THE HIDATION
OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

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In a pioneering paper Mr Bailey here subjects the Domesday data on the hidation of Buckinghamshire to a searching statistical analysis, using techniques never before applied to this county. His aim is not explain the hide, but to lay a foundation on which an explanation may be built; to isolate what is truly exceptional and therefore calls for further study. Although he disclaims any intention of going beyond analysis, his paper will surely advance our understanding of a very important feature of early English society.

Part I: Domesday Book

'What was the hide?' F. W. Maitland, in posing 'this dreary old question' in his seminal study of Domesday Book,[1] was right in saying that it is in fact central to many of the great questions of early English history. He was echoed by Baring a few years later, who wrote, 'the hide is grown somewhat tiresome, but we cannot well neglect it, for on no other Saxon institution have we so many details, if we can but decipher them'.[2] Many subsequent scholars have also directed their attention to this subject: A. Morley Davies in his two studies of Buckinghamshire Hundreds; J.H. Round in the Victoria County History; G.R. Elvey's perceptive analysis of Domesday Buckinghamshire, and Prof. Chibnall in his studies of Sherington.[3] Eila Campbell discussed hidation and many other aspects of Buckinghamshire in her essay in Darby's Domesday Geography.[4] Most recently, Bradbury and Thorn have discussed the evidence for the existence or otherwise of a five-hide unit and multiples thereof.[5] In addition, Michael Reed has touched on issues related to the Anglo-Saxon charters, a subject treated in greater depth by Arnold Baines.[6]

Dreary and tiresome it may be, but clearly the answer to the question of the hide remains of interest, and the very wide range of purposes for which it may be asked shows just how difficult it is to reach a consensus. It is almost, one might say, a Holy Grail, and subject to many interpretations designed to fit this or that theory about Anglo-Saxon society, its origins and structures.

In view of the large number of scholars who have contributed to the subject, further discussion might appear redundant. So it would be if previous commentators had reached agreement. But they did not. This is in part a function of the material itself. Before 1086 it is fragmentary and scattered, while in 1086 there are all the ambiguities and omissions of Domesday Book. The present two-part paper is concerned solely with the *evidence* for the hidation of Buckinghamshire.

Part I analyses the Domesday material using some elementary statistical techniques, notably the mean (or average - x̄) and the standard deviation (σ), which measures the dispersion of values about the mean more objectively than a cursory examination of the raw data.[7] This enables us to see what, if any, patterns and groupings emerge. Part II will examine other evidence for the hidation of Buckinghamshire between the late seventh century and 1066.

Figure 1. The Hundreds of Buckinghamshire in 1086.

No attempt is made at a synthesis. There are many complex facets of the Domesday evidence, and their interrelationships demand separate treatment. Topics such as the links between hides, ploughlands, ploughteams and population; the aggregation of small estates into additional regular units, and the discussion of estates which fall outside the range ±1σ (see Section X) all require much more study than can be given here.

Some readers will perceive that the inspiration for this particular approach comes from the work of Cyril Hart on the hidation of the counties making up the southern Danelaw.[8] Although not free from controversy, his basically retrospective approach, starting with the Domesday hidages and working back into progressively more obscure times, seems to offer the best chance for understanding the principles underlying a system of assessment which was already well established by the end of the seventh century and which was central to the governance of England until 1100.

Buckinghamshire is not so fortunate as some counties in its surviving hidation records. Only Domesday Book offers anything like a full record, in this case relating to the day when King Edward The Confessor was alive and dead (i.e. 5th. January 1066). Buckinghamshire has no geld roll like that of Northamptonshire to illuminate the changes which appear to characterise hidation in the late eleventh century. The mysterious entry for Oakley which reads 'these five hides and three virgates are eight hides', may indicate a changed assessment, in this case upwards by almost 40%, or that for

some purposes other than geld liability, the estate was more highly rated.[9]

Even such a basic fact as the county total of hides in 1066 is beset with difficulties of definition, and there seem to be as many answers as there are counts. Table 1 summarises a selection of results, some based on the Domesday county, others the modern (i.e. pre-1974) county.

The most that can be said is that the true figure for the Domesday county is in the range 2,120 – 2,130 hides. This is virtually identical with the assessment of the Burghal Hidage a century and a half earlier (i.e. 1,600 hides contributory to Buckingham and 500 to Sashes – see Part II). The Appendix, Tables 16-33, gives details of the Domesday assessments, arranged by Hundreds rather than by fiefs. The basic groupings of estates into units with the same name are also shown.

The total hidage used in this paper includes all places which were rubricated under the county name in 1086, viz. Caversfield, near Bicester, and Eie (Kingsey and Towersey, part of which was in Oxfordshire). Places rubricated under other shires viz. part of Edlesborough (under Beds.); Tythrop, Boycott, Lillingstone [Lovell] and two of the three estates in Ibstone (under Oxon.), are excluded from the total, but are considered as appropriate. Certain parts of the county, such as the long salient to Ashridge and Nettleden, now in Hertfordshire, and Coleshill, for long a detached part of the latter county, are not named in Domesday Book, but are included silently under their head estates.

Table 1. Estimates of Buckinghamshire Hidation

Source	Total	Comments
Maitland 1897	2074	Domesday county
Baring 1899	2078	
Baring 1909	2128/2160	
Campbell 1962	2125 3¾v 3a less 5ft.	Modern county
Bradbury 1988	2129¾	
Bailey 1990	2122½+6ac.	Domesday county
Bailey 1990	2138+18ac.	Modern county

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II

Table 2 shows that it was exceptional for the hidages of Buckinghamshire's eighteen nominal hundreds to equal one hundred hides or exact multiples thereof.

The ploughland was probably a measure of arable potential, and the relevant data have been shown here and in subsequent tables, because they may reflect a more realistic assessment of the capacity of an estate, discounting the effects of beneficial hidation or reductions since the hidation was fixed. Overall in Buckinghamshire there is reasonably close agreement, with ploughlands exceeding hides by 8%, although there is a wide range, from 1.57 ploughlands/hide in Burnham Hundred to only 0.62 in Risborough. The surplus of ploughlands compared with hides in 1086 may reflect the opening up of hitherto uncultivated areas, although there is often a shortfall of actual ploughs working compared with the theoretical total. It is difficult to see, however, what lies behind those cases where the hidation in far in excess of the assumed agricultural potential of the land. These Hundreds tend to lie astride the Chiltern/Vale boundary.

There is no evidence that the later grouping of Buckinghamshire hundreds into threes had occurred before 1086; all eighteen are separately rubricated, but they are listed in the order in which they were later grouped, and the concept may already have been in use for certain purposes related to geld collection or other obligations associated with hides, for example contributions of men and ships to the late-Saxon navy. The order generally, although not absolutely, adhered to, with relatively few errors of rubrication compared with some counties, is: Stone/Aylesbury/Risborough; Stoke/Burnham/Desborough; Ixhill/Ashendon/Waddesdon; Cottesloe/Yardley/Mursley; Stotfold/Rowley/Lamua; Seckloe/Bunsty/Moulsoe.

Table 2. The Hidation of Buckinghamshire Hundreds in 1086

Hundred	Hides	Ploughlands	Ratio P:H
1. Stone	175½+6ac.	148½	0.85
2. Aylesbury	125¾	131½	0.96
3. Risborough	99¼	62	0.62
4. Stoke	107½	117	1.09
5. Burnham	92¼	145	1.57
6. Desborough	148	207½	1.40
7. Ixhill	121	136½	1.13
8. Ashendon	112¼	112½	1.00
9. Waddesdon	91⅛	91	1.00
10. Cottesloe	142⅜	197½	1.39
11. Yardley	118⅜	82½	0.70
12. Mursley	122⅝	143¾	1.17
13. Stodfold	98½	112	1.14
14. Rowley	101	93	0.92
15. Lamua	127	124½	0.98
16. Seckloe	128½	159¼	1.24
17. Bunsty	98¼	115½	1.18
18. Moulsoe	113¼	121½	1.07
Total	2122½+6ac.	2301	1.08

Table 3. Buckinghamshire Hundreds 1086, by Group

Group	Hides	Ploughlands	Ratio P:H
Stone/Aylesbury/Risborough	400½+6ac.	342	0.86
Stoke/Burnham/Desborough	347¾	469½	1.35
Ixhill/Ashendon/Waddesdon	324⅜	340	1.05
Cottesloe/Yardley/Mursley	383⅜	423¾	1.11
Stodfold/Rowley/Lamua	326½	329½	1.01
Seckloe/Bunsty/Moulsoe	340	396¼	1.17
Total	2122½+6ac.	2301	1.08

The south and north-east of the county stand out as areas where the theoretical arable potential appears to be well in excess of the tax base in 1086, whereas the north-west shows a much closer concordance between the two measures.

III

We turn now to the much-debated question of the 'five-hide unit' and its relevance to Buckinghamshire. Throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, from the seventh century until 1086, many estates have their hidages expressed in multiples of five, but it is not clear what the reasons for this underlying regularity might be. Among the qualifications for a peasant to graduate to thegnly rank was the possession of five hides of land and a hall.[10] Five hides may have been the minimum for which the solemn procedures of granting land by charter was considered appropriate, although there are many examples of smaller grants, reflecting a continuing tendency to fragmentation.

There is a tendency for the size of grant to decrease over time. Early charters mainly concern the endowment of religious houses by kings, and cover large tracts assessed at fifty, one hundred or even more hides, clearly including many settlements and their fields, and the lands of many thegns and peasants. No grants of this type survive for Buckinghamshire. It is not apparent whether these territories were built up from small, separately assessed units, or were merely broad approximations by royal officials as to the taxable capacity of a tract of land, including arable and pasture, woodland and waste.

