser.
ff. iv. 2.

THE ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER. Manor of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hides, $3\frac{1}{8}$ hides being in demesne, with 2 ploughs upon it. Arable, 6 car. Meadow, 1 car. Two mills worth 20s. This Manor belonged, T. R. E., as now, to the Church of S. Peter. D. 5 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 5 0 0
11 vil. 4 bor.
3 ser.
ff. v. 1.

HOUGHTON CONQUEST. H. of Redbornstoke.

Houstone. Dustone.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. Manor of 5 hides. Arable, 6 car. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 200 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease, by 7 socmen. **Jf. ix. 1.**

D. 5 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 7 0 0
8 vil. 6 bor.
2 ser.

THE COUNTESS JUDITH. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, 1 car. Wood for 25 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by Lepsi, a homager of Earl Tosti. **Jf. xvii. 1.**

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 12 0
2 bor.

ADELIZ, wife of Hugh de Grentmesnil. *u.t.* Ernald. Manor of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, 6 car., 2 being in demesne, but only $3\frac{1}{2}$ of the remaining 4 being in cultivation. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 225 swine. Of this land 1 hide is held by 1 socman. The Manor was formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 3 socmen. In this same estate Adeliz claims over Hugh Beauchamp half a virgate and 30 acres partially cleared of wood, which, the jury say, went with the other land which she holds T. R. E., and that the tenant had the power of lease and sale. Ralph Tailbois unjustly seized upon this land when he was Sheriff. **Jf. xviii. 2.**

D. 4 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 8 0 0
11 vil. 7 bor.
3 ser.

HOUGHTON REGIS, and the Manor of Sewell.

H. of Manshead. **Houstone. Sewelle.**

KING WILLIAM. The Royal demesne Manor, rated as 10 hides. Arable, 24 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 12 car. Wood for 100 swine. Altogether it yields annually 10 pounds by weight, and half-a-day's work in collecting corn and honey, and other things for provisioning the Royal table; for small customary payments, and one sumpter-horse, 65 shillings; and 65 shillings for the composition for hounds. To the Queen it yields 2 ounces of gold. From the increased rent added by Ivo Tailbois there are 3 pounds by weight, and 20 shillings of silver blanch, and 1 ounce of gold to the Sheriff. The Church of this Manor, with half a hide which belongs to it, included in the 10 hides of the Manor, is held by William the Chamberlain.† Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car.

D. 31 10 0*
38 vil. 12 bor.

Sewell was rated as 3 hides T. R. E. Arable, 2 car., but only $1\frac{1}{2}$ under cultivation. Meadow for 4 oxen. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Walrave, a homager of Queen Edith. It belonged to the Hundred of Odecrost T. R. E., but Ralph Tailbois, with the consent of King William, attached it to the Manor of Houghton for an increase on the rent which he paid him. This is so asserted by Ralph's tenants in accordance with what they have heard him say. **Jf. ii. 1.**

D. 1 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 0 0
1 vil. 4 bor.

* An approximation.

† The same person held also the Church of Luton: an early instance of lay-impropriations.

HULCOTE. H. of Manshead. **Holecote.**

WILLIAM SPECH. *u.t.* Ralph Passack. Manor of 4 hides. Arable, 3 car., 1 being in demesne. Wood for 50 swine. A mill worth 5s. 4d. The Manor was formerly held, with power of sale, by Alward Belrap, a homager of Alric. The land formed a part of the exchange for Totingdone. (Toddington?) **ff.** xii. 2.

D. 3 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 2 0 0
5 vil. 8 bor.
1 ser.

HUSBORNE CRAWLEY. H. of Manshead. **Crawelai. Crauelai.**

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Manor of 5 hides. Arable, 5 car., 2 being in demesne, and the other 3 not in cultivation. Meadow, 5 car. Formerly held by 9 thanes, with power of lease and sale.

D. 1 10 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 5 0 0
1 vil. 7 bor.
1 ser.

THE SAME. Land, 1 hide.* Arable, 1 car. Wood for 10 swine. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Suglo, a homager of Alric Fitz Goding. **ff.** xi. 1.

D. 0 15 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0
2 ser.

WILLIAM LOVET. Manor of 5 hides, 2 being in demesne. Arable, 5 car., 2 being in demesne, and only 2 of the others being in cultivation. Meadow, 5 car. Two mills worth 10s. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Grimbald, a homager of King Edward. **ff.** xv. 2.

D. 2 0 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 5 0 0
5 vil. 3 bor.
2 ser.

KEMPSTONE. H. of Redbornstoke. **Camestone.**

THE COUNTESS JUDITH. Manor of 10 hides, 2 hides, with 4 ploughs on it, being in demesne. Total arable, 20 car., but only 16 under cultivation. Meadow, 20 car. Wood for 200 swine, and 2s. for pasturage. A mill worth 5s. The Manor was formerly the property of Earl Gurth; and 2 thanes held $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides and $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates, with power of lease and sale. **ff.** xvii. 2.

D. 18 0 0
C. 22 0 0
E. 30 0 0
18 vil. 12 bor.
8 ser.

KEYSOE. H. of Stodden. **Chaisot. Caisot. Caissot.**

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. Manor of 5 hides all but a virgate. Arable, 5 car. Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 200 swine. A mill worth 2s. Aschil, a thane of King Edward, formerly possessed this property, and there were 12 socmen who held $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides, with power of lease and sale. **ff.** viii. 2.

D. 5 0 0
C. 4 0 0
E. 5 0 0
9 vil. 6 bor.
1 ser.

OSBERN FITZ RICHARD. *u.t.* Hugh Hubald. Land, 1 virgate. Arable for 2 oxen. **ff.** xvi. 1.

D. 0 2 0
C. 0 2 0
E. 0 4 0

WILLIAM DE WARREN. *u.t.* Allic. Land rated as 3 virgates. Arable for 6 oxen. Meadow, 4 acres. A pasturage wood for cattle, 50 acres. There is a Soke. (This entry occurs under Huntingdonshire.)

No value
returned.
1 soc. 7 bor.

* This land is only specified as being in "the same hundred."

ALWINE (elsewhere called A. Deule), a thane of King Edward. Land, 1 virgate, with the sac. and soc.; now held of the King. Arable for 2 oxen. This land lies in Beds., but pays geld in Hunts. (This entry occurs under Huntingdonshire.)

D. 0 1 4
C. 0 1 4
E. 0 1 4
1 vil.

KNOTTING. H. of Stodden. **Chenotinga.**

THE BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. Manor of 5 hides, 3 hides, with 2 ploughs upon it, being in demesne. Total arable, 5 car. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 400 swine. This Manor was held by Burret, T. R. E. **ff.** ii. 2.

D. 4 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 3 0 0
8 vil. 5 bor.
4 ser.

LANGFORD. H. of Biggleswade. **Langeford.**

WALTER FLEMING. Manor of 10 hides, 4 hides and a virgate being in demesne. Arable, 16 car., 5 of which, with only 4 ploughs upon it, are in demesne; and only 9 ploughs on the other 11 car. Meadow, 16 car., and yielding 2s. besides. Pasturage for 300 sheep, and yielding 6s. besides. Wood for 16 swine. Two mills worth £1 6s. 8d. The Manor was formerly held by Leofwyn, a thane of King Edward; and a certain socman held 1 hide, with power of lease. **ff.** xiv. 2.

D. 15 10 0
C. 10 0 0
E. 15 0 0
12 vil. 7 bor.
5 ser.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, and the Manor of NARES GLADLY.

Half-H. of Stanbridge, now H. of Manshead.

Lestone. Gledelai.

KING WILLIAM. The Royal demesne Manor of Leighton. In King Edward's time there were but 30 hides; it is now rated as 47 hides, of which 43 are in the King's hands. Arable, 52 car., 6 being in demesne. Meadow, 40 car. Wood for 100 swine. Two mills worth 30s. Market tolls, £7. On the whole it yields annually 22 pounds weight (of silver), and half a day towards providing the King with corn and honey, and other things pertaining to the table. For the Queen's use 2 ounces of gold; and for one sumpter-horse, and the composition for hounds, 70s.; together with 100 shillings by weight, and 40 shillings of silver blanch. This was imposed by Ivo Tailbois as an increased rent; as was also 1 ounce of gold annually for the Sheriff's use.

D. 43 10 0*
82 vil. 30 bor.
2 ser.

Of this Manor there are 10 hides formerly held of King Edward by Wenesi the Chamberlain, and 7 hides formerly held by Starcher, a thane of King Edward, which did not belong to the Manor of Leighton, T. R. E., but were added to it by Ralph Tailbois.

* An approximation.

Bishop Remigius holds the Church of this Manor, with 4 hides belonging to it, which are counted in the 47 hides of the Manor. Arable, 3 car., 1 being in demesne, but only 1 plough on the other 2 car. Meadow, 3 car. Held, T. R. E., by Bishop Wulfin.

ff. i. 2. & iv. 1.

GOZELIN BRITO. Manor of Gladly, rated as $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, 1 car., but only 4 oxen employed. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 100 swine. A mill worth 16s. The land of this Manor was formerly held, with power of sale, by Wigot, King Edward's huntsman.

ff. xvii. 1.

LIDLINGTON. H. of Redbornstoke. **Litingletone.**

THE ABBESS OF BARKING. Manor of 10 hides, 2 being in demesne. Arable, 11 car., 3 being in demesne, but only 2 ploughs employed upon it. Meadow, 8 car. Wood for 400 swine. This Manor has always been in the demesne of the Church of S. Mary of Barking.

ff. v. 1.

LUTON, and the Manor of Biscot. H. of Flitt.

Loitone. Bissopescote.

KING WILLIAM. Royal demesne Manor, rated as 30 hides. Arable, 82 car., 4 being in demesne. Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 2000 swine. Six mills yielding 100 shillings. From customary payments, 10s. 8d.; from tolls and market, 100 shillings. On the whole, it yields annually 30 pounds by weight, and half a day in corn and honey and other customary provisions for the Royal table. To the Queen it pays 4 ounces of gold; and 70 shillings for a sumpter-horse, and other small customary tributes; and £6 10s. for the composition for hounds. From the improved rent added by Ivo Tailbois, 7 pounds by weight, 40 shillings of silver blanch, and 1 ounce of gold to the Sheriff.

The Church of this Manor is held of the King by William the Chamberlain,† together with 5 hides of land belonging to it, counted in the 30 hides of the Manor. Arable, 6 car., 1 being in demesne. Wood for 50 swine. One mill worth 10s. The Church yields 20s. per annum. It and its land were held, T. R. E., by Morcar the Priest.

ff. i. 2.

The Manor of Biscot was rated as 5 hides, T. R. E. Arable, 5 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 3 car. Edwin, a homager of Asgar, Master of the Horse to King Edward, held this Manor

* An approximation.

† The same person also held the Church of Houghton.

in fee. Ralph Tailbois laid the land to the King's Manor in Luton by way of an increased rent which he paid to him, and took it out of the Hundred in which it was rated T. R. E. On the other hand, he took other 5 hides from another Hundred, and laid them to the Hundred of Flitt. ff. ii. 1.

MARSTON, and the Hamlet of Shelton. H. of Redbornstoke.

Merestone. Herstone. Esseltone. Eseltone.

