Id. G. ten CVME. Al'estan teneb T.R.E.7 geldb p una virg træ. Tra. e. 11. car. Ibi. e. 1. car. 7 vi. bord. Oli. 7 m uat
Id. G. ten WEREI. Al'estan teneb T.R.E.7 geldb f v. sot. p una hida. Tra. e. vi. car. g ibi st. 7 IIII. serui. 7 xI. uitti 7 IIII. bord. 7 VIII. ac pti. 7 v. ac pasturæ. Oli. Ix. sot. M uat
Id. G. ten COLVN. Al'estan teneb T.R.E.7 geldb f XXX. sot. p una hida. Tra. e. IIII. car. g ibi st. 7 IIII. serui. 7 VI. uitti. 7 IIII. bord. 7 VI. ac pti. Olim. XL solid. Modo uat. XX. solid.
Id. G. ten HOLEBROCH. Ipse teneb T.R.E.7 geldb p dimid hida træ. Tra. e. IIII. car. Ibi. e. I. car. cu. I. seruo. 7 II. uitti 7 IIII. bord. 7 VI. ac pti. Valet. X. solid.
Goduin ten DVNE. Ipse teneb T.R.E.7 geldb p una hida. Tra. e. VI. car. Ibi st. IIII. car. 7 II. serui. 7 VII. uitti 7 IIII. bord. 7 IIII. ac pti. 7 VI. ac pasturæ. 7 X. ac filua. Valet. XX. solid.
Gordicus ten BOREBORDE. Al'mar teneb T.R.E.7 geldb p una v træ 7 uno ferling. Tra. e. IIII. car. Ibi st. II. car. 7 IIII. serui. 7 IIII. uitti cu. I. bord. Ibi. XX. ac pti. 7 XX. ac pasturæ. 7 una ac filua. Olim. v. solid. Modo uat. X. solid.
Id. G. ten CALODELIE. Al'mar teneb T.R.E.7 geldb p dimid hida. Tra. e. IIII. car. Ibi st. II. car. 7 dim. 7 v. serui. 7 IIII. uitti 7 v. bord. 7 VII. ac pti. 7 XL ac filua. Oli. XI. sot. Modo uat. XXX. solid.
15 COOMBE. Alstan held it before 1066. It paid tax for 1 virgate of land. Land for 2 ploughs. 1 plough there. 6 smallholders. Value formerly and now 5s.

16 WRAY. Alstan held it before 1066. It paid tax for 1 hide. Land for 6 ploughs, which are there; 4 slaves. 11 villagers and 3 smallholders. Meadow, 8 acres; pasture, 5 acres. 8 cattle; 4 pigs; 30 sheep. Formerly 60s; value now 30s.

17 ‘COMBE (Sackville)’. Alstan held it before 1066. It paid tax for 1 hide. Land for 3 ploughs, which are there; 3 slaves. 6 villagers and 3 smallholders. Meadow, 6 acres. 9 sheep. Formerly 40s; value now 20s.

18 HOLBROOK. He held it himself before 1066. It paid tax for ½ hide of land. Land for 3 ploughs. 1 plough there, in lordship, and 1 virgate, with 1 slave. 2 villagers and 4 smallholders (have) 1 virgate. Meadow, 6 acres. 7 sheep. Value 10s.

19 Godwin holds ‘DOWN (Umfraville)’. He held it himself before 1066. It paid tax for 1 hide. Land for 6 ploughs. 3 ploughs there; 2 slaves. 7 villagers and 4 smallholders. Meadow, 3 acres; pasture, 6 acres; woodland, 10 acres. 30 sheep. Value 20s.

20 Godric holds BULWORTHY. Aelmer held it before 1066. It paid tax for 1 virgate of land and 1 furlong. Land for 3 ploughs. 2 ploughs there; 3 slaves. 3 villagers with 1 smallholder. Meadow, 20 acres; pasture, 20 acres; woodland, 1 acre. 4 cattle; 24 (?) goats; 40 goats. Formerly 5s; value now 10s.

21 Godric also holds CALVERLEIGH. Aelmer held it before 1066. It paid tax for ½ hide. Land for 4 ploughs. 2½ ploughs there; 5 slaves. 3 villagers and 5 smallholders. Meadow, 7 acres; woodland, 40 acres. 1 pig. Formerly 10s; value now 30s.
52.10 5 CARUCATES. It is unusual to have carucates used when land has been hidated; see (cont’d.) 1.2 note and cf. 1.3.5.

52.11 CHERITON (BISHOP). Now a parish in Wonford Hundred (19). This holding is identifiable in the Tax Return for that Hundred (xiii); Godwin’s 3½ virgates of lordship there correspond to the sum of his lordship in 52,11-15.

This holding appears to be represented in Fees p. 779 (Honour of Gloucester) by: (1) Churiton’ and Wolgaireston’ [Wolfgar farm or Wilson, GR SX 7595; see EPNS ii p. 429] held by John de Melewis, Simon Lamperec (on whom see 52,9 note) and Hugh de Loges; (2) Tryrefelb [Trebale farm SX 7192] held by Eleanor de Hause; and (3) Abaricheston’ [Easton Barton SX 7293; see EPNS ii p. 428] held by the heirs of William le Barun. All these are held in John de Umfraville in FA i p. 315 with the addition of La Mille [Mill farm' SX 7694 on the 1st edition OS 1-inch map, sheet no. 26 of 1809, reprinted sheet no. 82 of 1869] and Stoddon [Staddon SX 7594]. In FA i pp. 345-346 Nitheparkynge [Fartridge SX 7933] is said to be part of Treble, Aereston [Easton] is coupled with Somerton [unidentified] ‘in Shubear Hundred’ and Churiton is associated with Noteston [Natson, see 52,9] ‘in the Hundred of North’ Tawton’; see FA i pp. 387-388 and OJR in TDA 36 p. 376, 44 pp. 334-335.