It is possible that the five-hide unit and its multiples which are so notable a feature of Domesday Buckinghamshire and for many other counties dates not from some primaeval period of Anglo-Saxon administrative development, but from the reforms of the tenth century. There is some evidence for the use of the Danish duodecimal system in some of the Domesday assessments, and these cannot have arisen before the tenth century. They have been discussed in a paper by Arnold Baines.[11] Charters relating to grants after c.900 tend to cover much more limited areas, usually less than thirty hides. Without a complete surviving corpus of charters, however, it is impossible to estimate when this process began and how it might relate to changes in settlement and agrarian patterns.

It is a commonplace that the hide in 1086 had a very variable extent on the ground. The old concept that it contained a long hundred (120 acres) of land cannot be sustained in practice. Buckinghamshire has 476,000 acres and 2123 hides, giving an average of 224 acres/hide (cf. Middlesex 204 ac./hide) and the more the data are disaggregated, the wider the variations from the theoretical norm become. If it were not already apparent that the hide originated as a measure of the total taxable capacity of a tract of countryside, including its woodland, pasture and other appurtenances as well as the all-important arable land, the data presented here should soon disabuse the reader. Many Buckinghamshire estates show 'beneficial' hidation, whereby the geld assessment is far below the actual capacity of the estate in question. Good examples are Wing, whose five

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hides vastly understate the potential represented by forty ploughlands and twenty-five ploughs at work in 1086, Amersham, a ten-hide group of six estates with twenty-four ploughlands and twenty teams, and Chesham, whose five constituents had thirty-one ploughlands and twenty-eight teams assessed at only fifteen hides. It appears that not only the estates of kings and great ecclesiastics benefited in this way.

Grouping together those with the same place-name, 216 estates are listed in the Buckinghamshire Domesday: 117 (54.2%) are exact five-hide multiples, totalling 1342.5 hides (63.2% of the total), and 50 more (23.1%; 640.6 hides – 30.1%) lie within; 10% of such a figure. They include 77.3% of estates and 84.3% of hides in Buckinghamshire. (Cf. Hertfordshire 51.1%; Surrey 65.5%; Middlesex 69.2% and Oxfordshire 69.3%). Tables 4A and 4B summarise the data for individual hundreds and for groups.

Table 4A. Domesday Buckinghamshire: Five–hide Units by Hundreds

Hundred	Five –Hide Units		Within 10%		Others	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Stone	6	50.0	4	33.3	2	16.7
Aylesbury	4	36.4	3	27.2	4	36.4
Risborough	3	75.0	1	25.0	–	–
Stoke	6	66.7	3	33.3	–	–
Burnham	3	27.3	4	36.4	4	36.4
Desborough	9	69.2	–	–	4	30.8
Ixhill	8	50.0	3	18.8	5	31.2
Ashendon	9	69.2	2	15.4	2	15.4
Waddesdon	4	50.0	2	25.0	2	25.0
Cottesloe	10	58.8	4	23.5	3	17.6
Yardley	4	36.4	3	27.2	4	36.4
Mursley	7	53.8	2	15.4	4	30.8
Stodfold	6	40.0	4	26.7	5	33.3
Rowley	7	53.8	2	15.4	4	30.8
Lamua	5	45.4	3	27.3	3	27.3
Seckloe	12	80.0	3	20.0	–	–
Bunsty	8	72.7	2	18.2	1	9.1
Moulsoe	6	46,1	5	38.5	2	15.4
Total	117	54.2	50	23.1	49	22.7

Table 4B. Domesday Buckinghamshire: Five-hide Units by Triple Hundred

Group	Five-Hide Units		Within 10%		Others	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Stone/Aylesbury/Risborough	13	48.2	8	29.6	6	22.2
Stoke/Burnham/Desborough	18	54.5	7	21.2	8	24.2
Ixhill/Ashendon/Waddesdon	21	56.8	7	18.9	9	24.3
Cottesloe/Yardley/Mursley	21	51.2	9	22.0	11	26.8
Stodfold/Lamua/Rowley	18	46.1	9	23.1	12	30.8
Seckloe/Bunsty/Moulsoe	26	66.7	10	25.6	3	7.7
Total	117	54.2	50	23.1	49	22.7

Although certain Hundreds and groups appear at first sight to vary significantly from the county average, these differences are not in fact statistically significant and could easily have arisen over the centuries. The only concentration of five-hide units which exceeds the expected level by a really significant margin is in Seckloe and Bunsty Hundreds in the north-east of the county, whereas the Stodfold/Lamua/Rowley group in the north-west has less regular assessments than might be expected. It is difficult to envisage what might lie behind this, other than the fact that Bunsty Hundred lay in the area of the Danelaw as defined in the late-ninth century and may therefore have been hidated anew when the area was reconquered by Edward the Elder. (There is little or no evidence of the application of the Scandinavian duodecimal measurement system in this area.) This does not, however, account for the relatively high frequency of five-hide units in Seckloe and Moulsoe Hundreds, which lay outside the Danelaw.

IV

In view of their significance, it is worth examining these regular units in more detail. It might be argued that some estates apparently based on the five-hide principle should not in fact be included here. For example, North Marston, which has five entries totalling 9¾ hides, not all of which have been categorically identified with this place; some may have been in Fleet Marston in the same Hundred. Equally, there are examples of seemingly separate Domesday estates/settlements which now lie within the same parish, and which both have regular five-hide assessments, A good example is to be found in the case of Quainton (10 hides) and Shipton Lee (10 hides). The method adopted for the purposes of this analysis is that where a group of estates with essentially the same name – such as Lavendon or (North) Marston – form a unit based upon the five-hide principle, they are taken in aggregate, even if the territory concerned is not discrete, whereas units of this type with different names are treated separately even if they lie within the same later parish, an area unlikely to have been closely defined in 1086. There were only two examples of settlements bearing the same 'surname' being distinguished in Domesday – Kimble and Little Kimble, and Burnham and East Burnham (Tables 16, 20). The Claydons and the Wycombes, for example, are undifferentiated, and they, along with many others can only be separated with reference to their later tenurial history. Names which clearly cover more than one settlement are taken together here, except where clear evidence to the contrary is available. Thus, Steeple Claydon lay in Lamua Hundred, whereas East and Middle Claydon were in Waddesdon Hundred and have been taken together as a thirty-hide unit in the analysis (Tables 24, 30). Monks and Princes Risborough are not differentiated in Domesday Book, but it is clear that they were separate long before 1066 (Table 18). Wooburn and Lude are treated together as a ten-hide unit. Although they were separate settlements, both lay in Wooburn parish, held by the Bishop of Lincoln (Table 21).

Certain places are rubricated under Hundreds in which they do not subsequently appear. For instance Beachendon is rubricated under Ashendon, but later became part of Waddesdon parish. This would change the latter from a 27-hide unit into one of 29¼ hides, very close to a round thirty. Similarly, the four hides of Little Linford lay in Bunsty Hundred, whereas Great Linford was in Seckloe Hundred. In this analysis, each estate has been left in the Hundred under which it was rubricated. The distribution of five-hide units by hundreds is shown in Table 5.

Most five-hide units comprised five or ten hides (73%; 39% of all estates in the county). Twenty-one estates were assessed at 15–20 hides (18% and 10%, respectively), and eight exceeded twenty hides (7% and 4%, respectively). The latter, moreover, totalled only 250 hides, 12% of the county total. In neighbouring Middlesex, by contrast, such estates accounted for 57% of the county hidage.

ploughlands and 29% for teams. Table 9 (p12, overleaf) summarises the relationship between hides, ploughlands and teams on these estates.

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Table 5. Buckinghamshire 1086: Distribution of Five-Hide Units by Hundred

Size	2½	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
Stone	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1
Aylesbury	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Risborough	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Stoke	–	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	–
Burnham	–	–	2	1	–	–			
Desborough	–	1	5	–	1	–	1	1	–
Ixhill	–	3	3	–	2	–	–	–	–
Ashendon	–	1	7	–	1	–	–	–	–
Waddesdon	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Cottesloe	1	5	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Yardley	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Mursley	1	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stodfold	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rowley	–	1	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
Lamua	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–
Seckloe	–	3	8	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bunsty	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Moulsoe	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3	30	55	7	14	1	5	1	1 (117)

Estates approximating to regular 5-hide assessments (±10%):

1. Stone — Hartwell 15¼; Missenden 12; Stone 14; Upton 23
2. Aylesbury — Aylesbury 16; Ellesborough 29½; Stoke Mandeville 8
3. Risborough — Horsenden 9¼
4. Stoke — Datchet 13½; Eton 12; Iver 17
5. Burnham — Burnham 18; E. Burnham 8; Chalfonts 9½; Taplow 8¼
6. Ixhill — Aston Sandford 7; Kingsey 9¼; Waldridge 2¾
7. Ashendon — Beachendon 2¼; Ludgershall 11
8. Waddesdon — North Marston 9¾; Waddesdon 27
9. Cottesloe — Hardwick 22; Mentmore 18; Soulbury 9¾; Whitchurch 8
10. Yardley — Cheddington 12; Drayton Beauchamp 9⅞; Pitstone 20¼
11. Mursley — Swanbourne 19½; Stewkley 7
12. Stodfold — Leckhampstead 23; Maids Moreton 11; Shalstone 9; Water Stratford 8
13. Rowley — Hillesden 19; Thornton 8
14. Lamua — Addington 10¼ Thornborough 14¼; Twyford 17
15. Seckloe — Great Linford 7; Shenley Church End 7; Woughton 9½
16. Bunsty — Lavendon 18⅜; Weston Underwood 9⅜
17. Moulsoe — Brickhills 24; Chicheley 9¾; Clifton Reynes 9⅓; Hardmead 9⅞; Wavendon 8¼

smaller units in Domesday Book represent the break-up of larger units, mainly since c.900, Smaller grants, often of five or ten hides were being made by kings to laymen, presumably as a reward for services rendered, and also as a way of enlarging the thegnly class and ensuring the requisite supply of men for the *fyrd*. This process has been seen as the beginnings of a native feudalism, in which land was given in exchange for military service.[12] It was indeed most unusual for any Anglo-Saxon land grant to exclude the obligations to provide for the three basic services – the defence of *burhs* and bridges and the provision of men for the *fyrd*.[13]

Buckinghamshire estates assessed at five hides are listed in Table 6, along with an indication of their agricultural potential (ploughlands), the number of ploughs at work, the demesne hidage where given, and the enumerated population.