WALTER GIFARD. *u.t.* Hugh de Bolebec. Land, 2 hides all but $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate. Arable, 3 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 3 car. Wood for 300 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease, by 2 thanes. Erfast, a homager of Nigel de Albini, makes a claim upon a distinct half of this land, which belonged to the Manor of his predecessor, according to the testimony of the jury. D. 2 10 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 4 0 0
6 vil. 5 bor.

ff. vi. 1.

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Erfast. Manor, 8 hides and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, 10 car., 3 being in demesne. Meadow, 8 car. Wood for 300 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 21 socmen. D. 7 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 12 0 0
14 vil. 2 bor.
4 ser.

ff. xi. 2.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Erfast. Land in Shelton, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Wood for 40 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Alward, a homager of Alric Fitz Goding. D. 1 0 0
C. 0 15 0
E. 1 0 0
1 vil. 2 bor.
1 ser.

ff. xi. 1.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Stefan. Land in Shelton, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow for 2 oxen. Wood for 12 swine. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Fuglo, a homager of Alric Fitz Goding. D. 0 6 0
C. 0 3 0
E. 0 10 0
2 bor.

ff. xi. 2.

ALBERT OF LORRAINE. Manor of 3 hides in Shelton, 1 hide, with 2 ploughs upon it, being in demesne. Total arable, 5 car. Meadow, 3 car. Wood for 100 swine. This Manor is and was an appendage of the Manor of Wootton. It was formerly held by Almar, a homager of Earl Tosti. D. 2 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 2 5 0
7 vil. 4 ser.

ff. xvi. 2.

ADELIZ, wife of Hugh Grentmesnil. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide in Shelton. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, ditto. Wood for 6 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Godwin, a homager of Earl Guert. D. 0 6 0
C. 0 6 0
E. 0 10 0
1 bor.

ff. xviii. 2.

MAULDEN. H. of Redbornstoke. **Meldone.**

WALTER GIFARD. *u.t.* Hugh de Bolebec. Manor of 3 hides. Arable, 4 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 50 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Alwin, brother of Wulfin, Bishop (of Dorchester). D. 2 10 0
C. 2 10 0
E. 4 0 0
5 vil.

ff. vi. 1.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, ditto. Wood for 20 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by Godwin, a homager of Aschil. D. 0 10 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 12 0
1 vil. 1 bor.

ff. ix. 1.

NIGEL DE ALBINI has 25 acres which John de Roches unjustly took possession of over the tenants of the Manor, according to the evidence of the jury. ff. xi. 2.

COUNTESS JUDITH. Manor of 5 hides and $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates, held of her in alms by the Nuns of Elstow. Arable, 5 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 5 car. Wood for 100 swine. A mill worth 3s. Alwold, a thane of King Edward, held the Manor; and one socman possessed half a virgate with power of lease. D. 3 0 0
C. 4 0 0
E. 7 0 0
7 vil. 2 ser.

ff. xvii. 1.

A certain KING'S BAILIFF. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, ditto. Formerly held, with power of lease, by 2 socmen of King Edward.* D. 0 3 0
C. 0 3 0
E. 0 10 0
2 vil.

ff. xx. 1.

MELCHBOURNE. H. of Stodden. **Melceburne.**

GEOFFREY, Bishop of Constance. Manor rated as 10 hides, 3 hides, with 3 ploughs upon it, being in demesne. Total arable, 10 car. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 100 swine. The Manor was formerly held by Burret; and there were 6 socmen who had the power of disposal of their lands without license from the Lord. D. 8 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 6 0 0
13 vil. 15 bor.
3 ser.

ff. ii. 2.

MEPPERSHALL. H. of Clifton. **Malpertesselle.**

GILBERT FITZ SALOMON. Manor of 4 hides in Beds., and 3 hides and 1 virgate in Herts., 5 hides being in demesne. Arable, 7 car., but only 3 ploughs on the 5 car. in demesne. Meadow, 7 car. Wood for 200 swine, and a customary payment of 10s. from the wood. This Manor was formerly held by Leofwyn Cilt, a thane of King Edward; and there were 4 socmen on the Manor who held 2 hides, with power of sale. D. 6 0 0
C. 6 0 0
E. 10 0 0
5 vil. 4 bor.
2 ser.

ff. xvi. 2.

MILBROOK. H. of Redbornstoke. **Melebroc.**

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Nigel de Wast. Manor rated as 5 hides. Arable, 6 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 100 swine. Two mills worth 6s. The Manor was formerly held by Godwin, the son of Leofwyn† who all held their lands with power of lease and sale. D. 3 0 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 5 0 0
4 vil. 2 bor.

ff. xi. 2.

* Vide Edworth.

† Undoubtedly a mistake for Leofwyn, the son of Godwin. There is also, probably, the omission of a line importing that portions of the Manor were in the possession of certain socmen.

MILTON BRYANT. H. of Manshead. **Mildentone. Middelton.**

Odo, Bishop of Baieux. *u.t.* Ansgot de Rochester. Land, 4 hides. Arable, 4 car., 2 being in demesne, but only 1 plough employed upon it. Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 30 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 7 socmen. **f. ii. 1.**

D. 4 0 0
C. 4 0 0
E. 2 0 0
4 vil. 3 bor.
8 ser.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* William Froissart. Manor of 6 hides. Arable, 6 car., 3 being in demesne. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 40 swine. The Manor was formerly the freehold of Auti, a servant of Earl Algar. **f. ix. 2.**

D. 6 0 0
C. 4 0 0
E. 8 0 0
6 vil. 3 bor.
4 ser.

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Turgis. Land, 3 hides all but a virgate. Arable, 4 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 3 car. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 6 socmen. **f. xii. 1.**

D. 1 10 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 2 0 0
4 vil. 3 bor.

MILTON ERNEST. H. of Stodden. **Middelton. Mildentone.**

MILO CRISPIN. *u.t.* 2 Socmen, who held 16 acres of land, with power of lease and sale, in Milton, and made their vouchers there. Robert de Olgi unjustly assigned them to Clapham, for the jury say they never belonged to that place, T. R. E.

f. vii. 1.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* William Basset. Land, 2 hides all but $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, 3 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 6 swine. **f. ix. 2.**

D. 1 10 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 2 0 0
1 vil. 4 bor.
2 ser.

WALTER FLEMING. *u.t.* Rainald. Land, 2 hides. Arable, 3 car., 1 being in demesne, and only 1 plough on the other 2 car. Meadow, 2 car. Formerly held, with power of lease, by 2 socmen, homagers of Brictric. **f. xiv. 1.**

D. 1 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 5 0
2 vil. 1 bor.

ADELIZ, wife of Hugh Grentmesnil. *u.t.* Ivo Dapifer. Manor of 3 hides and 1 virgate. Arable, 4 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 40 swine. A mill worth 20s. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Godwin, a homager of Borret.

f. xix. 1.

D. 3 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 4 0 0
8 vil. 1 ser.

An UNDER-BAILIFF of the King. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable for 2 oxen. The father of this man formerly held the same land, with power of lease. **f. xx. 2.**

D. 0 1 0
C. 0 1 0
E. 0 1 0

NORTHILL. H. of Wixamtree. **Nortgiue. Nortgible. Nortgiuele.**

EUDO DAPIFER. *u.t.* Pirot. Land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car., but only 1 plough employed. Meadow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. A mill worth 14s. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Ranan, a homager of Ulmar of Eaton.

D. 1 0 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 5 0
3 vil. 1 bor.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Ralph. Land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, 2 car. D. 3 0 0
Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 100 swine. Formerly held, with C. 2 0 0
power of lease and sale, by 2 socmen. *ff.* viii. 1. E. 3 0 0
5 bor. 3 ser.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Walter. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ D. 0 5 0
car. Meadow, do. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Osiet, C. 0 5 0
a homager of King Edward. *ff.* xi. 1. E. 0 10 0

WILLIAM SPECH. Manor of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hides, 4 hides, with 3 ploughs D. 6 0 0
upon it, being in demesne. Total arable, 7 car. Meadow, 7 C. 6 0 0
car. Wood for 200 swine. Half share of a mill worth 13s. E. 8 0 0
The Manor was formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 10 vil. 4 ser.
6 socmen. *ff.* xiii. 2.

OAKLEY. H. of Stodden.* **Achelei. Acheleia.**

ROBERT DE TODENI. *u.t.* 2 Knights. Land, 4 hides. Arable, D. 4 0 0
8 car., 4 being in demesne, though only 3 ploughs upon it. C. 4 0 0
Meadow, 4 car. A mill worth 26s. and 200 eels. Formerly E. 4 10 0
held by Osulf, a thane of King Edward. *ff.* xiii. 2. 7 vil. 3 bor.
5 ser.

COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Milo Crispin. Land, 1 hide. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ D. 0 10 0
car., but only 1 plough employed. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly C. 0 10 0
held, with power of sale, by Godwin, a homager of Earl Harold. E. 1 0 0
3 bor.
ff. xvii. 2.

ODELL. H. of Willey. **Wadelle. Wadehelle.**

EARL EUSTACE. *u.t.* Ernulf de Arde. Manor of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides and D. 3 0 0
 $\frac{1}{3}$ virgate. Arable, 5 car., 2 being in demesne, though only 1 C. 5 0 0
plough employed, and only 2 ploughs on the remaining 3 car. E. 8 0 0
Meadow, 3 car. Wood for 50 swine. Formerly held, with power 3 vil. 7 bor.
of sale, by Alwold, a thane of King Edward. *ff.* v. 2. 2 ser.

WALTER FLEMING. Manor of 5 hides, 1 virgate, and 2 parts D. 5 0 0
of a virgate, 2 hides being in demesne. Arable, 5 car., of which C. 8 0 0
2 are in demesne. Meadow, 5 car. Wood for 60 swine. A E. 10 0 0
mill worth 36s. 8d. and 200 eels. The Manor was formerly held 13 vil. 5 bor.
by Levenot, a thane of King Edward; and a socmen held $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 ser.
hide, with power of lease. *ff.* xiv. 1.

PAVENHAM. Half H. of Bochelai, now H. of Willey. **Pabeneham.**

EARL EUSTACE. *u.t.* Ernulf de Arde. Manor of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. D. 1 5 0
Arable, 3 car., but no ploughs employed. Meadow, 3 car. A C. 2 0 0
mill worth 20s. Formerly held by Alwold, a thane of King E. 4 0 0
Edward. *ff.* v. 2. 2 bor.

* In the first of these entries Oakley stands under Stanbridge H., the scribe having omitted to change the name of the Hundred.

RANNULF, brother of Ilgerius. *u.t.* Robert Fitz Nigel. Manor of 5 hides. Arable, 6 car., of which 2 are in demesne, though only 1 plough employed; and on the remaining 4 car. only 2 ploughs are employed. Meadow, 6 car. Godwin, a thane of King Edward, formerly held this Manor. Of this estate there are 12 acres of arable land which Rannulf claims over Gilbert Fitz Salomon, and 4 acres of meadow over Hugh de Grentmesnil, of which he has been unjustly dispossessed; and the jury of the Half-hundred say that those portions belonged, in the time of King Edward, to the estate which Rannulf now holds. *ff.* xiii. 2.

D. 3 0 0
C. 4 0 0
E. 6 0 0
9 vil. 2 bor.
3 ser.

TURSTIN the Chamberlain. Manor of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides, 1 being in demesne. Arable, 3 car., 1 in demesne. Meadow, 3 car. Formerly held by Alsi, a homager of his brother Alli. *ff.* xvi. 1.