Cheriton was a lay holding in 1086, later called ‘Cheriton Bishop’ from a holding of the Bishop of Exeter which he acquired in the late 13th century; see EPNS ii p. 427. Much earlier, Cheriton seems to have been part of a grant by Edward the Martyr to Ælfsige in 976 of 1 perrica at Hypleas ead land; this appears in DB divided into six portions: Eggbeer (16,130), Lambert (45,4), Cheriton Bishop and Lambert, Medland and Coombe (52,11-13;15); see ECDC pp. 20-31 and no. 42 p. 13.

52.12 LAMBERT. DB Lanford; see EPNS ii p. 428. It is in Cheriton Bishop parish, Wonford Hundred (19); see 52,11 note. In FA i p. 315 Baldwin de Specote holds Lamford from John de Umfraville who holds from the Honour of Gloucester; see FA i pp. 345, 386 and OJR in TDA 44 p. 336.

52.13 GODWIN ALSO HOLDS. Repeated at the beginning of 52,13-18 inclusive; see 52,9 note. MEDLAND. Like 52,11-12 it lay in Cheriton Bishop parish, Wonford Hundred (see 52,11 note). Middeland is held in FA i p. 315 from the Earl of Gloucester and was given to the Abbot of Tewkesbury (Gloucestershire) by Robert son of Hamon, Mon. Ang. li p. 65; see FA i p. 356 and OJR in TDA 44 p. 337.

52.14 OGWELL. A parish in the ‘Ten Hide’ or ‘Teignhead’ section of Wonford Hundred (19); see the Appendix. William de Boywil and Anastasia his wife hold in Wogewill’ from the Honour of Gloucester in Fees p. 779; it is Westowgwill [West Ogwell] held from John de Umfraville in FA i p. 315; see FA i p. 387 and OJR in TDA 44 p. 335.

52.15 COOMBE. In Drewsteignton parish, Wonford Hundred (19); see 52,11 note. In FA i p. 315 it seems to be represented by Burgh’ [Burrough farm, just to the east of Coombe, GR SX 7491] held from John de Umfraville; see OJR in TDA 36 p. 376, 44 p. 337.

52.16 WRAY. In Moretonhampstead parish, Teignbridge Hundred (23). It can be identified in the Tax Return for Teignton Hundred (xxiv); see 52,9 note on Godwin. Wrey is held from John de Umfraville (Honour of Gloucester) in FA i p. 339.

52.17 ‘COMBE (SACKVILLE)’. DB Coen, named from the river Culm. The manor corresponds to what is now Silverton park in Silverton parish, Hayridge Hundred (15), the remains of a manor house being marked as an antiquity on OS maps; see EPNS ii p. 570. In the Tax Return for Silverton (Hayridge) Hundred (xiii) Godwin of Cillemetona (from Chittlehampton 52,10) has 1 virgate of lordship which probably refers to this land, the only holding of a Godwin in this Hundred in DB; see notes to 52,19 and 52,9. In Fees p. 779 Colm Reyngr is held by Robert de Sicca Villa from the Honour of Gloucester, while in FA i p. 322 Culm Reng[n’y] is held from John de Humfravill; see FA i pp. 368, 425, Cal. Inq. FM vol. viii no. 595 and OJR in TDA 42 pp. 227, 247.

52.18 HOLBROOK. In Clyst Honiton parish, (East) Budleigh Hundred (14). It can be positively accounted for in the Tax Return for Budleigh Hundred (xvi); see 52,9 note on Godwin. In Fees p. 763 Henry de Holebrok’ holds in Holebrok’ from Gilbert de Unfravill who holds from the Honour of Gloucester; see Fees p. 780, FA i pp. 365, 427 and OJR in TDA 35 p. 290.

52.19 GODWIN. Probably Godwin of Chittlehampton (de cicemetona; OEB p. 39), whom the Tax Return for Axmouth Hundred (xxi) states has ½ hide lordship there: this is the only holding of a Godwin in this Hundred in DB. See notes to 52,17 and 52,9.

‘DOWN (UMFRAVILLE)’. DB Dune. ‘Down’ is the name of a hill lying between Axmouth and Lyme Regis from which Rousdon (52,25) and Dowlands (in Axmouth
The Domesday Book is actually not one book but two. The first volume (Great Domesday) contains the final summarized record of all the counties surveyed except Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. For these three counties the full, unabbreviated return sent in to Winchester by the commissioners is preserved in the second volume (Little Domesday), which, for some reason, was never summarized and added to the larger volume. The Domesday Book was a survey designed to record everything that people owned in England. It was ordered by William the Conqueror (the winner of the recent Battle of Hastings) so that William could determine how much money in taxes he could raise and to give William a better sense of the territory he had just conquered. What did it record? The Domesday Book recorded who owned the land (the landowners) as well as the size of the land that they owned. In addition, it looked at how the land was used.