The number of ploughlands exceeds the geld assessment by 44%, although half of this is caused by Wing. Ploughlands are equal to or fewer than hides on only twelve estates. This is quite different from the situation in Middlesex, and the relevant data for all regularly-assessed units in the two shires are set out in Table 7.

It appears that Buckinghamshire hidation is light compared with the theoretical and actual agricultural activity. This may reflect a relatively old assessment for geld purposes, dating from the tenth century or even earlier, and a failure to revise ratings after the opening up of new farmland and exploitation of other resources – an inertia characteristic of many property-based taxation systems. There is, moreover, no evidence of a massive across-the-board reduction in local hidation during the period c.950-1050, such as that which occurred in some shires. There were, however, some changes: Turville declined from ten hides c.800 to five in 1086, while Linslade increased from ten hides to fifteen after 966.

Buckinghamshire has too few surviving Anglo-Saxon charters to enable a complete recovery of the older assessments. Wing was probably a royal estate. It was bequeathed by Ælfgifu to King Edgar in her will (966×975).[14] The combined assessment of fifteen hides at Wing, Crafton and Helsthorpe for the later parish of around 5,700 acres is a measure of just how lightly the land was taxed. It had potential for fifty-four ploughs, although only thirty-eight were at work in 1086. If each plough is assumed to equate to one hundred acres of arable, the cultivated land would have been no less than 95% of the parish area.

The standard deviation (σ) provides a useful statistical measure of variation from the mean ($\bar{x}$), and may be used to highlight significant variances. On five-hide estates, the values for ploughteams are $\bar{x}$ 6.27 and σ 4.02. Twenty-eight estates fall in the $\pm 1\sigma$ range, 93% of the total, indicating a highly peaked distribution. Excluding Wing, however, the figures are: $\bar{x}$ 5.62 and σ 2.04. Eighteen estates (60%) fall in the range $\pm 1\sigma$, closely approximating a 'normal' distribution.[15]

There is a close relationship between the theoretical and actual level of agricultural activity on these estates. Halton is the only example where teams exceed ploughlands, and although the reverse situation is quite common, the discrepancies are only significant in the case of Wing (40 ploughlands: 25 teams) and Biddlesden (9:3). A clue to the reason for the latter dramatic shortfall is found in the entry for the Count of Mortain's three virgates, where the solitary ploughland was *vastata*, 'waste'. This is an uncommon phenomenon in this county, and it is difficult to see why Biddlesden should have had up to six hundred acres of its arable uncultivated in 1086.

Only eleven of the five-hide estates have hidated demesnes. The others were either not hidated and hence of no interest to the commissioners, or had been created since the abolition of geld liability by King Edward in 1051. Many non-hidated demesnes certainly had ploughs at work. For example, three ploughs at Dorton out of a total of seven, and two out of five at Worminghall. Apart from a slight concentration in Ashendon Hundred, there seems to be no geographical pattern of hidated demesnes. Neither does there seem to be any systematic relationship between the presence of serfs (slaves) on an estate and the level of activity on the demesne, on which they are usually assumed to have worked.[16]

These demesnes averaged 1.7 hides, exactly one third of the nominal hidage. Three of the entries in the north of the county – at Turweston, Newport Pagnell and Tickford – are given in carucates, an essentially Danelaw measure. At Tickford, the carucates are explicitly stated to be in addition to the five hides. Newport was an emergent urban centre, whose burgesses had 6½ ploughs 'of the other men who work outside the five hides', while at Turweston we read of 'land for eight ploughs, besides the five

hides'.[17] It seems that each instance of carucation denotes something exceptional, even though Domesday Book is typically reticent about what precisely lay behind its cryptic entries. Hogshaw had 60% of its hides in demesne, and a similar proportion of ploughs (2½/3), although there were no serfs in 1086.[18] A high proportion of demesne is also found elsewhere (e.g. Cublington and Aston Abbots, see below), although there does not seem to be any one cause for this, since other parameters such as lordship, soil-type and non-arable resources vary considerably.

Table 6. Five-Hide Estates in Buckinghamshire, 1086

Estate	Ploughlands	Teams	Dem. Hides	Population[1]
Halton	5	7	2½	25/–
Ditton	3	3	–	4/1
Turville	11	10	–	14/–
Dorton	7	7	2½	18/3
Easington	4	4	–	7/2
Worminghall	5	5	–	22/4
Shortley (2)[2]	7	6	2	11/2
Hogshaw	3½	3½	3	8/–
Granborough	9	9	2	11/1
Crafton (2)	10	9	–	16/–
Creslow	6	6	–	7/5
Helsthorpe (2)	4	4	–	4/3
Littlecote (3)	5½	5	–	7/3
Wing	40	25	1	71/–
Ivinghoe Aston (2)	4	4	–	2/4
Shenley Brook End (2)	4	4	1½	8/2
Biddlesden (2)	9	3	2	9/4
Lillingstone Dayrell	5	3½	–	11/–
Radclive	8	6	–	10/3
Stowe	5	2	–	3/–
Turweston	8	6	3 car.[3]	10/4
Caversfield	8	8	–	21/–
Bradwell (3)	6	5	–	9/4
Newport Pagnell	9	9	4 car.	5/9
Stantonbury	5½	5	–	10/4
Gayhurst	4	4	–	10/2
Ravenstone	6	6	–	16/4
Stoke Goldington (2)	5	5	–	13/2
Broughton (2)	6	6	–	15/2
Tickford	8	8	2 car.[4]	6/4
Total	220½	188	16½+9car.	383/22

Notes:
1. Enumerated population after the / are serfs, listed separately from the rest;
2. Figures in ( ) refer to the number of separate entries under this name;
3. Car. = carucates, a characteristically Danelaw measure, used in place of hides;
4. Refers to 2 ploughs in demesne, 'besides the five hides'.

Table 7. Five-Hide Units: Buckinghamshire and Middlesex Compared

Hides	No.	Bucks. P'lands	Teams	No.	Middx. P'lands	Teams	Ratio Bu:Mx PL	T
5	30	7.35	6.27	13	4.27	4.23	1.72	1.48
10	55	10.10	9.15	6	7.58	7.08	1.33	1.29
15	7	17.07	15.64	6	11.08	9.08	1.54	1.72
20	14	20.07	18.14	3	18.00	14.17	1.12	1.28
25+	8	29.18	26.50	10	37.50	28.50	0.78	0.93
($\bar{x}$ 31.25)				($\bar{x}$ 50)				

Hides	Bucks PL/H	T/H	T/PL	Middx. PL/H	T/H	T/PL
5	1.47	1.25	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.99
10	1.05	0.95	0.91	0.76	0.71	0.93
15	1.14	1.04	0.92	0.74	0.61	0.82
20	1.00	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.71	0.79
25+	0.93	0.85	0.91	0.75	0.57	0.76

VI

Estates assessed at ten hides account for a quarter of the total (see Table 8).

There is much less variation here between the level of geld assessment and agricultural potential. Overall, ploughlands exceed hides by only 1%, whereas the number of teams at work is 9% less than the hidage. The ratio of teams to ploughlands (0.91) is, however, very similar to that for five-hide units. Levels of agricultural activity again appear to be much higher than in Middlesex, 33% in the case of ploughlands and 29% for teams. Table 9 (p12 overleaf) summarises the relationship between hides, ploughlands and teams on these estates.

Estates in the first two columns enjoyed 'beneficial hidation', notably Amersham, Water Eaton and Hanslope (Tables 20, 31, 32). The two latter were large unitary estates, held by the bishop of Coutances and Winemar the Fleming. In 1066 they had been held by Edeva and Haldane (Halfdan, an Old Norse personal name), one of king Edward's housecarls. Amersham and Hanslope are both large parishes, more than twice the county average, and both had values well in excess of the average at the time of Pope Nicholas' *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* in 1291, which might point to their having important early churches, if not minsters then at least 'mother' churches.[19] At Amersham, there is generally an excess of ploughlands compared with hides in each of the six constituent parts, but the variation is most marked in the case of Geoffrey de Mandeville's 7½ hides, which are allotted sixteen ploughlands. This had been a royal manor T.R.E., held by the Queen herself.

Fifty of these estates have ploughland totals in the range, ±1σ (91%), and 43 ploughteam totals fall in this range (78%). This is a more peaked distribution than that for five-hide estates and suggests that the ten-hide units were more regularly defined. It is possible that they were of relatively recent foundation.

Several Buckinghamshire charters are for ten-hide estates. Some of the documents are late copies, post-dating Domesday Book and not wholly reliable. The earliest, considered to have a basis in the late-eigth century was the grant by Offa to St. Albans in 792 of, *inter alia*, ten hides at *Scuccanhlau uel Fenntuun* with the wood called *Horwudu*.[20] This may be equated with the ten hides at Great Horwood held in 1086 by Walter Giffard and in 1066 by Ælfward Cild, a king's thegn.