D. 2 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 2 5 0
6 vil. 1 bor.

PERTENHALL and HONEYHILL. H. of Stodden. Vide p. 47.

Partenhale. Hanefelde. Hanefeld.

BISHOP OF LINCOLN. *u.t.* Alwin Deule. Land rated as 1 virgate. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. This land is situate in Beds., but pays geld and does suit and service in Hunts. The King's officers claim it for his use. William de Warren holds it of Bishop Remigius, and ploughs it with his own demesne. King Edward had the soc of this land. (This entry occurs under Huntingdonshire.)

D. 0 5 0
E. 0 5 0

WILLIAM DE WARREN. Land in Hanefelde, 3 virgates. Arable, 1 car. Although this land has always been a part of the Manor of Kimbolton, yet its returns have always properly been made in Bedfordshire. *ff.* vi. 2.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 10 0

SAIET, a King's Almsman. Land in Hanefeld, of the King's soc, 1 virgate. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. The same man formerly held the freehold. *ff.* xx. 2.

D. 0 5 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 10 0

TURGOT, a King's Almsman, and his Mother. Land in the same Hundred of Stodden, held of the King, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, 1 car. Wood for 4 swine. The father of this Turgot, a King's thane, formerly held this land, with power of lease and sale.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 12 0
1 vil. 2 bor.

ff. xx. 2.

PODDINGTON, and the Manor of Hinwick. H. of Willey.

Podintone. Hanuuic. Benuuic. Hanuuich. Benuuich.

WALTER FLEMING. *u.t.* Hugh. Manor of 1 hide and 3 virgates. Arable, $5\frac{1}{2}$ car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 20 swine. Levenot, a thane of King Edward, formerly held the Manor. *ff.* xiv. 1.

D. 4 10 0
C. 2 10 0
E. 2 10 0
4 vil. 9 bor.
2 ser.

HUGH FLEMING. Land, 2 hides and 1 virgate, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide with 1 plough upon it being in demesne. Arable, $2\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly held, with power of sale, by 4 socmen.	D. 1 10 0 C. 1 10 0 E. 2 0 0 3 vil. 6 bor. 1 ser.
THE SAME. Land in Hinwick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, 3 car., 2 being in demesne. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Alwold, a homager of Bishop Wulfin.	D. 1 10 0 C. 1 0 0 E. 2 0 0 1 vil. 4 bor. 3 ser.
BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. <i>u.t.</i> Turstin. Land in Hinwick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, 2 car., 1 being in demesne.	D. 1 0 0 3 vil. 1 bor.
WILLIAM SPECH. <i>u.t.</i> Walter. Land in Hinwick, 1 hide. Arable, 2 car., but only $\frac{1}{2}$ car. in cultivation. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Ulnod, a homager of Ulsus Fitz Borgret.	D. 0 10 0 C. 0 10 0 E. 1 0 0
	ff. xii. 2.
GUNFRID DE CIOCHES. Land in Hinwick, 1 hide and 3 virgates. Arable, 3 car., but only 1 plough employed, that being on the demesne. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 2 socmen.	D. 1 0 0 C. 0 10 0 E. 2 0 0 3 vil.
	ff. xv. 1.
TURSTIN the Chamberlain. Land in Hinwick, 1 hide and 3 virgates, 1 hide, with 1 plough upon it, being in demesne. Total arable, 2 car. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held by Godwin Frambolt, a thane of King Edward.	D. 1 10 0 C. 0 10 0 E. 1 10 0 2 vil. 1 bor.
	ff. xvi. 1.
EDWARD, a Burgess of Bedford. Land in Hinwick, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car., and 2 oxen there. The father of this man held it, with power of sale, T. R. E.; and King William granted it to him in alms, in evidence of which he has the King's writ, and the testimony of the Hundred.	D. 0 5 0 C. 0 5 0 E. 0 10 0 1 bor.
	ff. xix. 2.
POTTESGROVE. H. of Manshead. Potesgraue. Potesgraua.	
WILLIAM the Chamberlain. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, ditto. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Morcar the Priest of Linton.	D. 0 15 0 C. 0 15 0 E. 2 0 0
	ff. xv. 2.
GOZELIN BRITO. Manor of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, $7\frac{1}{2}$ car., 3 being in demesne, and only 2 ploughs on the other $4\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, 5 car. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 4 thanes.	D. 2 10 0 C. 5 0 0 E. 10 0 0 3 vil. 6 bor. 3 ser.
	ff. xvii. 1.
HERBERT, the King's Bailiff. Land, 1 hide. (Returned with Eversholt, q. v.)	D. 1 10 0 C. 1 0 0 E. 2 0 0 1 vil. 4 bor. 3 ser.
	ff. xx. 1.
A STUD-MASTER of the King. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Oswi, a homager of Earl Tosti.	D. 0 5 0 C. 0 5 0 E. 0 10 0
	ff. xx. 1.

POTTON. Half-H. of Weneslai, now H. of Biggleswade. **Potone.**

COUNTESS JUDITH. Manor, rated as 10 hides, $3\frac{1}{2}$ being in demesne. Arable, 12 car., 3 being in demesne, and only 8 ploughs on the other 9 car. Meadow, 12 car. A mill worth 5s. Pasturage for the cattle of the Vill. King Edward held this Manor, and it became the possession of Earl Tosti. On the same Manor were 4 socmen, who possessed 1 hide and 1 virgate, with power of lease.

D. 12 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 13 0 0
18 vil. 2 socm.
13 bor. 3 ser.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Hugh. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, 1 car. This land formerly was included in Earl Tosti's Manor of Potton.

D. 0 5 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 2 0
1 bor.

ff. xviii. 1.

PULLOXHILL. H. of Flitt. **Polochessele.**

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Roger and Rualon. Manor rated as 10 hides. Arable, 13 car., 4 being in demesne, but only 2 ploughs upon it. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 100 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 8 socmen.

D. 10 0 0
C. 8 0 0
E. 13 0 0
9 vil. 13 bor.
2 ser.

ff. xi. 2.

RAVENS DEN, and the Manor of Salpho (v. p. 49). H. of Barford.

Salchou.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* 11 socmen, who, T. R. E., held the land, with power of lease and sale. Manor of 5 hides in Salpho. Arable, 8 car. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 50 swine. Ralph Tailbois received this land in exchange for Wares, according to the testimony of his homagers.

D. 5 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 8 0 0
11 soc.

ff. ix. 1.

RENHOLD. Half-H. of Bochelai, now H. of Barford. **Chainhalle.**

HUGO DE BEAUCHAMP. Manor of 5 hides. Arable, 5 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 3 car. Wood for 100 swine. A mill worth 40s., and 100 eels. Formerly held by Aschil, a King's thane.

D. 8 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 7 0 0
12 vil. 9 bor.
5 ser.

ff. viii. 2.

THE SAME. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide, belonging to the Manor of Putnoe. Arable, 1 car., with 4 oxen upon it. Formerly held also by Aschil.

D. 0 2 0
C. 0 2 0
E. 0 2 0
2 bor.

ff. viii. 2.

RIDGMOUNT, and the Manor of Segenhoe (v. p. 43).

H. of Redbornstoke. **Segenhou.**

WALTER, the brother of Seiher. Manor of Segenhoe rated as 10 hides, 4 of which are in demesne. Arable, 10 car., 3 being in demesne, though only 1 plough employed upon it. Meadow, 8 car. Wood for 300 swine; and a customary payment for the wood of 10 rams a year. The Manor was formerly held by Levenot, a thane of King Edward; and 1 socman held half a hide, with power of sale.

D. 6 0 0
C. 10 0 0
E. 16 0 0
24 vil. 4 bor.
3 ser.

ff. xv. 1.

RISELY. H. of Stodden. **Riselai.**

BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. *u.t.* 2 Frenchmen and 6 Englishmen. Manor of 6 hides. Arable, 7 car. Meadow, 3 car. Wood for 200 swine. Of this land Burred formerly held 2 hides in demesne; and 6 socmen, his homagers, had 4 hides, with power of lease and sale. D. 3 12 0
C. 3 12 0
E. 5 0 0
6 vil. 7 bor.
1 ser.

Jf. iii. 1.

BISHOP OF LINCOLN. *u.t.* Godfrey de Traily. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Wood for 20 swine. Formerly the freehold of Godric, a thane of King Edward. D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0
1 vil. 1 bor.

Jf. iii. 2.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. Land, 1 hide, being an appurtenance of his Manor of Keysoe. Arable, 2 car. Formerly held by Aschil.

Jf. viii. 2.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Aluric the Priest. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Wenot, a homager of Godric the Sheriff. D. 0 5 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 8 0
4 bor.

Jf. ix. 2.

OSBERN FITZ RICHARD. *u.t.* Hugh Hubald. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, ditto. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Alwin, a homager of Stori. D. 0 5 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 8 0
1 bor.

Jf. xvi. 1.

DAVID DE ARGENTINE. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car., but no plough on it. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Homdai, a homager of Earl Harold. D. 0 10 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 0 0
1 vil. 3 bor.

Jf. xvi. 2.

ROXTON. H. of Barford.

Rochestone. Rochesdone. Chauelestorne. Calnestorne.

EUDO DAPIFER. Land in Chawston, 1 hide and 1 virgate. Arable, 1 car. Meadow ditto. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 2 homagers of King Edward. D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0
4 vil.

Jf. vii. 2.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Rivvalo. Land in Chawston, 4 virgates. Arable, sufficient for 2 oxen. Meadow, ditto. Wood for 60 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease, by 2 socmen. D. 0 10 0
C. 0 15 0
E. 1 0 0
2 bor.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Rualon. Land in Roxton, 1 hide and 1 virgate. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, ditto. Wood for 4 swine. Formerly held, with power of sale, by 4 socmen, homagers of King Edward. D. 0 10 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 0 0
2 bor. 1 ser.

Jf. x. 1.

WILLIAM SPECH. *u.t.* William Fitz Raineward and William Gros. Land in Chawston, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hides and 1 virgate. Arable, $7\frac{1}{2}$ car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, ditto. Wood for 10 swine. A mill worth 13s. 4d. Formerly held, with power of sale, by 12 socmen and 2 homagers of King Edward. Of this land, the homagers of William Spech claim $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow over the homagers of Eudo Dapifer, and the jurors of the Hundred find that they were D. 6 5 0
C. 4 5 0
E. 9 10 0
18 vil. 2 bor.
1 ser.

held by his predecessor in the time of King Edward. William Spech also claims 7 acres, which were in possession of his predecessor, but of which he himself had been dis-seized, over a certain homager of Hugh de Beauchamp; and Eudo Dapifer claims 1 acre over Ruallon, a homager of Hugh de Beauchamp.

ff. xiii. 1.

THE SAME. Manor in Roxton, 8 hides and 3 virgates, 4 hides and 3 virgates being in demesne. Arable, 8 car., 2 of which are on the demesne. Meadow, 3 car. Wood for 20 swine. A mill worth 33s.; 260 eels. Formerly held, with power of sale, by 12 socmen.

D. 7 0 0
C. 2 10 0
E. 10 0 0
12 vil. 1 bor.
1 ser.

ff. xiii. 1.

SALFORD. H. of Manshead. **Saleford.**

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. Manor rated as 5 hides. Arable, 5 car., 1 being on the demesne. Meadow, 5 car. Wood for 150 swine. A mill worth 9s. 4d.; and 10s. from other customary dues. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Turchil, a thane of King Edward.