The grant of ten hides at Turville by Ecgfrith, king of Mercia, to St. Albans in 796 is probably a forgery, but may contain an echo of a pre-Conquest grant.[21] In 1086 Turville was assessed at only five hides, but it had eleven

Table 8. Ten-Hide Estates in Buckinghamshire 1086

Estate	Ploughlands	Teams	Dem. Hides	Population
Little Kimble	10	5	-	11/2
Broughton	8	8	2	18/4
Buckland	8	8	-	20/-
Denham	12	9	3	18/-
Farnham Royal	8	6	5	8/2
Horton	9	8	2	20/4
Stoke Poges	10	8	-	13/4
Amersham (6)	24	20	2	36/7
Dilehurst	10	8	-	15/1
Fawley	14	14	-	14/5
Hughenden	10	10	-	18/5
Medmenham	10	10	4	18/4
Saunderton (2)	10	10	-	34/4
Wooburn/Lude (2)	11	13½	-	28/2
Chilton	10	10	4	14/3
Ickford (2)	10	8	3	19/2
Shabbington	10	10	3	19/6
Ashendon (2)	8	9	-	11/2
Chearsley (2)	7	7	-	10/6
Oving	9	7	-	26/-
Pollicott	8	8	-	14/4
Quainton (2)	13	12	3	34/8
Shipton Lee (3)	8½	5	3	6/1
Wotton Underwood	10	10	-	23/5
Quarrendon	10	12	4	28/-
Aston Abbots	12	9	6	19/1
Cublington	9	9	6	16/5
Dunton	8	5	-	6/4
Great Horwood	9	9	5	18/2
Mursley (3)	7½	6	-	14/2
Whaddon	10	10	5	23/10
Barton Hartshorn	5	3	-	3/4
Beachampton (3)	10	10	1	27/3
Chetwode	5	4½	-	9/6
Lenborough (2)	7	4	-	9/3
Tingewick	8	7	-	5/10
Adstock	7	6	-	7/-
Charndon	10	10	2	29/4
Caldecote (3)	7	5½	1	11/1
Water Eaton	18	18	-	41/12
Calverton	10	10	3	26/9
Loughton (3)	10	7	-	16/1
Newton Longville	12	12	4	28/11
Simpson (2)	9	9	3	19/6
Stoke Hammond	10	9	3	16/6
Woolstone (3)	9½	9½	-	14/2
Hanslope	26	20	5+5 car.	47/8
Haversham	10	8½	-	24/5
Lathbury (3)	8	8	-	23/6
Olney	10	10	-	29/5
Tyringham (2)	12	12	-	24/10
Emberton (3)	9	9	-	26/1
Milton Keynes (3)	12	10½	-	31/7
Moulsoe	7	7	-	16/1
Sherington	11	10	-	28/8
Total	555½	503	82+5 car.	1087/226

Table 9. Ten-Hide Estates: Hides, Ploughlands and Teams, 1086

		≥+2x	+1–2x	0	−0–0.5x	≤−0–0.5
A.	*Hides and Ploughlands*					
	1. Ploughlands > Hides	2	10	–	–	–
	2. Ploughlands = Hides	–	–	19	–	–
	3. Ploughlands < Hides	–	–	–	22	2
B.	*Hides and Teams*					
	1. Teams > Hides	2	8	–	–	–
	2. Teams = Hides	–	–	12	–	–
	3. Teams < Hides	–	–	–	27	6

ploughlands and ten teams at work, the implication being that its assessment was halved between 796 and 1066. The grant of nine hides at Wotton Underwood by King Berhtwulf of Mercia to his thegn Forthred in 843–55 is judged authentic.[22] The slight change to ten hides in 1086 may reflect scribal error, or a new assessment, such as the addition of a (?detached) hide somewhere in the wooded area from which Wotton is named. The grant of ten hides at Linslade to Ælfgifu by king Edgar in 966 is generally considered authentic.[23] By 1066 it was a fifteen-hide estate, with sixteen ploughlands, held from the Queen by Ælfwine. The whole of the parish was included within the bounds attached to the grant, so that there had clearly been an upward revaluation.

Twenty-four of the ten-hide estates have hidated demesnes (44%), with an average of 3.44 hides/demesne, once again almost exactly one-third of the nominal hidage. Only Hanslope has mention of carucates. Here, there were not only five hides in demesne, but five carucates besides, suggesting some kind of dual assessment. Halfdan, the pre-Conquest holder may have added to the original demesne, but used a more familiar measurement system. When added to the evidence for five-hide estate demesnes in this part of the county, this suggests a local divergence from the norm which would repay further investigation.

At Farnham Royal, Great Horwood and Whaddon (5 hides); Hanslope (5 hides and 5 carucates); Aston Abbots and Cublington (6 hides) the demesne accounts for 50% or more of the total. Hanslope is an example of 'beneficial hidation', and it appears that the demesne hidage reflects a more accurate assessment of its resources at a recent date. At Farnham Royal and Great Horwood, there is no outstanding feature in their Domesday entries to account for such substantial demesne hidages. Whaddon has no fewer than ten serfs to work the five demesne ploughs. Some may have worked in local woodland, for although little is recorded in Mursley Hundred, place-name evidence suggests that it was once significant in the area.[24] Aston Abbots and Cublington are of course neighbouring vills. Aston had a shortfall of two ploughs in demesne, while Cublington had five serfs to work four demesne ploughs. T.R.E. the latter had been held as two manors (Godwin, 2 hides; Thorkell, another Scandinavian name, 8 hides), both of whom could sell (i.e. were freemen). The demesne may still have had two components in. 1086.

VII

There were seven fifteen-hide estates in Domesday Buckinghamshire (see Table 10).

Chesham stands out as having 'beneficial hidation', with agricultural potential and resources about twice the hidage. As at neighbouring Amersham, this tendency is uniform across all the component manors, from the half hides of Odo of Bayeux and Thurstan Mantle with two and one ploughlands respectively, to main estate of 8½ hides held by Hugh of Bolbec, with sixteen ploughlands. In contrast, Preston Bisset seems to have been assessed at twice its potential. Its only distinctive

Table 10. Fifteen-Hide Estates in Buckinghamshire, 1086

Estates	Ploughlands	Teams	Dem. Hides	Population
Linslade	16	13	5	28/5
Dinton	13	13	–	42/8
Chesham (5)	31	28	5	45/14
Wingrave (5)	14½	11½	–	30/2
Preston Bisset	8	8	–	18/6
Marsh Gibbon (2)	18	18	4	28/11
Winslow	19	18	5	22/3
Total	119½	109½	19	213/49

Table 11. Twenty-Hide Estates in Buckinghamshire, 1086

Estates	Ploughlands	Teams	Dem. Hides	Population
Great Kimble	11½	10½	–	30/6
Aston Clinton	17	17	9¼	32/13
Weston Turville	17	15	–	12/12
Wraysbury	25	17	5	50/7
Hambleden	30	30	5	59/9
Long Crendon	25	25	10	62/10
Brill	25	20	–	32/2
Winchendon (2)	20	20	4½	50/2
Edlesborough	14	14	10	30/10
Ivinghoe	25	23	5	32/6
Marsworth	9	9	–	22/8
Padbury	14	11	–	21/8
(Steeple) Claydon	24	24	5	53/7
Wolverton	20	15	9	40/10
Total	295	267	62¾	525/110

feature is the presence of six serfs, with three ploughs in demesne and a mill worth 32d.[25]

The mean number of ploughlands is 17.07 ($\sigma = 6.60$); for ploughteams, $\bar{x} = 15.64$ and $\sigma = 6.02$). Four of these estates have hidated demesnes, averaging 4.75 hides, 32% of the nominal hidation. There are no examples in this group of estates with excessively large demesnes.

In 1086 Buckinghamshire contained fourteen estates with regular twenty-hide assessments (see Table 11).

This group exhibits a close relationship between geld hidage, agricultural potential and the number of teams at work. On average there are 0.99 ploughlands/hide and 0.89 teams/hide. The ratio of teams to ploughlands is 0.91, very similar to other five-hide groups.

Only Hambleden had an especially favourable assessment. In 1086 it was held by Queen Matilda, but was in the hands of Earl Ælfgar in 1066. No charter or writ survives to record its granting away from the royal patrimony. Great Kimble and Marsworth, on the other hand, 'enjoyed' an apparently punitive geld valuation, but as so often there is no obvious explanation for this in the Domesday folios. Both had been held by king's thegns in 1066, Sired and Brictric respectively.

14

The mean value for ploughlands on these estates is 19.75 (σ = 5.97) and for ploughteams is 17.89 (σ = 5.88). Twelve estates fall in the ±1σ range in the former case (86%) and eight in the latter (57%), implying that the actual level of agricultural activity was closer to a 'normal' distribution than the theoretical assessment.

Ten of these estates had hidated demesnes. The mean value is 6.97 hides, 35% of the overall geld assessment. Long Crendon and Edlesborough have 10 hides in demesne, and each have ten serfs, not only to work the demesne ploughs but also in the park 'for woodland beasts' at Crendon and the woodland for 400 swine at Edlesborough.[26] Aston Clinton (9¼ hides) and Wolverton (9) also have large demesnes, with thirteen serfs and six ploughs and ten serfs and five ploughs respectively. Aston had woodland for 300 swine and Wolverton two valuable mills. All four seem to have had demesnes geared for large-scale, possibly commercial activity, over and above that needed to provide for immediate local requirements.

Weston Turville, which had no hidated demesne, nevertheless had twelve serfs, half of the enumerated population. They doubtless worked the three ploughs (a fourth was possible) and kept the 100 swine in the local woods, but the most notable feature of the manor was its four mills, worth a substantial 33s 4d, and these must have been operated by some of the serfs, as at Wolverton.

VIII

Eight vills had twenty-five hides or more, the largest regular units in Domesday Buckinghamshire. (See Table 12.)

The substantial hidage assessments conceal very wide variations in agricultural activity. This is most apparent in the case of thirty-hide estates, where the number of ploughlands ranges from 54½ at Wycombe to only fourteen at Monks Risborough. The same is true of teams at work and enumerated population, ranging from 104 at Wycombe to 43–45 on the other four estates in this group.

If it is assumed that these represent older estates, granted away from the royal patrimony or great multiple estates prior to the early tenth century (the only one with a surviving charter is Monks Risborough, which was granted to Æþelgyð, daughter of Æþelwulf before 903[27]), then it is probable that enough time had elapsed for the original hidation of the land to have become seriously out of line with both the theoretical and actual levels of activity. Only Wendover, a royal manor, shows a close relationship between hides, ploughlands and teams, although the population is very low (33, compared with 36 at nearby Great Kimble, which had only 11½ ploughlands and 10½ teams). Wycombe and Marlow enjoy 'beneficial' hidation. In the case of Marlow, most of this arises on the fifteen hides held by Queen Matilda (Earl Ælfgar T.R.E.), while

Table 12. Buckinghamshire 1086: Estates of 25+ Hides

Estate	Hides	Ploughlands	Teams	Dem. Hides	Population
Wendover(2)	25	27	21	–	33/-
Bledlow	30	18	18	16	35/8
Monks Risborough	30	14	14	16	40/4
Princes Risborough	30	24	24	20	42/3
Wycombe (4)	30	54½	53½	9	89/15
Claydon (5)	30	24	21	6	39/6
Marlow (4)	35	42	40½	10	102/5
Haddenham	40	30	20	18	56/15
Total	250	233½	212	95	436/56

at Wycombe it is Robert d'Oilly's ten hides (High Wycombe, held by Brictric from Queen Edith T.R.E.) which had no fewer then thirty ploughlands and teams at work. There were in addition six mills worth the considerable sum of 75s, and meadow for the horses of the court. The latter is typical of the kind of specialised render or facility afforded by royal estates. There is no charter for Wycombe, but its part possession by the Queen in 1066 suggests that it remained in royal hands until the Conquest. This is also the only estate in Buckinghamshire which contained *buri* 'boors' in 1086. Only 65 boors are mentioned in England, with Berkshire (14) and Oxfordshire (17) being the closest to Wycombe. They seem to have been equated with the *coliberti,* and occupied a position between the serfs and the peasantry at large.[28] They are listed with the eight serfs at Wycombe and probably worked on the demense, possibly at the mills.

Bledlow, the Risboroughs, the Claydons and Haddenham suffered to varying degrees from 'penal' hidation. In most respects their resources and activity levels are more like those of fifteen- or twenty-hide estates (see Tables 9 and 10).This is unlikely to reflect a decline in the intensity of land use across both the Chilterns and the Vale. More probable is that they are the residue of much larger units of which other parts had been granted away with beneficial assessments leaving them over-assessed. The clearest example of this is the Claydons. If once there had been a single fifty-hide estate around Claydon ('the clay hill'), remaining undivided in 1086, it would have had 48 ploughlands, 45 teams at work and a population of 105. Domesday Book, however, records two estates in different hundreds, one of twenty and the other of thirty hides, but with more ploughs and people at work on the former, leaving the latter to bear a disproportionate tax burden. Something similar seems to have happened when the Risboroughs were divided.

All but one of these estates had hidated demesnes. The total of 95 hides represents 42% of their total assessments, a higher proportion than in the smaller regular units.

IX

Identifying patterns in irregularity is difficult if not impossible, and it is proposed here merely to note the salient features of those Buckinghamshire estates whose hidages in 1086 fall within the range ±10% of a five-hide assessment. (See Table 13.) The fifty units in this group total 640 hides ($\bar{x}$ 12.81 hides; cf. regular five-hide multiples 11.47 hides). The remaining 49 'irregular' estates contained only 142 hides in 1086, 6.7% of the county total ($\bar{x}$ 2.90 hides). It would be too much to suggest that some of the latter merely need to be added to the 'almost-regular' units in order to create further five-hide assessments. It appears from the work of Mr. Elvey and Prof. Chibnall, however, that it is possible to add some very small units to others, including some which are anonymous in Domesday Book. This has been done where appropriate (see Appendix).

The simplest method of analysing the 'almost-regular' estates is to allocate them to the nearest multiple of five hides.

The predominance of ten-hide units is again apparent The number based on 7½ hides is also significant. There is, however, clear evidence of 'beneficial' hidation. In terms of resources and population these estates resemble ten-hide units. Conversely, estates in the 12½- and 20-hide ranges seem to be over-assessed in relation to their resources. This may be demonstrated by comparing the regular five-hide units with the semi-regular ones. (See Table 14.)

For ease of comparison, these results are shown in graph form in Fig.2. In all cases except hidage assessment, the almost-regular estates exhibit a much less linear trend than those with five-hide bases. The absence of any charters or other pre-Domesday evidence means that it is impossible to say whether these had once been five-hide assessments, which were then abated or increased over the years It may even be that the Domesday commissioners missed the odd quarter or half of a hide for one reason or another, for example their failure to be gelded. In a complex multiple entity such as Lavendon or Pitstone, it is possible that simple arithmetic lies behind the seeming irregularity.

Table 13. Buckinghamshire 1086: 'Almost Regular' Estates

Hides†	No.	Total Hides	PL	Team	Pop.	Average Hides	PL	Team	Pop.
2½	2	5	5	5	10	2.50	2.50	2.50	5.00
5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7½	11	84½	134¼	118¾	288	7.68	12.20	10.80	26.18
10	15	146½	175	142½	377	9.77	11.67	9.50	25.13
12½	4	49½	39¾	34¼	85	12.38	9.94	8.56	21.25
15	4	59½	57½	49	160	14.88	14.38	12.25	40.00
17½	5	88⅜	95	86½	200	17.67	19.00	17.30	40.00
20	4	80¾	62¾	53¾	121	20.19	15.69	13.44	30.25
25	4	97	84	85½	225	24.25	21.00	21.38	56.25
30	1	29½	24	25¼	45	–	–	–	–

† Nearest five-hide multiple.

Table 14. Comparison of Regular and 'Almost Regular' Units

	Hides Reg.	±10%	Ploughlands Reg.	±10%	Ploughteams Reg.	±10%	Population Reg.	±10%
2½	2.50	2.50	5.33	2.50	5.33	2.50	8.33	5.0
5	5.00	–	6.22	–	5.62	–	13.24	–
7½	–	7.68	–	12.20	–	10.80	–	26.18
10	10.00	9.77	10.10	11.67	9.15	9.50	23.87	25.13
12½	–	12.38	–	9.94	–	8.56	–	21.25
15	15.00	14.88	17.07	14.38	15.64	12.25	37.43	40.00
17½	–	17.67	–	19.00	–	17.30	–	40.00
20	20.00	20.19	19.75	15.69	17.89	13.44	45.36	30.25
25+	31.25	25.30	29.19	21.60	26.50	22.15	61.50	54.00

In the case of the two Chalfonts, both assessed at four hides and three virgates, there is a clue to the missing half-hide in the entry for Mainou the Breton's estate (St. Giles). At the end of the routine description of the estate and its resources and value, we are told that it had been held T.R.E. by Tovi, a thegn of king Edward and another Buckinghamshire land-holder of Scandinavian origin. His man, Ælfward, had had half a hide there, *et vendere potuit* ('and he could sell').[29] In other words, he was a freeman, slightly apart from the ordered world of lord, demesne and unfree tenantry. His holding may have been recently-cleared land which had not yet been integrated into the fields of Chalfont, nor assessed for geld.

X

In the final analysis, the great majority of estates described in the Buckinghamshire Domesday in the regular and almost-regular categories have values details in the range ±1σ. They are not therefore significantly different in respect of their ploughlands, ploughteams or population. In the case of five-hide multiples, the average number of ploughlands, teams and people to the hide was 1.06; 0.95 and 2.35 respectively. There were 2.47 people for each team at work. These ratios are generally consistent, irrespective of the hidation of the estate or its actual area. In the case of almost-regular units, the average number of ploughlands, teams and population per hide was 0.93; 0.82 and 2.15 respectively, with 2.63 people/team, 11% less and 6% more than regular five-hide units. The differences are not, however, statistically significant.