D. 4 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 5 0 0
12 vil. 1 bor.
4 ser.

ff. ix. 1.

SANDY. Half-H. of Weneslai (now Biggleswade), and the Hamlet of *Beeston*, H. of Wixamtree. **Sandeia. Bistone.**

EUDO DAPIFER. Manor in Sandy rated as 16 hides and 1 virgate, 8 hides and 1 virgate being in demesne. Arable, 16 car., but only 11 ploughs employed, 3 of them being on the demesne. Meadow, 16 car. Two mills worth 50s. Pasture for the cattle of the Lordship. Formerly held by Ulmar of Eaton, a thane of King Edward. In this Manor, Eudo claims over Hugh de Beauchamp 3 acres of wood which Ulmar held, but of which Ralph (Tailbois), when he was Sheriff, dis-seized him, on which account Eudo has offered no voucher respecting this wood. This is the finding of the jurors of the Hundred.

D. 12 0 0
C. 8 0 0
E. 10 0 0
24 vil. 6 bor.
2 ser.

ff. vii. 2.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Roland, Norman, and Piroc. Land in Beeston, 8 hides. Arable, 8 car. Meadow, ditto, 3 car. being in demesne. A mill worth 20s. Of these lands, 1 hide was formerly held, with power of lease, by Rauan, a homager of Ulmar of Eaton, and the other 7 by the aforesaid Norman; and Eudo does not, as his homagers affirm, now hold these latter of the King, but of the fee of (the Bishop of) Lisieux.

D. 4 0 0
C. 3 5 0
E. 5 10 0
8 vil. 3 bor.
3 ser.

ff. viii. 1.

WILLIAM SPECH. Land in Beeston, 3½ virgates. Arable, 1 car., but only half in cultivation. Meadow, ½ car. Formerly held by Leofwin Cilt, a King's thane.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0

ff. xiii. 1.

TURSTIN the Chamberlain. Land in Beeston, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car., but no plough there. Meadow, 1 car. This land lies waste. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Godwin, a homager of Earl Tosti. D. 0 0 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0
ff. xvi. 2.

GODMUND, a Burgess of Bedford. Land in Beeston, 3 virgates. Arable, for 3 oxen. Meadow, ditto. The same man formerly held it, with power of sale. D. 0 5 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 10 0
ff. xix. 2.

ALWIN, the King's Bailiff. Land in Beeston, $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. This land has been appropriated for the King's use, although it was not so in King Edward's time; but Dotus, who held it, had the power of letting and selling. D. 0 1 0
C. 0 4 0
E. 0 10 0
2 bor.
ff. xx. 2.

SHARNBROOK. H. of Willey.

Sernebroc. Serneburg. Scernebroc.

THE BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. *u.t.* A certain Englishman, Turgisus; 7 socmen; and Hunfrid. Land, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, 5 car., and 6 oxen. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 54 swine. Formerly the freehold (in separate portions) of Borred, a King's thane, and his homagers—Alwin, Aluric, and the 7 socmen above mentioned. D. 1 19 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 4 0 0
1 vil. 6 bor.
ff. iii. 2.

EARL EUSTACE. *u.t.* Robert Fitz Roselin. Land, 2 hides. Arable, 4 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 60 swine. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Alwold, a homager of King Edward. D. 2 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 4 0 0
4 vil. 3 bor.
4 ser.
ff. v. 2.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Osbern de Broilg. Land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. Arable, for 3 oxen. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 3 socmen. D. 0 2 0
C. 0 2 0
E. 0 2 0
ff. x. 1.

HUGH FLEMING. *u.t.* Robert. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide and $\frac{1}{4}$ virgate. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, ditto. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Levric, a homager of the Abbot of Ramsey. D. 0 10 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 1 0 0
1 bor. 1 ser.
ff. xv. 1.

OSBERN FISHER. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Wood for 10 swine. A mill worth 16 pence, and a fish-pool. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Tovi, a domestic servant of King Edward. Together with this land Osbern claims $1\frac{1}{4}$ virgates, which his predecessor held in King Edward's time; but, after the Conquest, he refused to pay rent for it; so Ralph Tailbois paid the rent, and seized the land in forfeit, and bestowed it on one of his military followers. D. 1 6 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 2 0 0
1 vil. 2 bor.
ff. xvi. 1.

ALBERT LOTHARIENSIS. Land, 2 hides and a $\frac{1}{4}$ virgate, 1 hide being in demesne. Arable, 3 car., 2 being on the demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 40 swine. A mill worth 16s. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Algar, a homager of Queen Edith. 4 vil. 4 bor. 4 ser.

D.	2	10	0
C.	1	10	0
E.	3	0	0

ff. xvi. 2.

THE COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Hugh. Land, 3 virgates. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Oviet, a homager of King Edward. 1 vil. 1 bor.

D.	0	10	0
C.	0	5	0
E.	1	0	0

ff. xvii. 2.

ALMAR, a Burgess of Bedford. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car., but no plough there. The same land was formerly held by the father of this tenant, and King William, by his writ, restored it to him. 0 vil. 0 bor. 0 ser.

D.	0	2	0
C.	0	2	0
E.	0	5	0

ff. xix. 2.

SHELTON. H. of Stodden. **Eseltone.**

THE BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. *u.t.* William Dapifer. Manor rated as 5 hides. Arable, 6 car., 2 being on the demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 4 swine. A mill worth 3s. Ulveva formerly held this Manor under Borret, but without the liberty of letting or selling. 14 vil.* 5 bor. 3 ser.

D.	5	0	0
C.	3	0	0
E.	4	0	0

ff. iii. 1.

SHILLINGTON, and the Manor of Pegsdon.

Hs. of Clifton and Flitt. **Sethlindone. Pechesdone.**

THE ABBOT OF RAMSEY. Manor rated as 10 hides, 2 being in demesne. Arable, 14 car., 2 being on the demesne. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 100 swine; and a dilapidated mill which yields nothing. This Manor was in the demesne of the Church of S. Benedict (at Ramsey) in King Edward's time. 27 vil. 5 bor. 4 ser.

D.	12	0	0
C.	12	0	0
E.	12	0	0

ff. iv. 2.

THE SAME. Manor of Pegsdon, rated as 10 hides, 2 being in demesne. Arable, 14 car., 2 ploughs only being on the demesne, where another might be employed. Meadow, 3 car. Wood for 60 swine; and 2 mills worth 27s. 8d. This Manor also belonged formerly, as now, to the demesne of S. Benedict. 37 vil. 7 bor. 5 ser.

D.	10	0	0
C.	10	0	0
E.	12	0	0

ff. iv. 2.

SILSOE. H. of Flitt. **Sivvilessou. Sewilessou.**

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* A certain Concubine of Nigel. A Manor of 2 hides. Arable, 4 car., 1 being in demesne, and only 2 ploughs on the other 3 car. Meadow, 3 car. Wood for 50 swine. Formerly held by Aluric, a lesser thane of King Edward. 2 vil. 3 bor. 1 ser.

D.	1	10	0
C.	1	10	0
E.	1	10	0

ff. xi. 2.

* The MS. reads *Ibi xiiii. et v. bord et iii. servi.* In all probability *villani* is accidentally omitted after *xiiii.*

WALTER, the brother of Seiher. *u.t.* Hugh. A Manor of 4 hides. Arable, 10 car., 2 being in demesne, but only 7 ploughs on the other 8 car. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 100 swine, and producing 2s. over and above. A mill worth 2s. 2d. Levenot, a thane of King Edward, formerly held this Manor; and 3 socmen held half a hide, with power of lease and sale; which half hide Hugh, by the evidence of his tenants, now holds of the King.

D. 8 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 11 0 0
6 vil. 8 bor.
4 ser.

ff. xv. 1.

SOULDROP.* H. of Willey.

THE BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. *u.t.* Godfrey de Trailly. Manor of 4 hides. Arable, 5 car., 2 being on the demesne. Meadow, 4 car. This Manor was formerly held, with power of sale, by Turbert, a homager of King Edward. The Bishop acquired the land by exchange for Bledon, according to the evidence of his tenants.

D. 5 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 5 0 0
14 vil. 5 bor.
4 ser.

ff. iii. 1.

SOUTHILL, with the Hamlets of Stanford and Broom.

H. of Wixamtree.

Sudgivele. Sudgible. Stanford. Stanforde. Brume.

EUDO DAPIFER. *u.t.* William de Caron. Land in Southill, $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate. Arable, for 2 oxen. Meadow, ditto. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Alric.

D. 0 3 0
C. 0 3 0
E. 0 4 0

ff. vii. 2.

THE SAME. *u.t.* The same. Land in Stanford, 4 hides. Arable, 4 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 60 swine, and yielding 2s. over and above. Two mills worth 29s. and 50 eels. Formerly held by Ulmar of Eaton, a thane of King Edward, and a socman, his homager, who had half a hide, with power of sale.

D. 4 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 4 0 0
3 vil. 2 ser.

ff. viii. 1.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* 7 Socmen. Land in Stanford, 7 acres. Formerly held, with power of lease, by these same socmen, who were homagers of Ulmar.

ff. viii. 1.

THE SAME. Land in Southill, 2 hides and a virgate. Arable, 3 car. Meadow, ditto. Wood for 50 swine. Formerly the freehold of 8 socmen.

D. 2 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 2 10 0

ff. viii. 2.

THE SAME. Land in Stanford, 1 hide and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow ditto. Formerly, held by 4 socmen, 3 of whom were freeholders; but the fourth, who held 1 hide, had no power of disposal.

D. 1 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 0 0
4 vil. 1 bor.

ff. viii. 2.

* Vide p. 44.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Roger. Land in Stanford, 1 hide. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, ditto. Wood for 16 swine, and half share of a mill worth 5s. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Æilmar de Ow. D. 0 15 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 10 0
4 vil. 1 bor.

ff. x. 2.

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Nigel de Wast. The Manor of Broom rated as 5 hides. Arable, 5 car. Wood for 30 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 7 socmen. D. 2 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 2 0 0
9 vil. 5 bor.

ff. xi. 2.

WILLIAM SPECH. *u.t.* 2 Foreigners. Manor in Southill, 5 hides and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, 7 car., 4 being in demesne. Meadow, 7 car. Wood for 200 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 16 socmen. D. 4 10 0
C. 4 0 0
E. 3 0 0
8 vil. 8 bor.
6 ser.

ff. xiii. 1.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Hugh. Land in Stanford, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, ditto. Wood for 20 swine. Half-share of a mill worth 5s. Formerly held by Lemar, a thane of King Edward. D. 0 15 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 0 0

ff. xiii. 1.

2 ser.

WALTER FLEMING. Half a hide of wood in Southill, which had been held by his predecessor in King Edward's time.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Alric. Land in Southill, 1 virgate. Arable, for 4 oxen. Meadow, ditto. In King Edward's time Leofwyn, a King's thane, held this land in mortgage; but, after the Conquest, the mortgager redeemed it, and, according to the evidence of the Hundred, Seiher entered upon it over the King. D. 0 5 0
C. 0 3 0
E. 0 10 0

ff. xiv. 2.

RICHARD the Champion. Half a hide of wood in Southill, which had been held in King Edward's time by Archbishop Stigand. D. 1 10 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 3 0 0
3 vil. 3 bor.
1 ser.

ff. xv. 2.

THE COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Hugh. Land in Southill, 1 hide. Arable, 2 car. Meadow, ditto. Wood for 60 swine. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Tuffa, a homager of Earl Waltheof. D. 3 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 3 0 0
2 vil. 1 bor.

ff. xviii. 2.

AZELINA, wife of Ralph Tailbois. *u.t.* Roger. Land in Stanford, 2 hides, being part of her dowry. Arable, 2 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 30 swine. A mill worth 13s. 4d. Formerly held, with power of lease, by 2 socmen. D. 0 1 0
C. 0 1 0
E. 0 1 0

ff. xix. 1.

ALRIC, a Royal Almsman. Land in Stanford, $\frac{1}{4}$ virgate. Arable for half an ox's labour. The same man formerly held it, with power of lease. D. 0 4 0
C. 0 4 0
E. 0 4 0

ff. xx. 2.

ORDUI, a Royal Almsman. Land in Stanford, $\frac{1}{4}$ virgate. Arable, for 3 oxen. Meadow, ditto. The same man formerly held it, with power of sale, and was a homager of the King. D. 0 4 0
C. 0 4 0
E. 0 4 0

ff. xx. 2

STAGSDEN. Half-H. of Bochelai, now H. of Willey.

Stachdene. Stachedene.

THE BISHOP OF BAIEUX. *u.t.* Herbert Fitz Ivo. Land, 4 car., but only $3\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs employed. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 40 swine. Formerly held, with power of sale, by 12 socmen, homagers of King Edward. *ff.* ii. 2. D. 7 0 0
C. 9 0 0
E. 12 0 0
12 vil. 6 bor.

EARL EUSTACE. *u.t.* Godwy, an Englishman. Land, 1 virgate. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car., on which a solitary ox is employed. *ff.* v. 2. D. 0 2 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 10 0

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. The Manor rated as 5 hides, 2 being in demesne. Arable 5 car., 2 being on the demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 100 swine; and a park of beasts of the forest. This Manor was formerly held, with power of lease, by 2 homagers of King Edward, and 1 homager of Earl Harold. *ff.* viii. 2. D. 5 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 5 0 0
12 vil. 8 bor.
2 ser.

THE COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Hugh. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Wood for 40 swine. Formerly held, with power of sale, by 2 socmen, homagers of King Edward. *ff.* xvii. 2. D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0
2 vil. 2 bor.

STAUGHTON. H. of Stodden. **Estone.** (v. p. 47.)

THE BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. *u.t.* 4 socmen. Land, 3 virgates. Arable, 1 car. The same tenants, who were homagers of Burred, formerly held this land, with power of lease. Included in these 3 virgates are 20 acres of wood, which the jury of the Hundred find used to belong to them in King Edward's time, and which the Bishop now claims over Sigard de Cioches. *ff.* iii. 1. D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 5 0

REMIGIUS, Bishop of Lincoln. *u.t.* William de Caron. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, ditto. Wood for 100 swine. Formerly the freehold of Alwin Deule, a homager of the Bishop of Lincoln. The soc, however, was always the Bishop's. In this land of the Bishoprick the jury of the Hundred find that there are 60 acres partially cleared of wood, now claimed by William de Caron over Hugo de Beauchamp, of which the father of this William, who held the land in King Edward's time, had been dis-seized by Ralph Tailbois. *ff.* iii. 2. D. 0 15 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 10 0
1 bor. 3 ser.

WILLIAM DE WARREN. Land, 1 virgate. Arable, 2 car. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 100 swine. This land was formerly held, with power of sale, by Avigi, a homager of Aschil, the predecessor of Hugh de Beauchamp, though Aschil himself retained the soc of it, with his Manor of Colmworth. It is now claimed by Hugh over William de Warren, supported by the oath of all the men of the Sheriffrick, that it does not belong to William. D. 1 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 1 0 0
1 vil. 2 bor.

THE SAME. Land, 1 hide and 1 virgate. Arable, 1 car. D. 0 10 0
Meadow, ditto. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Avigi, C. 0 10 0
and afterwards granted to him by King William, who, by his writ, put him under the protection of Ralph Tailbois, that he E. 0 15 0
might take care of him as long as he lived. He, on the day 2 bor.
that he died, said that he was the homager of William de Warren,
and, on the strength of that, the said William was put in
possession of this land.

THE SAME. Land, 1 virgate. Arable, for 2 oxen, but 4 are D. 0 2 0
there. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Blach, a homager C. 0 2 0
of Avigi. E. 0 3 0

THE SAME. *u.t.* Tedric. Land, $1\frac{1}{4}$ virgates. Arable, 1 car. D. 0 10 0
Meadow, ditto. Wood for 24 swine. Formerly held, with power C. 0 10 0
of lease, by Godric, a homager of the Sheriff. *ff.* vi. 2. E. 0 6 0

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Wimund. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, D. 1 10 0
3 car. Wood for 40 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease C. 1 0 0
and sale, by Ouet, a homager of Aschil, but the soc always E. 1 0 0
belonged to Aschil's Manor of Colmworth. *ff.* ix. 2. 2 vil. 6 bor.

HUGH the Cupbearer. Land, 2 hides and 3 virgates, 1 hide, D. 2 0 0
with 2 ploughs on it, being in demesne. Arable, 4 car. Meadow, C. 3 10 0
1 car. Wood for 200 swine. The Manor was formerly held by E. 2 0 0
Wig, a thane of King Edward; and 1 socman in the same place 4 vil. 1 bor.
had half a hide, with power of lease. *ff.* xv. 1. 1 ser.

SIGAR DE CIOCHES. Land, 2 hides. Arable, 5 car., 2 carucates, D. 4 0 0
besides the 2 hides, being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Wood C. 3 0 0
for 60 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by E. 4 0 0
Wig the thane. *ff.* xv. 1. 6 vil. 12 bor.
2 ser.

OSBERN FITZ RICHARD. *u.t.* Hugh Hubald. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide and D. 0 10 0
 $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, ditto. Wood for 20 swine. C. 0 10 0
Formerly held by Stori, a homager of Earl Tosti; and a certain E. 0 12 0
socman there had $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate, with power of lease and sale. 1 ser.
ff. xvi. 1.

STEPPINGLEY. H. of Redbornstoke. *Stepigelai.*

WILLIAM SPECH. *u.t.* William Fitz Rainald. Manor rated as D. 4 0 0
5 hides. Arable, 7 car., $1\frac{1}{2}$ being in demesne. Meadow, 7 car. C. 2 0 0
Wood for 100 swine. The Manor was formerly held by Almar, a E. 8 0 0
homager of Aluric de Flitwicke; and there were 2 socmen, his 14 vil. 2 ser.
homagers, who held their land with power of sale. *ff.* xii. 2.

STEVENTON. Half-H. of Bochelai, now H. of Willey.

Stiventone.

EARL EUSTACE. *u.t.* Ernulf de Arde. Manor of 3 hides. D. 14 0 0
 Arable, 24 car. On the demesne is 1 plough, where there might C. 20 0 0
 be 4; and the villans employ only 5, where there might be 20. E. 30 0 0
 Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 20 swine. The Manor was formerly 10 vil. 11 bor.
 held, with power of sale, by Adelold, a thane of King Edward. 2 ser.
ff. v. 2.

STONDON. H. of Clifton. **Standone.**

THE ABBOT OF RAMSEY. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. This D. 0 15 0
 land has always belonged to the Church of S. Benedict. *ff.* iv. 2.
 AZELINA, wife of Ralph Tailbois. *u.t.* Engeler. Land, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. D. 3 0 0
 Arable, $2\frac{1}{2}$ car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly C. 2 0 0
 held by Ulmar of Eaton, a thane of King Edward; and there E. 4 0 0
 were 5 socmen there, his homagers, who held their land, with 3 bor. 2 ser.
 power of lease and sale. *ff.* xix. 2.

STOTFOLD. H. of Clifton. **Stotfalt.**

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. The Manor rated as 15 hides, of which D. 25 0 0
 5 are in demesne. Arable, 15 car., 3 being in demesne. Meadow, C. 12 0 0
 7 car. Four mills worth £4, and 400 eels. At the time of Ralph E. 20 0 0
 Tailbois' death the whole was let for £30. Aschil, a thane of 21 vil. 14 bor.
 King Edward, formerly held the Manor and $9\frac{1}{2}$ hides, and the 6 ser.
 remainder was held, with power of sale, by 7 socmen. One hide
 of this land appertains to the Church of S. Alban, and by the
 evidence of the Hundred it belonged to it in King Edward's
 time. *ff.* ix. 1.

STRETLEY. H. of Flitt. **Stradlei. Straillei. Stradli.**

WILLIAM DE OW. *u.t.* Walter. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 2 car., D. 1 10 0
 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 20 swine. C. 1 0 0
 Formerly held, with power of sale, by Godwin, a homager of E. 2 0 0
 Alestan, a thane of King Edward. *ff.* vii. 1. 2 vil. 3 bor.
 3 ser.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* William de Locels. The Manor D. 4 0 0
 of 4 hides and 1 virgate. Arable, 6 car., 2 being in demesne, C. 2 0 0
 but only 1 plough upon it. Wood for 16 swine. Aschil, a thane E. 5 0 0
 of King Edward, formerly held the Manor; and one socman, his 7 vil. 5 bor.
 homager, had 1 hide, with power of lease. *ff.* ix. 2. 2 ser.

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Pirot. The Manor of $4\frac{1}{3}$ hides. Arable, D. 4 0 0
 6 car., 2 being in demesne; and only 1 plough on the other C. 2 0 0
 4 car. Meadow, 3 car. Wood for 20 swine. A certain person E. 6 0 0
 has 1 plough there. The Manor was formerly held, with power 4 vil. 4 bor.
 1 ser.

of sale, by Leofwyn Cilt and 3 other thanes. Of this land, Pirot holds 3 hides as part of his wife's marriage portion, and $1\frac{1}{3}$ hides in the fee of Nigel. ff. xii. 1.

WILLIAM SPECH. *u.t.* Hugh. Land, 2 parts of a virgate. Arable, for 2 oxen. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Aluric, a homager of Aluric a lesser thane. ff. xii. 2.

THE BAILIFF of the Hundred. Land, 2 parts of a virgate, held for the King's use. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. It now belongs to the Royal Manor of Luton, although it did not in King Edward's time. Bondi, the standard-bearer, attached it to this Manor, and Ralph Tailbois found it so attached. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Ulmar, the priest. ff. xx. 1.

STUDHAM. Half-H. of Stanbridge, now H. of Manshead.

Estodiam.

ROBERT DE TODENI. *u.t.* Baldric. The Manor rated as 6 hides. Arable, 6 car., 2 being in demesne. Wood for 100 swine. This Manor was formerly held by Osulf Fitz Frane, a thane of King Edward. ff. xiii. 2.

D. 4 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 8 0 0
10 vil. 1 bor.
4 ser.

SUNDON. H. of Flitt. **Sonedone.**

WILLIAM DE OW. The Manor rated as 10 hides, 4 being in demesne, with 4 ploughs upon it. Total arable, 16 car. Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 100 swine. The Manor was formerly held by Alestan de Boscumbe, a thane of King Edward. A certain soldier has 1 car. in this township. ff. vi. 2.

D. 10 0 0
C. 8 0 0
E. 20 0 0
20 vil. 11 bor.
12 ser.

SUTTON. Half-H. of Weneslai, now H. of Biggleswade.