It is estates or groups which lie outside the ±1σ range that require further research to see whether the anomalies can be explained, for example in terms of their having been ancient royal estates and the central places of large territories long since broken up by 1086.
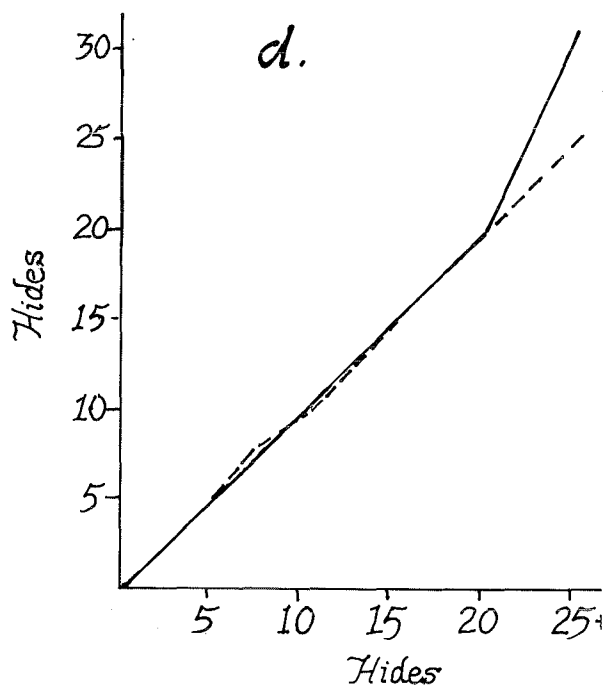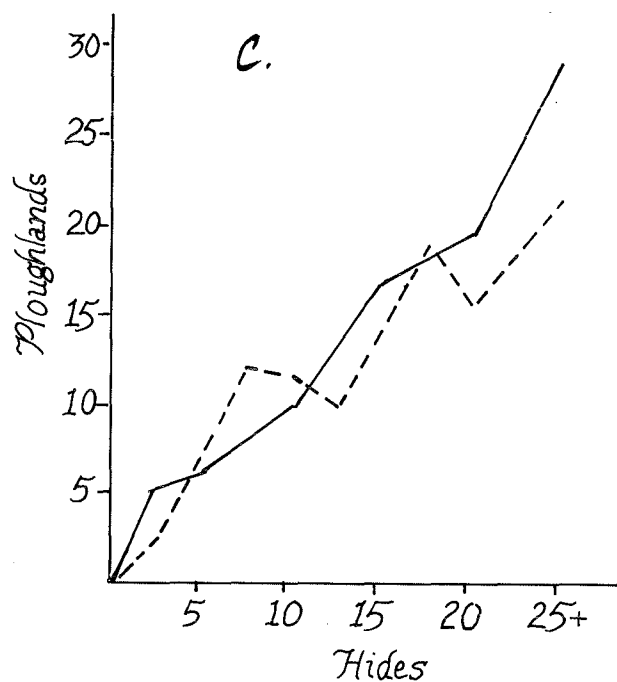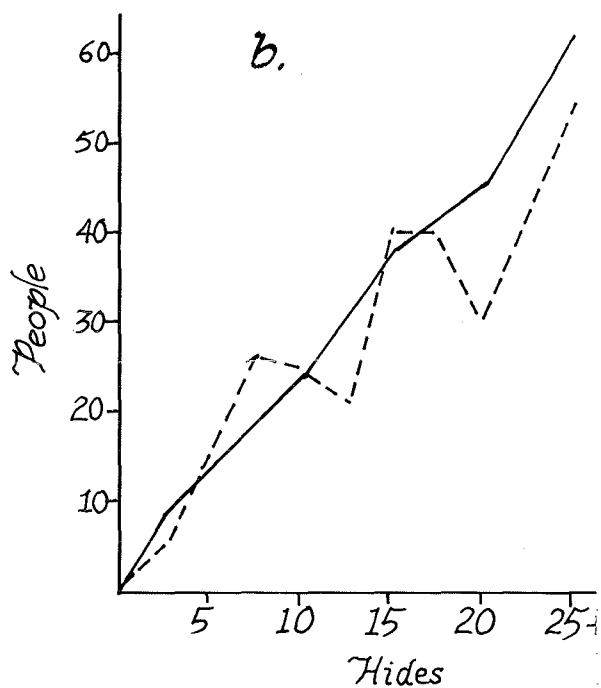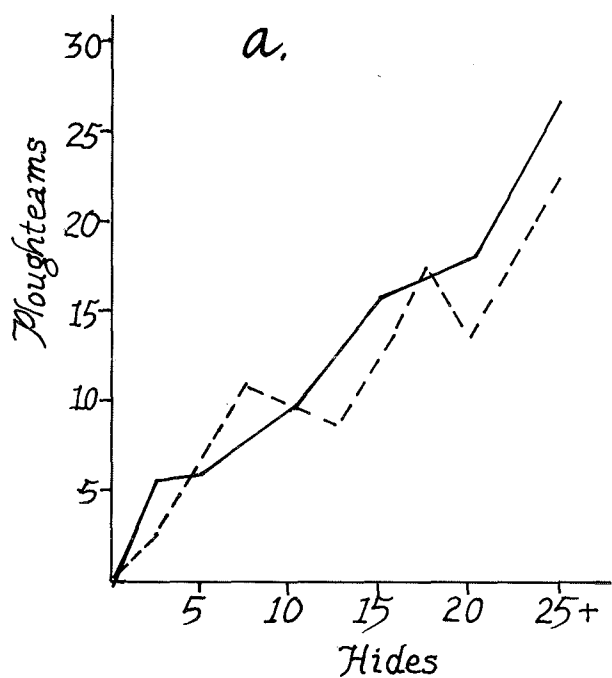
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Figure 2. Regular and almost-regular units compared. Solid line: regular units; broken line: almost regular units.

a) Comparison by Ploughteams.　b) by Ploughlands,　c) by Population.　d) The actual Hidage of almost-regular units compared with that of the regular units that they most closely resemble.

Many estates only feature in one column of Tables 15A and B, and it is in respect of population that the extent of variation from the mean is greatest (see pp 20–21). Sixteen estates appear to be over-populated in relation to their all-important arable capacity, although there may have been other employment to alleviate the impact of this. Eleven estates in contrast seem to have fewer people than would be expected from their agricultural base. Geographically; there seems to be a concentration of over-population in the north-east of the county, and under-population in the north-west. The same is true of ploughlands and ploughteams, although not necessarily on the same estates in each case.

The critical estates are those that vary by more than 1σ from the mean in all three respects. The positive anomalies are: Wing, Amersham, Water Eaton, Chesham, Hambleden, Wycombe and Marlow among the regular estates; Westbury in Shenley, Stoke Mandeville, the Chalfonts, Hartwell, Hardwick and Waddesdon among the almost-regular estates. Although they only account for 6% of all estates in the county in 1086, their consistent deviation from the norm requires explanation. Some of these units form blocks of territory. In Yardley Hundred (Table 26), there is an area which is clearly over-assessed, running from Pitstone to Mentmore. In Rowley Hundred (Table 29), Barton Hartshorn and Preston Bisset fall into the same category. In the northern part of Burnham Hundred Amersham, Chesham and the Chalfonts cover an area in excess of 30,000 acres (Table 20). Their hidages total only 34½, but they have 85 ploughlands, 78 teams and 147 people. It seems possible that this was once a single estate, which had become very fragmented by 1086, with none of the land in royal hands. The Marlows, Wycombes and Hambleden form a similar block of territory in the south-west of the county, covering 29,000 acres (Table 21). Together they are assessed at 85 hides, although they possessed 126½ ploughlands, 124 teams and a population of 279. Although Queen Matilda held Hambleden and the largest part of Marlow, these had been in the hands of Earl Ælfgar in 1066. The reference to meadow for the horses of the court on Robert D'Oilly's Wycombe estate strongly suggests a previous royal connexion. The two hawks' eyries mentioned at the Chalfonts are also typical of the unusual assets possessed by royal or previously-royal estates.

The other estates with positive anomalies in all three categories are more widely scattered. There is some evidence of a concentration along the Vale, from Wing through Hardwick to Waddesdon. The first of these was the site of a minster church and had once been a royal estate. Hartwell and Stoke Mandeville abut Aylesbury to the south and west and may once have formed part of a large estate centred on the *tun* taken by the West Saxons in '571'. Stoke was in the hands of the bishop of Lincoln (late Dorchester, Oxon.) in 1086 with an extremely beneficial hidation; Water Eaton,, which included Bletchley, lay on Watling Street but had no special attributes other than its low hidation. In the north of the county only Hanslope fell into this category of estates. It remained a large parish, and the high value of its church might indicate a 'lost' minster.

XI

The hidation of Buckinghamshire as revealed in Domesday Book is a complex but fascinating topic. This paper will have served its purpose if it succeeds in sparking off further research into individual estates and groups of estates, both those with regular assessments and those which almost fall into this category. Most of the estates in the county fall into one or other of these groups, and this strongly suggests that there was once a uniform basis to the geld assessment for the county, adding up to 2,100 hides tributary to the *burhs* of Buckingham and *Sceaftesege*. The number of generally small, irregular estates must not be overlooked, however, for it is clear that even such tiny units as the half hide in Stone Hundred held by William fitzAnsculf and the five and a half virgates in Waddesdon Hundred held by Edward of Salisbury have their own interesting story to be unravelled.

With the exception of the various anomalies discussed in the previous section, there is generally a good correlation in Buckinghamshire between the geld hidage of an

Table 15A. Buckinghamshire 1086: Anomalies in Five—Hide Units (>±σ)

	Estate	Ploughlands	Teams	Population
5H	Ditton	−	−	−
	Turville	+	+	
	Halton			+
	Dorton			+
	Easington	−		
	Worminghall			+
	Hogshaw	−	−	
	Granborough	+	+	
	Crafton	+	+	
	Helsthorpe	−		−
	Wing	+	+	+
	Ivinghoe Aston	−		−
	Shenley Brook End	−		
	Biddlesden	+	−	
	Lillingstone Dayrell		−	
	Stowe		−	−
	Caversfield		+	+
	Newport Pagnell	+	+	
	Gayhurst	−		
	Ravenstone			+
	Tickford		+	
10H	Little Kimble		−	−
	Farnham Royal			−
	Amersham	+	+	+
	Fawley		+	
	Saunderton			+
	Wooburn		+	
	Ashendon			−
	Quainton			+
	Shipton Lee		−	−
	Dunton		−	−
	Barton Hartshorn	−	−	−
	Chetwode	−	−	
	Lenborough		−	−
	Adstock			−
	Caldecote		−	−
	Water Eaton	+	+	+
	Calverton			+
	Newton Longville			+
	Hanslope	+	+	+
	Milton Keynes			+
	Sherington			+
15H	Chesham	+	+	+
	Preston Bisset	−	−	−
	Dinton			+
	Winslow			−
20H	Great Kimble	−	−	
	Weston Turville			−
	Hambleden	+	+	+
	Long Crendon		+	+
	Marsworth	−	−	−
	Padbury		−	−
	Steeple Claydon		+	+
25H	Wendover			−
30H	Monks Risborough	−	−	
	Wycombe	+	+	+
35H	Marlow	+	+	+
	Total	13+	18+	22+
		13−	17−	19−

Table 15B. Buckinghamshire 1086: Anomalies on Almost-Regular Estates ($>\pm1r$)

Estate	Ploughlands	Teams	Population
Hartwell	+	+	+
Missenden	+	+	
Stoke Mandeville	+	+	+
Horsendon			−
Datchet			+
Iver	+	+	
Chalfonts	+	+	+
East Burnham	−	−	−
Taplow	+	+	
Kingsey			−
North Marston			—
Waddesdon	+	+	+
Hardwick	+	+	+
Mentmore	−	—	−
Soulbury	+	+	
Cheddington	−	—	−
Pitstone	—	−	−
Stewkley	+		
Westbury (Mur.)	+	+	+
Leckhampstead		−	—
Westbury (Sto.)	+	+	
Thornton	−		−
Great Linford			+
Lavendon			+
Clifton Reynes			+
Hardmead			+
Wavendon		−	
Total	11+	11+	11+
	5−	6−	9−

estate, its agricultural potential measured in ploughlands, the ploughteams actually at work, and the population who depended on the produce of the local fields. That said, the hide clearly did not have a consistent areal extent in 1086, if indeed it ever had. Rather, it seems that assessments had been changed in many cases to keep pace with expanding activity. Exceptions to the rule are those places where the geld liability was very low in relation to activity and those where the liability far exceeded the apparent ability to pay. In the former group we should look for the sites of royal estates, even those long since passed out of the king's hands, and in the latter for manors which may have been exhibiting very early signs of the decline which became so characteristic after 1300.