Suttone. Sudtone.

EUDO DAPIFER. *u.t.* Alwin. Land, 3 virgates. Arable, for 6 Oxen. Meadow, ditto. Formerly held with power of sale, by 2 socmen. ff. vii. 2.

D. 0 6 0
C. 0 3 0
E. 0 10 0
vil.

THE COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* Alwin. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, 2 car. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 6 socmen.

D. 0 8 0
3 bor.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Torchil. Land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car., but only 1 plough employed. Meadow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car., yielding also 16 pence. Formerly held, with power of sale, by 3 socmen.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 8 0
E. 1 0 0
4 bor.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Levegar. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, ditto, yielding also 12 pence. The same tenant formerly held this land, with power of sale, and was a homager of the King.

D. 0 5 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 10 0

THE SAME. *u.t.* Robert. Land, $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. Arable, 1 car., but only 2 oxen employed. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held, with power of sale, by 2 socmen.

D. 0 8 0
C. 0 8 0
E. 0 10 0
3 bor.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Sueting and Robert. Land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. Arable, for 4 oxen. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Edward, a homager of the Abbot of S. Alban.

D. 0 4 0
C. 0 4 0
E. 0 5 0
1 bor.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Turbert. Land, 2 hides. Arable, 2 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Formerly held, with power of sale, by 2 socmen.

D. 1 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 5 0
4 bor.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Godwin. Land, 3 virgates. Arable, 1 car., but no plough there. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Ulmar, a homager of Ordui.

D. 0 3 0
C. 0 6 0
E. 0 10 0

THE SAME. *u.t.* Ederic. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, ditto. Formerly held, with power of sale, by the present tenant, a homager of the King. *ff.* xviii. 1.

D. 0 5 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 10 0
1 vil.

ALWIN, a King's Bailiff. Land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 2 socmen.* *ff.* xx. 1.

D. 0 4 0
C. 0 4 0
E. 0 5 0

THE SAME. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 2 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car., yielding also 12 pence. Of this land the same tenant formerly held 3 virgates, and a certain Edward the other virgate, with power of lease and sale. *ff.* xx. 1.

D. 1 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 0 10 0
3 bor.

TEMPSFORD. H. of Biggleswade. *Camiseforde.*

REMIGIUS, Bishop of Lincoln. *u.t.* William de Caron. Land, 1 hide and $1\frac{3}{4}$ virgates. Arable, 2 car. Meadow, 1 car. Two mills worth 40s., and 120 eels. Formerly the freehold of Alwin Deule, a homager of the King. *ff.* iii. 2.

D. 3 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 5 0 0
1 vil.

EUDO DAPIFER. Land, 1 hide and 1 virgate, 1 hide being in demesne. Arable, 2 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. A mill worth 10s. Formerly held, with power of lease, by 2 socmen.

D. 2 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 2 5 0
1 vil. 2 bor.
1 ser.

THE SAME. *u.t.* William de Carun. Land, 4 hides and 1 virgate. Arable, 4 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 4 car. A mill worth 12s. This land was formerly held by 3 socmen, homagers of Ulmar of Eaton, 2 of whom had the freehold of their land; but the other could not let his without licence from his Lord. *ff.* vii. 2.

D. 3 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 3 0 0
8 vil. 6 ser.

RICHARD the Champion. *u.t.* Robert. Land, 2 hides. Arable, 2 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held by 3 socmen, with power of lease. *ff.* xv. 2.

D. 1 10 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 0 0
4 vil.

ALWIN, a King's Bailiff. Land, 1 hide and $\frac{1}{4}$ virgate. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly held by 6 socmen, with power of sale.* *ff.* xx. 1.

D. 1 0 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 7 0
3 vil.

* Vide Edworth.

THURLEIGH. H. of Willey. **Lalega.**

MILO CRISPIN. *u.t.* Levric. Land, 1 virgate. Arable, 1 car. D. 0 10 0
The same tenant formerly held it, with power of lease and sale, C. 0 10 0
being a homager of Brixtric. E. 0 10 0
f. vii. 1.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Leviet. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, 2 D. 1 10 0
car. Wood for 30 swine. Formerly held, with power of sale, by C. 0 15 0
Moding, a homager of Queen Edith. E. 1 10 0
f. x. 1. 4 bor. 1 ser.

ROBERT DE OLG. *u.t.* Richard Basset. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, D. 2 0 0
2 car., but only 1 plough employed. Wood for 30 swine. C. 2 0 0
Formerly held, with power of sale, by Oviet, a thane of King E. 2 0 0
Edward. The homagers of Eudo Dapifer claim this land on 1 vil. 3 bor.
the plea that King William bestowed upon their Lord all the 2 ser.
lands which his predecessor held.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Salomon the Priest. Land, 1 virgate. Arable, D. 0 10 0
1 car. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Alwin, a homager C. 0 10 0
of Bishop Wulfin. E. 0 10 0
f. xiii. 2. 1 bor.

WALTER FLEMING. *u.t.* Hugh. The Manor of 3 hides. Arable, D. 5 0 0
7 car., 2 being in demesne. Wood for 150 swine. The Manor C. 3 0 0
was formerly held by Levenot, a thane of King Edward. E. 4 0 0
8 vil. 12 bor.
3 ser.

THE SAME. *u.t.* Raynald. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, 2 car., 1 D. 1 0 0
being in demesne. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Ordric, C. 0 10 0
a homager of Levenot. E. 0 5 0
f. xiv. 2. 4 bor.

TILBROOK. H. of Stodden. **Cilebroc.**

WILLIAM DE WARREN. The Manor rated as 5 hides. Arable, D. 5 0 0
6 car. Meadow, 5 car. Formerly held, under the liberty of the C. 5 0 0
King, by the same socmen, who now occupy it, with the power E. 4 0 0
of letting or selling their land, and the privilege of leaving it 20 soc. 4 bor.
and placing themselves under another Lord without permission
from him under whom they lived. Hugh de Beauchamp claims
this land over William de Warren; and on this point the
jury of the Hundred find that his predecessor, Ralph Tailbois,
was seized of it by the King, and had possession of it. f. vi. 2.

TILSWORTH. Half-H. of Stanbridge, now H. of Manshead.

Pileworde.

WILLIAM PEVEREL. *u.t.* Ambrose. The Manor rated as 10 D. 6 0 0
hides. Arable, 8 car., of which 2 are in demesne, though only C. 4 0 0
1 plough employed. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 100 swine. E. 10 0 0
This wood he took from Oswi; and the jury of the Hundred 10 vil. 6 bor.
say that he did so because it belonged to this Manor in King 3 ser.
Edward's time. The Manor was formerly held by Levric Fitz
Osmund, a thane of King Edward. f. viii. 1.

TINGRITH. H. of Manshead. **Tingrei.**

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Turgis. The Manor rated as 2 hides and a virgate. Arable, 3 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 3 car. Wood for 150 swine. The Manor was formerly held, with power of sale, by 2 thanes. **ff.** xi. 1.

D. 2 0 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 5 0 0
4 vil. 2 bor.

TODDINGTON. H. of Manshead. **Dodintone.**

ERNULF DE HESDING. The Manor rated as 15½ hides. Arable, 30 car., 10 of which are in demesne, though only 7 ploughs employed, besides the 15½ hides. Meadow, 30 car. Wood for 300 swine. The Manor was formerly held by Wulward Levett. **ff.** vii. 1.

D. 25 0 0
C. 25 0 0
E. 30 0 0
42 vil. 19 bor.
19 ser.

TOTERNHOE. Half-H. of Stanbridge, now H. of Manshead.

Totenehou.

WALTER FLEMING. *u.t.* Osbert. The Manor rated since the Conquest as 10 hides, though previously rated as 15 hides; but the tenants of the 5 hides retain all the King's customs and rent. Arable, 10 car., 2 being in demesne, and only 4 ploughs on the remaining 8 car. Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 150 swine. Three mills worth 10s. 8d. Levenot, a thane of King Edward, formerly held this Manor, with power of sale. **ff.** xiv. 1.

D. 8 0 0
C. 10 0 0
E. 16 0 0
22 vil. 2 bor.
4 ser.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN. The Manor rated as 7 hides all but a virgate. Arable, 6 car., 3 hides and 3 virgates, with only 1 plough, being in demesne, and 3 ploughs on the remainder. Meadow, 3 car. Wood for 20 swine. A mill worth 3s. This Manor was formerly held by Leofwine, a homager of Earl Waltheof. Together with the Manor, William Chamberlain claims 2 hides, which, by the evidence of the Hundred, his predecessor held in King Edward's time, but which the Bishop of Baieux took from him by force, and gave to Adelulf, his Chamberlain.

D. 2 10 0
C. 2 10 0
E. 8 0 0
4 vil. 4 bor.
4 ser.

ff. xv. 2.

TURVEY. H. of Willey.

Torueie. Cornai. Cordei. Corneia. Cornei.

ODO, Bishop of Baieux. *u.t.* Herbert. *sub-t.* Wimund. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, ½ car. Formerly held, with power of sale, by a homager of Alwold of Steventon. **ff.** ii. 2.

D. 1 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 2 0 0

THE BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. A Manor of 4 hides. Arable, 6 car., 2 hides, with 3 ploughs upon them, being in demesne. Meadow, 2 car. Wood for 40 swine. A mill worth 20s. The Manor was formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by 3 socmen, homagers of King Edward. The Bishop possesses this land by exchange for Bledon, according to the evidence of his tenants. **ff.** iii. 1.

D. 6 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 6 0 0
3 vil. 8 bor.
1 ser.

EARL EUSTACE. *u.t.* Ernulf de Arde. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 2 car., all in demesne, but only 1 plough employed. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Alwold, a thane of King Edward. **ff.** v. 2.

D. 0 10 0
C. 1 0 0
E. 1 0 0
1 vil. 1 bor.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. *u.t.* Warner. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 2 car., 1 being in demesne. Formerly held, with power of lease, by 2 socmen. **ff.** x. 1.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0
1 vil. 4 bor.

NIGEL DE ALBINI. *u.t.* Nigel de Wast. Land, 1 hide and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 20 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Alward, a homager of Bishop Wulfin. **ff.** xii. 1.

D. 0 13 0
C. 0 13 0
E. 1 10 0
5 bor.

ROBERT DE TODENI. *u.t.* Two Soldiers. Land, 2 hides and 1 virgate. Arable, $4\frac{1}{2}$ car., 2 being in demesne, and only 2 ploughs on the remaining $2\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 10 swine. Formerly held by Osulf Fitz Franc, a thane of King Edward. **ff.** xiii. 2.

D. 2 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 3 10 0
3 vil. 6 bor.
2 ser.

WALTER FLEMING. *u.t.* Hugh. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 2 car., 1 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 40 swine. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Levenot, a thane of King Edward. **ff.** xiv. 1.

D. 1 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 2 0 0
8 bor. 1 ser.

ALWIN the Priest. Land, $\frac{1}{6}$ hide. Arable for 2 oxen. The same occupier formerly held it in fee; but King William afterwards granted it to him in alms, on account of which he says Mass on the Monday in every week for the souls of the King and Queen. **ff.** xx. 2.

D. 0 3 0
C. 0 3 0
E. 0 3 0

OSIET, a King's Bailiff. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide.* Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. It was formerly held by a socman, whom, together with the land, King William put under the protection of the aforesaid Bailiff, in order that he might find him in food and clothing as long as he lived. **ff.** xx. 2.