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APPENDIX

THE HIDATION OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Key to Tenants-in-Chief

1.	King William	35.	Thurstan son of Rolf
2.	Archbishop of Canterbury	36.	Thurstan Mantle
3.	Bishop of Winchester	37.	Ralph of Feugeres
3a.	Bishop of Lincoln	38.	Bertram of Verdun
4.	Bishop of Bayeux	39.	Nigel of Aubigny
5.	Bishop of Coutances	40.	Nigel of Berville
6.	Bishop of Lisieux	41.	Roger of Ivry
7.	Abbot of Westminster	42.	Richard the Artificer
8.	Abbot of St. Albans	43.	Mainou the Breton
9.	Abbess of Barking	44.	Jocelyn the Breton
10.	Canons of Oxford	45.	Urso of Bercheres
11.	Reinbald the Priest	46.	Winemar the Fleming
12.	Count of Mortain	47.	Martin
13.	Earl Hugh of Chester	48.	Hervey the Commissioner
14.	Walter Giffard	49.	Hascoit Musard
15.	William of Warenne	50.	Gunfrid of Chocques
16.	William Peverel	51.	Giles brother of Ansculf
17.	William fitzAnsculf	52.	Queen Matilda
18.	Robert of Tosny	53.	Countess Judith
19.	Robert d'Oilly	54.	Azelina wife of Ralph Tallboys
20.	Robert Gernon	55.	Alric Cook
21.	Geoffrey de Mandeville	56.	Alfsi
22.	Gilbert of Ghent	57a	Leofwin of Nuneham
23.	Miles Crispin	57b	Godwin the Priest
24.	Edward of Salisbury	57c	A cripple
25.	Hugh of Beauchamp	57d	Hugh son of Gozhere
26.	Hugh of Bolbec	57e	Leofwin Cave
27.	Henry of Ferrers	57f	Leofwin Wavre
28.	Walter of Vernon	57g	Leofwin
29.	Walter fitzOthere	57h	Three men
30.	Walter of Flanders	57i	Ketel
31.	William of Feugeres	57j	Godric Cratel
32.	William the Chamberlain	57k	Harding
33.	William son of Constantine	57l	Swarting
24.	William son of Mann	57m	Godwin the Beadle

Table 16. Stone Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Dinton	Bayeux	15		13
Halton	Canterbury	5		7
Haddenham	Canterbury	40		30
Hartwell 1	Bayeux	3		3
Hartwell 2	Bayeux	1		2
Hartwell 3	Giffard	2	} 15¼	2
Hartwell 4	Peverel	6¾		8
Hartwell 5	Vernon	½		½
Hartwell 6	Wm. Chamberlain	2		2
Great Kimble	Giffard	20		11½
Little Kimble	Thurstan Rolf	10		10
(Great) Missenden	Giffard	10		8
(Little) Missenden 1	Mortain	1	} 12	1½
(Little) Missenden 2	Bolbec	½		1
(Little) Missenden 3	Thurstan Mantle	½		2
Southcote	Wm. son of Constantine	¼+6ac.		½
Stone 1	Bayeux	7	} 14	7
Stone 2	Tosny	7		6
Upton 1	King	18		10
Upton 2	Peverel	3½	} 23	5
Upton 3	Crispin	1½		1
Weston Turville	Bayeux	20		17
n/a	Ansculf	½		½
Total		**175+6ac.**		**148½**

In Domesday Oxfordshire

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Tythrop 1	Bayeux	2½	} 5+12ac.	3
Tythrop 2	Bayeux	2½+12ac.		3

Table 17. Aylesbury Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Aston Clinton	Salisbury	20		17
Aylesbury	King	16		16
Bedgrove	Bayeux	2		3
Bierton	Bayeux	1¾		1½
Broughton	Warenne	10		8
Buckland	Lincoln	10		8
Ellesborough 1	Ansculf	13½		11
Ellesborough 2	Ansculf	1½	} 29½	2
Ellesborough 3	Mainou	14½		11
Hampdens	Ansculf	3		5
Stoke Mandeville	Lincoln	8		21
Wendover 1	King	24	} 25	26
Wendover 2	Three men	1		1
*Wanden**	Leofwin	½		1
Total		**125¾**		**131½**

* in Wendover but (?) part of Ellesborough in DB

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Table 18. Risborough Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Bledlow	Mortain	30		18
Horsenden 1	Bayeux	½		½
Horsenden 2	Bayeux	½		½
Horsenden 3	Mortain	6¾	9¼	4
Horsenden 4	Harding	1½		1
(Monks) Risborough	Canterbury	30		14
(Princes) Risborough	King	30		24
Total		99¼		62

Table 19. Stoke Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides	Ploughlands
Datchet	Giles	13½	12
Denham	Westminster	10	12
Ditton	Ansculf	5	3
Eton	Othere	12	8
Farnham Royal	Bertram	10	8
Horton	Othere	10	9
Iver	Oilly	17	30
Stoke Poges	Ansculf	10	10
Wraysbury	Gernon	20	25
Total		107½	117

Table 20. Burnham Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Amersham 1	Bayeux	½		1
Amersham 2	Mortain	½		2
Amersham 3	Mandeville	7½	10	16
Amersham 4	Bolbec	½		2
Amersham 5	Thurstan Mantle	½		2
Amersham 6	Jocelyn	½		1
Boveney 1	Reinbald	1	4	1
Boveney 2	Giles	3		2½
Burnham	Othere	18		15
East Burnham	Westminster	8		6
Chalfont (St. Giles)	Mainou	4¾	9½	15
Chalfont (St. Peter)	Bayeux	4¾		15
Chesham 1	Bayeux	½		2
Chesham 2	Bayeux	1½		3
Chesham 3	Bolbec	8½	15	16
Chesham 4	Thurstan Mantle	½		1
Chesham 5	Alfsi	4		9
Dilehurst	Bayeux	10		10
Dorney	Crispin	3		3
Hitcham	Crispin	6		6
Taplow	Bayeux	8¼		16
n/a	Lincoln	½		½
Total		92¼		145

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Table 21. Desborough Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Bradenham	Swarting	2		2
Broch	Bolbec	1		1
Fawley	Giffard	10		14
Hambleden	Matilda	20		30
Hanechedene	Bayeux	3		7
Hughenden	Bayeux	10		10
Ibstone 1	Hervey	2		5
Marlow 1	Bayeux	5		4
Marlow 2	Crispin	8⅝	35	6
Marlow 3	Vernon	6⅜		6
Marlow 4	Matilda	15		26
Medmenham	Bolbec	10		10
Saunderton 1	Bayeux	5	10	5
Saunderton 2	Crispin	5		5
Turville	Aubigny	5		11
Wooburn	Lincoln	8½	10	9
Lude	Lincoln	1½		2
(High) Wycombe	Oilly	10		30
(West) Wycombe 1	Winchester	19	30	23
(West) Wycombe 2	Bayeux	½		1
(West) Wycombe 3	Mortain	½		½
Total		**150**		**207½**

In Domesday Oxfordshire

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides	Ploughlands
Ibstone 2	Hervey	1	1
Ibstone 3	Hervey	1	1

Table 22. Ixhill Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Addingrove	Giffard	3½		4
Aston Sandford 1	Bayeux	2		5
Aston Sandford 2 (?)	Crispin	½	7	½
Aston Sandford 3	Mainou	4½		3
Brill	King	20		25
Chilton	Giffard	10		10
Long Crendon	Giffard	20		25
Dorton	Giffard	5		7
Easington	Giffard	5		4
Ickford 1	Mortain	6	10	6
Ickford 2	Crispin	4		4
Ilmer	Bayeux	4		5
Kingsey	Aubigny	9¼		7
Nashway	Ivry	2		4
Oakley	Oilly	5¾		7
Shabbington	Crispin	10		10
Waldridge 1	Bayeux	2¼	2¾	2
Waldridge 2	Mandeville	½		1
Worminghall	Coutances	5		5
n/a	Giles	1¾		2
Total		**121**		**136½**

Table 23. Ashendon Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Ashendon 1	Giffard	8	} 10	6
Ashendon 2	Crispin	2		2
Beachendon 1	Bayeux	¼	} 2¼	(–)
Beachendon 2	Crispin	2		2
Chearsley 1	Giffard	8½	} 10	6
Chearsley 2	Crispin	1½		1
Grendon Underwood	Ferrers	2		8
Ludgershall 1	Coutances	9	} 11	8
Ludgershall 2	Mann	2		2
Oving	Coutances	10		9
Pollicot	Giffard	10		8
Quainton 1	Crispin	7½	} 10	9
Quainton 2	Musard	2½		4
Shipton Lee 1	Peverel	1		½
Shipton Lee 2	Ferrers	7	} 10	7
Shipton Lee 3	Alfsi	2		1
Shortley 1	Crispin	1	} 5	1
Shortley 2	Alfsi	4		6
Tetchwick	Peverel	2		2
(Lower) Winchedon	Giffard	10	} 20	10
(Upper) Winchedon	Oxford Canons	10		9
Wotton Underwood	Giffard	10		10
Total		112¼		112½