D. 0 3 0
C. 0 3 0
E. 0 3 0

WARDEN. H. of Wixamtree. **Wardone.**

WILLIAM SPECH. The Manor of 9 hides, $3\frac{1}{2}$ being in demesne. Arable, 9 car., 2 of which are in demesne, but only 1 plough employed. Meadow, 6 car. A mill worth 12s. Formerly held, with power of lease, by 8 socmen. **ff.** xiii. 1.

D. 6 0 0
C. 6 0 0
E. 8 0 0
18 vil. 4 bor.
4 ser.

RALPH DE LISLE. Land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates, belonging to the Manor of Biggleswade, and rated there. Nor could the holder of this land in King Edward's time sell or let it without license from the holder of the Manor of Biggleswade. **ff.** xvii. 1.

* Probably near, but not in, Turvey; as the Record states, "in the same Hundred."

AZELINA, wife of Ralph Tailbois. *u.t.* Walter the Monk. Land $\frac{1}{2}$ hide, being part of her dowry. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car., but no plough there. Wood for 40 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Goding, a homager of Edric the Bald. *ff.* xix. i.

D.	0	10	0
C.	1	0	0
E.	1	0	0
			1 bor.

WESTONING. H. of Manshead (v. p. 44).

WHIPSNAD. H. of Manshead (v. p. 45).

WILDEN. H. of Barford, with the Manor of Sexton's (v. p. 49).

Wildene. Segresdone.

ODO, Bishop of Baieux. *u.t.* Herbert. *sub-t.* His nephew Hugh. The Manor of 5 hides. Arable, 16 car., 3 being in demesne, but no plough there, and only 10 ploughs on the remaining 13 car. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 6 swine. This Manor was formerly held by 24 socmen, with power of lease and sale. *ff.* ii. 2.

D.	9	0	0
C.	12	0	0
E.	20	0	0
20 soc.	12		bor.
			1 ser.

HUGH the Cupbearer. Land in Sexton's, 1 virgate. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Alwin, a homager of Earl Harold. *ff.* xv. i.

D.	0	1	0
C.	0	1	0
E.	0	2	0

WILSHAMSTEAD. H. of Redbornstoke. **Winessamestede.**

THE COUNTESS JUDITH. *u.t.* The Nuns of Elstow. The Manor rated as 3 hides. Arable, 6 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. The Manor was formerly held by 8 socmen, with power of lease and sale. The Countess Judith gave it in alms to the Church of S. Mary at Elstow; but the soc always belonged to the Manor of Kempstone. *ff.* xvii. i.

D.	7	6	0
C.	2	5	0
E.	10	10	0
11 vil.	11		bor.
			1 ser.

WILLINGTON. H. of Wixamtree. **Welitone.**

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. The Manor rated as 10 hides, 5 being in demesne. Arable, 9 car.; 4 are in demesne, but only 3 ploughs employed. Meadow, 5 car. Wood for 40 swine. A mill worth 12s., and 100 eels. The Manor was formerly held by Aschil, a thane of King Edward; and 8 socmen held 7 hides, with the liberty of retaining their land, although they departed elsewhere. *ff.* ix. i.

D.	7	0	0
C.	2	0	0
E.	6	0	0
	13	vil.	8 ser.

WOBURN. H. of Manshead. **Woburne. Woberne.**

WALTER GIFARD. *u.t.* Hugh de Bolebec. The Manor rated as 10 hides. Arable, 24 car., 4 of which are in demesne, with only 2 ploughs employed; and only 6 ploughs on the remaining 20 car. Meadow, 6 car. Wood for 100 swine. The Manor was formerly held by Alric, a thane of King Edward; and 6 socmen had 2 hides of the land in freehold. *ff.* v. 2.

D.	5	0	0
C.	12	0	0
E.	15	0	0
8 vil.	7		bor.
			4 ser.

HERBERT, a Royal Bailiff. Land, 3 virgates. (Returned with Eversholt, q. v.) ff. xx. 1.

WOOTTON. H. of Redbornstoke. **Wtone.**

ALBERT OF LORRAINE. The Manor rated as 10 hides, 2 being in demesne. Arable, 11 car., 3 of which are in demesne; and only 7 ploughs on the remaining 8 car. Meadow, 5 car. Wood for 400 swine. The Manor was formerly held, with power of sale, by Almar, a homager of Earl Tosti. ff. xvi. 2.

D. 10 0 0
C. 8 0 0
E. 10 15 0
20 vil. 6 ser.

WRESTLINGWORTH. H. of Biggleswade.*

Wrateuorde. Wrateuorde.

EARL ROGER. Land, 2 hides and 2 parts of a virgate, all but 1 hide being in demesne. Arable, 3 car. Meadow, 2 car. Formerly held by 6 socmen.

HARDWIN DE SCALERS. *u.t.* Two Soldiers. Land, 3 virgates. Arable, 1 car. Meadow, 1 car. Formerly held by 2 socmen—one a homager of Earl Waltheof, the other of Robert Fitz Wimarc.

PICOT DE CAMBRIDGE. *u.t.* Ralph. Land, 3 virgates. Arable, for 3 oxen. Meadow, ditto. Formerly held by a socman of the King, who, for the service of providing a Royal body-guardsman, had the power of sale of his land.

EARL ALAN. Land, $1\frac{1}{3}$ virgates. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, for 4 oxen. Formerly held by a socman under Queen Edith, with power of lease and sale.

WIDO DE RAINBUEDCURT. *u.t.* Ralph. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, ditto. A grove for supplying wood for repairing the fences. Formerly held by 2 socmen of King Edward, who, for the service of providing 2 days' work of the plough, had the liberty of sale of their land.

D. 2 0 0
C. 2 0 0
E. 3 0 0
2 cot. 15 bor.
2 ser.

D. 1 5 0
C. 1 5 0
E. 1 10 0
6 cottars.

D. 0 3 0
C. 0 3 0
E. 0 5 0
2 cottars.

D. 0 8 0
C. 0 8 0
E. 0 10 0
1 vil.

D. 1 0 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 1 0 0
2 vil. 2 bor.

WYMINGTON. H. of Willey. **Wimentone.**

WILLIAM SPECH. *u.t.* Walter. Land, 3 virgates. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Leuric, a homager of Borgred. ff. xii. 2.

ALURED DE LINCOLN. *u.t.* Glen. A Manor of 3 hides. Arable, 4 car., 2 being in demesne, but only 1 plough employed. Meadow, 2 car. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Godwin Frampold. Besides these 3 hides, there is half a hide which Alured claims over Walter Fleming, and a wood for 100 swine, which he claims over the Bishop of Constance, both of which

D. 0 2 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 10 0

D. 2 0 0
C. 2 10 0
E. 3 0 0
1 vil. 6 bor.
3 ser.

* The entries relating to this parish in the Record are made under Cambridgeshire, and are variously assigned to the Hundreds of Erningford and Wederlai.

had been held by his predecessor in King Edward's time, but of which, according to the evidence of the inhabitants of the Hundred, Alured has been unjustly dispossessed by the said Walter and the Bishop respectively. ff. xiv. 1.

WALTER FLEMING. *u.t.* Osbert. A Manor of 4 hides. Arable, 5 car., 3 being in demesne, and only 1 plough on the remainder. Meadow, 2 car. The Manor was formerly held by Lant, a homager of Levenot, the King's thane; and a certain socman held 1 hide, with power of lease.

D. 3 0 0
C. 3 0 0
E. 4 0 0
1 vil. 8 bor.
4 ser.

THE SAME. *u.t.* The Same. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ car., but no plough there. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Godwin Frampalt. This is the land claimed, as above mentioned, by Alured de Lincoln. ff. xiv. 2.

D. 0 2 0
C. 0 4 0
E. 0 10 0

FIVE BROTHERS, Almsmen of the King, together with their Mother, hold 3 virgates of land, being part of her dowry. Arable, 1 car., but no plough there. Formerly held, with power of lease and sale, by their Father, Lant. ff. xx. 1.

D. 0 3 0
C. 0 3 0
E. 0 15 0

TURCHILL, a King's Almsman. Land, 1 hide. Arable, 1 car. Formerly held, with power of sale, by the same tenant. ff. xx. 2.

D. 0 5 0
C. 0 5 0
E. 0 10 0

YELDEN. H. of Stodden. **Giveldene. Elvendone.**

THE BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. *u.t.* Godfrey de Trailly. The Manor rated as 10 hides. Arable, 15 car., 4 being in demesne. Meadow, 4 car. Wood for 20 swine. Borred formerly held this Manor, and on it were 5 socmen holding 5 hides of the land, with power of lease and sale. ff. iii. 1.

D. 9 0 0
C. 5 0 0
E. 8 0 0
17 vil.
1 soldier.
12 bor. 1 ser.

OSBERN FITZ RICHARD. *u.t.* Hugh Hubald. A Manor rated as 1 hide and 1 virgate. Arable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, 1 car. Wood for 34 swine. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Alwin, a homager of Stori. ff. xvi. 1.

D. 0 10 0
C. 0 10 0
E. 0 15 0

The following Manor, in the Hundred of Biggleswade, remains unidentified with any existing place:—

KIMWICK (v. p. 45). **Chenemondetwiche.**

THE ABBOT OF S. EDMUNDSBURY. The Manor rated as 3 hides and 3 virgates, of which 1 hide and 3 virgates are in demesne. Arable, 4 car., 2 being in demesne. Meadow, 1 car. A mill worth 13s. 4d. Formerly held, with power of lease, by 2 socmen, and, after the Conquest, granted in alms to the Abbey of S. Edmund by Earl Waltheof and his wife. ff. iv. 1.

D. 3 0 0
C. 1 10 0
E. 4 0 0
6 vil.

The following places are entered in the Record under Bedfordshire, but are now in other counties:—

EDLESBOROUGH. *Edingeberge.*

(Now in Buckinghamshire, but in the Record placed in the Half-H. of Stanbridge.)

GILBERT DE GHENT. The Manor rated as 10 hides, 5 being in demesne. Arable, 8 car., 4 of which are in demesne. Formerly the absolute property of Ulf, a thane of King Edward.	D. 5 10 0 C. 5 10 0 E. 10 0 0 10 vil.
ff. xiii. 2.	

NEWTON BROMSWOLD. *Neuuentone.*

(Now in Northamptonshire; in the Record placed in the Hundred of Stodden.)

THE BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. <i>u.t.</i> His Steward, William. Land, 1 virgate. Formerly held by Alwin, a homager of Borred, without whose permission he could neither sell nor let it.	D. 0 1 0 C. 0 1 0 E. 0 1 4
ff. iii. 1.	

RUSHDEN. *Risedene.*

(Now in Northamptonshire; placed in the Record in the Hundred of Willey.)

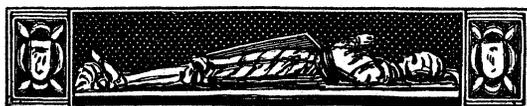
THE BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. <i>u.t.</i> Alwold. Land, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. Arable, for 6 oxen, being $\frac{1}{2}$ car. Meadow, for 6 oxen. Formerly held, with power of sale, by Aluric, a homager of Borred.	D. 0 5 0 C. 0 5 0 E. 0 10 0
ff. iii. 2.	

WILLIAM PEVEREL. <i>u.t.</i> Malet. Land, 1 virgate. Arable, for 2 oxen. Formerly held, with power of lease, by Samar the Priest, a homager of the Countess Goda.	D. 0 1 4 C. 0 1 4 E. 0 2 0
ff. viii. 1.	

STANWICK. *Stanewiga.*

(Now in Northamptonshire; in the Record it is placed in the Hundred of Stodden.)

THE ABBOT OF PETERBOROUGH. A Manor rated as $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Arable, $2\frac{1}{2}$ car., but only 1 plough employed. Meadow, 2 car. The Manor belonged to S. Peter's at Bury, in King Edward's time.	D. 1 10 0 C. 2 10 0 E. 2 0 0 2 vil. 2 bor.
ff. iv. 1.	





Appendix.

	EXTENT.			POPULATION.					VALUE.			MILLS.
	Arable. (Car.)	Meadow. (Car.)	Wood. (Number of swine.)	Under tenants.	Villans and Soemen.	Bordars.	Serfs.	Time of the Survey.	When entered on.	Time of Edward the Confessor.		
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Ampthill.....	8	6	300	1	6	2	1	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	..	
Arlesey	15	10	..	2	21	15	2	14 17 0	14 17 0	16 0 0	3	
Aspley Guise.....	12	10	50	1	16	4	5	8 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	1	
Astwick	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	4	2	10	..	3 6 0	2 11 0	3 6 0	2
Barford (Great).....	23	6	200	5	24	27	9	19 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 0	2E	
Barford (Little).....	8	3	..	2	13	6	8	7 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	1E	
Barton	12	6	200	..	20	7	6	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	1	
Battlesden	10	9	..	2	9	11	..	6 5 0	6 5 0	17 0 0	..	
Bedford .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biddenham	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	4	10	5	5	6 12 0	5 12 0	6 12 0	2
Biggleswade	37	23	..	5	31	28	5	40 9 0	26 19 0	27 0 0	2	
Bletsoe	8	2	200	2	13	5	5	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	1	
Blunham	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	2	24	14	3	15 2 0	12 3 0	19 5 0	3	
Bolnhurst	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	180	1	11	14	..	5 5 0	4 0 0	8 16 0	..	
Bromham	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	40	3	21	7	6	9 0 0	6 15 0	5 15 0	2E	
Caddington	6	..	200	..	1	4	2	2 0 0	0 10 0	5 0 0	..	
Campton	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	2	7	1	..	4 15 0	2 15 0	5 15 0	1	
Cardington	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	274	1 plus caions	49	35	6	18 5 0	13 10 0	22 0 0	1E	
Carlton	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	5	7	14	..	5 16 8	4 3 4	6 5 0	1
Chalgrave	10	8	50	..	13	4	6	7 2 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	..	
Chellington .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicksand	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	10	1	4	1	5 1 0	4 1 0	7 7 0	2	
Clapham.....	30	6	200	..	18	15	4	24 0 0	24 0 0	12 0 0	1	
Clifton	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	3	12	1	5	7 10 0	6 5 0	11 10 0	2E
Clophill	16	13	300	1	9	11	6	7 0 0	3 10 0	14 0 0	1	
Colmworth.....	10	..	200	1	12	13	1	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	..	
Cople	10	4	100	9	7	3	2	5 11 0	3 1 0	5 13 0	..	
Cranfield	12	2	1000	..	18	2	5	9 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	..	
Dean	14	1	..	4	6	19	5	8 1 0	7 11 0	6 11 0	..	
Dunstable .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunton	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	60	1	28	9	4	17 3 4	15 3 4	16 3 4	..
Eaton Bray	20	6	300	..	20	13	2	16 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	
Eaton Socon	32	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	400	3 plus monks	51	23	11	25 4 4	13 19 4	32 14 4	2E	
Edlesborough	8	..	..	..	10	..	..	5 10 0	5 10 0	10 0 0	..
Edworth	10	2	..	2	10	2	5	9 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0	..	
Elstow	7	4	60	nuns	14	11	4	5 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	1	
Everton	5	1	..	1	4	5	..	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	
Eversholt	10	9	150	2	19	1	4	6 6 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	..	
Eyworth	10	10	..	1	13	3	6	7 10 0	7 10 0	8 10 0	1	
Farndish	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	5	2	1	2 10 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	..
Felmersham	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	..	3	13	17	4	13 0 0	21 10 0	27 0 0	2	
Flitton	6	6	50	..	3	3	4	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	..	
Flitwick	10	8	160	1	5	11	..	3 15 0	4 10 0	12 0 0	1	
Goldington	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	4	23	7	5	11 15 0	7 10 0	12 5 0	2E	
Gravenhurst	4	4	100	1	4	3	4	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	..	
Harlington.....	10	4	400	..	12	6	10	6 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	..	
Harrold	16	6	200	1	10	..	..	6 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	1E
Hatley.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	..	16	12	1	12 5 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	1	

420.6.4

499.9.8

	EXTENT.			POPULATION.					VALUE.						MILLS. E denotes cells as part of the rent.		
	Arable. (Car.)	Meadow. (Car.)	Wood. (Number of swine.)	Under tenants.	Villans and Sochmen.	Bordars.	Serfs.	Time of the Survey.			When entered on.			Time of Edward the Confessor.			
								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Haynes	8	1	500	..	14	9	1	10	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	..
Henlow	12½	12	..	4	19	6	7	11	5	0	8	5	0	13	10	0	2
Higham Gobion	11	6	100	1	14	2	5	8	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	..
Hockliffe	8	4	100	..	13	11	..	8	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	..
Holwell	10	2	..	..	19	5	5	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	2
Houghton Conquest	13	8	450	1	19	15	5	9	10	0	8	10	0	15	12	0	..
Houghton Regis	26½	12½	100	..	39	16	..	33	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hulcote	3	..	50	1	5	8	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Husborne Crawley	11	10	10	1	6	10	5	4	5	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	2
Kempstone	20	20	200	..	18	12	8	18	0	0	22	0	0	30	0	0	1
Keysoe	6	4	200	2	11	13	1	5	3	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	1
Knotting	5	2	400	..	8	5	4	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	..
Langford	16	16	16	..	12	7	5	15	10	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	2
Leighton Buzzard	56	44	200	..	88	36	2	48	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Lidlington	11	8	400	..	23	16	7	8	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	..
Luton	93	7	2050	..	101	51	6	72	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Marston	20	16	758	4	21	19	10	13	2	0	8	4	0	20	5	0	..
Maulden	10½	10½	170	1	13	1	2	6	3	0	6	18	0	12	2	0	1
Melchbourne	10	6	100	..	13	15	3	8	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	..
Meppershall	7	7	200	..	5	4	2	6	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	..
Milbrook	6	2	100	1	4	2	..	3	0	0	1	10	0	5	0	0	2
Milton Bryant	14	13	70	3	14	9	12	11	10	0	9	10	0	12	0	0	..
Milton Ernest	10	6	46	3	11	5	3	5	11	0	5	11	0	7	6	0	1
Northill	11	11	300	3	13	1	7	10	5	0	8	15	0	12	15	0	2
Oakley	9½	5	..	2	7	6	5	4	10	0	4	10	0	5	10	0	1E
Odell	10	8	110	1	16	12	7	8	0	0	13	0	0	18	0	0	1E
Pavenham	12	12	..	2	15	5	3	6	5	0	8	0	0	12	5	0	1
Pertenhall	3	..	4	1	1	2	..	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	17	0	..
Poddington	20½	2	20	4	16	22	6	11	15	0	7	15	0	12	10	0	..
Potesgrave	9	6	..	..	3	6	3	3	10	0	6	0	0	12	10	0	..
Potton	13	12	..	1	20	14	3	12	5	0	5	5	0	13	2	0	1
Pulloxhill	13	6	100	2	9	13	2	10	0	0	8	0	0	13	0	0	..
Ravensden	8	2	50	..	11	..	..	5	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	..
Renhold	6	3	100	..	12	11	5	8	2	0	5	2	0	7	2	0	1E
Ridgmount	10	8	300	..	24	4	3	6	0	0	10	0	0	16	0	0	..
Risely	11	4	220	10	8	16	1	5	2	0	5	12	0	7	16	0	..
Roxton	18	13	94	4	34	7	3	14	15	0	9	0	0	22	10	0	2E
Salford	5	5	150	..	12	1	4	4	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	1
Sandy	26	26	..	3	32	11	5	16	16	0	12	14	0	18	10	0	3
Sharnbrook	16½	7½	164	13	11	17	9	8	19	0	6	14	0	15	7	0	2
Shelton	6	1	4	1	14	5	3	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	1
Shillington	28	9	160	..	64	12	9	22	0	0	22	0	0	24	0	0	3
Silsoe	14	9	150	2	8	11	5	9	10	0	6	10	0	12	10	0	1
Souldrop	5	4	..	1	14	5	4	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	..
Southill	28	23	516	16	33	19	11	18	5	0	13	18	0	19	1	0	3E
Stagsden	10½	2	180	3	26	16	2	12	12	0	11	15	0	18	10	0	..
Staughton	19	7	554	7	13	24	7	11	7	0	12	2	0	10	11	0	..
Steppingley	7	7	100	1	14	..	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	..
Steventon	24	4	20	1	10	11	2	14	0	0	20	0	0	30	0	0	..
Stondon	3	2½	..	1	..	3	2	3	15	0	2	15	0	4	15	0	..
Stotfold	15	7	..	..	21	14	6	25	0	0	12	0	0	20	0	0	4E
Stretley	15	4	56	3	13	12	5	9	17	0	5	7	0	13	12	0	..
Studham	6	..	100	1	10	1	4	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	..
Sundon	17	4	100	..	20	11	12	10	0	0	8	0	0	20	0	0	..
Sutton	10½	11	..	9	2	18	..	4	13	0	4	16	0	6	2	0	..
Tempsford	11	8½	..	2	17	2	7	10	10	0	8	0	0	12	12	0	4E
Thurleigh	15	..	210	6	9	24	6	10	10	0	7	5	0	8	15	0	..
Tilbrook	6	5	..	..	20	4	..	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	..
Tilsworth	8	6	100	1	10	6	3	6	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	..
Tingrith	3	3	150	1	4	2	..	2	0	0	1	10	0	5	0	0	..
Toddington	30	30	300	..	42	19	19	25	0	0	25	0	0	30	0	0	..
Toternhoe	16	7	170	1	26	6	8	10	10	0	12	10	0	24	0	0	4
Turvey	20	6½	110	8	8	32	4	12	9	0	9	19	0	17	6	0	1
Warden	9½	6½	40	1	18	5	4	6	10	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	1
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Wilden	16	6	6	2	20	12	1	9	1	0	12	1	0	20	2	0	..
Wilshamstead	6	½	11	11	1	7	6	0	2	5	0	10	10	0	..
Willington	9	5	40	13	8	7	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	1E
Woburn	24	6	100	1	8	7	4	5	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	0	..
Wootton	11	5	400	..	20	..	6	10	0	0	8	0	0	10	15	0	..
Wrestlingworth	5½	4½	..	4	13	17	2	4	16	0	4	6	0	7	5	0	..
Wymington	12	4	100	3	2	14	7	5	12	0	6	12	0	9	5	0	..
Yelden	16½	5	54	3	17	12	1	9	10	0	5	10	0	8	15	0	..

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