Table 24. Waddesdon Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
(East) Claydon 1	Peverel	3¼		3
(East) Claydon 2	Mandeville	7		5
(East) Claydon 3	Crispin	2	} 30	1
(East) Claydon 4	Crispin	7¾		5
(Middle) Claydon	Peverel	10		10
Granborough	St. Albans	5		9
Hogshaw	Peverel	5		3½
(Fleet) Marston (?)	Vernon	3		6
(North) Marston 1(?)	Bayeux	1		1
(North) Marston 2(?)	Coutances	¼		½
(North) Marston 3	Ansculf	6½	} 9¾	6
(North) Marston 4	Ansculf	1		1
(North) Marston 5(?)	Crispin	1		1
Quarrendon	Mandeville	10		10
Waddesdon	Crispin	27		28
n/a	Salisbury	1⅜		1
Total		91⅛		91

Table 25. Cottesloe Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Aston Abbots	St. Albans	10		12
Burston 1	Mortain	2		2
Burston 2	Mortain	¼		0
Burston 4	Giffard	1	4	1
Burston 2	Crispin	¾		1
Crafton 1	Lisieux	2½		5
Crafton 2	Mortain	2½	5	5
Creslow	Salisbury	5		6
Cublington	Jocelyn	10		9
Grove	Jocelyn	2½		2
Hardwick 1	Mortain	2		2
Hardwick 2	Crispin	1	22	1
Hardwick 3	Thurstan Mantle	19		19
Helsthorpe 1	Mortain	¾	5	1
Helsthorpe 2	Mainou	4¼		3
Hollingdon 1	Ansculf	⅞		1
Hollingdon 2	Crispin	¼	3	½
Hollingdon 3	Judith	1⅞		2
Linslade	Beauchamp	15		16
Littlecote 1	Giffard	2½		3
Littlecote 2	Ansculf	1½	5	1½
Littlecote 3	Crispin	1		1
Mentmore	Hugh	18		10
Soulbury 1	Ansculf	5½+⅓v.		17
Soulbury 2	Crispin	1⅜		3
Soulbury 3	Beauchamp	2pts.1v.	9⅝	½
Soulbury 4	Jocelyn	1½+⅓v.		4
Soulbury 5	Azelina	½		1
Soulbury 6	Godwin the Beadle	½		1
Whitchurch	Giffard	8		12
Wing	Mortain	5		40
Wingrave 1	Mortain	1½		1
Wingrave 2	Crispin	5		5
Wingrave 3	Crispin (Priest)	½	15	½
Wingrave 4	Crispin	2		3
Wingrave 5	Gunfrid	6		5
n/a	Giffard	¼		½
	Total	142.41		197½

Table 26. Yardley Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides	Ploughlands
Ivinghoe Aston 1	Mortain	¾ ⎫ 5	½
Ivinghoe Aston 2	Mandeville	4¼ ⎭	3½
Cheddington 1	Mortain	1¼ ⎫	1
Cheddington 2	Mortain	1½	½
Cheddington 3	Ansculf	½	¼
Cheddington 4	Tosny	5½ ⎬ 12	3½
Cheddington 5	Oilly	1½	1
Cheddington 6	Bolbec	½	(-)
Cheddington 7	Swarting	2¼ ⎭	1
Drayton Beauchamp 1	Mortain	1½ ⎫	1
Drayton Beauchamp 2	Mortain	1½+2pts.1v. ⎬ $9_{11/12}$	1
Drayton Beauchamp 3	Mainou	6¾ ⎭	4
Edlesborough	Ghent	20	14
Horton 1	Mortain	¼ ⎫	¼
Horton 2	Ghent	¾ ⎬ 2	½
Horton 3	Crispin	1 ⎭	½
Ivinghoe	Winchester	20	25
Marsworth	Oilly	20	9
Pitstone 1	Mortain	3¼ ⎫	1
Pitstone 2	Mortain	3¼	1
Pitstone 3	Mortain	1¼ ⎬ 20	½
Pitstone 4	Giffard	5½	2
Pitstone 5	Crispin	5	2
Pitstone 6	Crispin	2 ⎭	1
Slapton	Barking	6	6
Whaddon 1	Bayeux	¾ ⎫ 1¾	½
Whaddon 2	Bolbec	1 ⎭	1
n/a	Jocelyn	1½	1
	Total	118¼+2pts.1v.	82½

In Domesday Bedfordshire

Edlesborough	Ghent	10	7

Table 27. Mursley Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Drayton Parslow 1	Bayeux	¾ }	3	3
Drayton Parslow 2	Berville	2¼ }		8
Dunton	Bayeux	10		8
Hoggeston	Ansculf	8⅝		10
Great Horwood	Giffard	10		9
Mursley 1	Mortain	1 }		½
Mursley 2	Giffard	5 }	10	4
Mursley 3	Leofwin	4 }		3
Salden 1	Mortain	3⅛ }	6	3
Salden 2	Leofwin	2⅞ }		3
Shenley Brook End 1	Richard Artificer	2½ }	5	2
Shenley Brook End 2	Urso	2½ }		2
Singleborough	Giffard	6		6
Stewkley 1	Coutances	3½ }	7	9
Stewkley 2	Crispin	3½ }		9
Swanbourne 1	King	4½ }		4
Swanbourne 2	Mortain	5 }		5
Swanbourne 3	Giffard	7¾ }	19½	7
Swanbourne 4	Ansculf	¼ }		¼
Swanbourne 5	Mandeville	2 }		2
Westbury	Ivry	2½		7
Whaddon	Giffard	10		10
Winslow	St. Albans	15		19
Total		122⅝		143¾

Table 28. Stotfold Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Akeley	Giffard	3		4
Biddlesden 1	King	4¼ }	5	8
Biddlesden 2	Mortain	¾ }		1
Dadford 1	Ivry	2 }	4	4
Dadford 2	Hugh son of Gozhere	2 }		4
Evershaw	"A cripple"	1		2
Foxcote	Bayeux	6		4
Lamport 1	Giffard	3½ }	6	4
Lamport 2	Mainou	2½ }		3
Leckhampstead 1	Giffard	2 }		1
Leckhampstead 2	Bayeux	18 }	23	12
Leckhampstead 3	Mandeville	3 }		3
Lillingstone Dayrell	Giffard	5		5
Maids Moreton 1	Giffard	2 }		2
Maids Moreton 2	Giffard	4 }	11	4
Maids Moreton 3	Leofwin	5 }		5
Radclive	Ivry	5		8
Shalstone 1	Bayeux	5 }	9	5
Shalstone 2	Oilly	4 }		5
Stowe	Bayeux	5		5
Turweston	Feugeres	5		8
Water Stratford	Oilly	8		8
Westbury	Bayeux	2½		7
Total		98½		112

In Domesday Oxfordshire

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides	Ploughlands
Boycott	Reinbald	1	3
Lillingstone Lovell	Richard Artificer	2½	2

Table 29. Rowley Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Barton Hartshorn	Bayeux	10		5
Beachampton 1	Giffard	5		5
Beachampton 2	Ivry	1	} 10	1
Beachampton 3	Leofwin	4		4
Bourton	Giffard	1		2
Buckingham	King	1		12
Gawcott	Lincoln	1		1½
Caversfield	Warenne	5		8
Chetwode	Bayeux	10		5
Haseley	Ivry	1		1½
Hillesden 1	Mortain	1	} 19	1
Hillesden 2	Giffard	18		14
Lenborough 1	Bayeux	7	} 10	5
Lenborough 2	Giffard	3		2
Preston Bisset	Bayeux	15		8
Thornton	Ivry	8		10
Tingewick	Bayeux	10		8
	Total	101		93

Table 30. Lamua Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Addington 1	Bayeux	6		6
Addington 2	Crispin	½	} 10	½
Addington 3(?)	Mandeville	3½		3
Adstock	Peverel	10		7
Charndon	Feugeres	10		10
Edgcott	Giffard	6		8
Marsh Gibbon 1	Mortain	11	} 15	13
Marsh Gibbon 2	Ansculf	4		5
Padbury	Mainou	20		14
(Steeple) Claydon	Alric	20		24
Thornborough	Mainou	14¼		11
Twyford	Feugeres	17		18
n/a	Ansculf	2		1½
n/a	Bayeux	3¾		3½
	Total	127		124½

Table 31. Seckloe Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Bradwell 1	Giffard	1½		2
Bradwell 2	Ansculf	¾	} 5	1
Bradwell 3	Crispin	2¾		3
Caldecote 1	Mortain	4¼		4
Caldecote 2	Ansculf	3¼	} 10	2
Caldecote 3	Swarting	2½		1
Calverton	Bolbec	10		10
Water Eaton	Coutances	10		18
(Great) Linford 1	Mortain	2		2
(Great) Linford 2	Giffard	2⅜		5
(Great) Linford 3	Ansculf	¼	} 7	¼
(Great) Linford 4	Bolbec	2⅜		2
Loughton 1	Mortain	½		½
Loughton 2	Giffard	4½	} 10	4½
Loughton 3	Mainou	5		5
Newport Pagnell	Ansculf	5		9
Newton Longville	Giffard	10		12
Shenley Church End 1	Hugh	2		10
Shenley Church End 2	Hugh	5	} 7	5
Simpson 1	Coutances	8¾		8
Simpson 2	Leofwin Wavre	1¼	} 10	1
Stantonbury	Crispin	5		5½
Stoke Hammond	Mainou	10		10
Wolverton	Mainou	20		20
(Great) Woolstone	Giffard	5		5
(Little) Woolstone 1	Giffard	3½	} 10	3
(Little) Woolstone 2	Ansculf	1½		1½
Woughton 1	Mortain	4	} 9½	5
Woughton 2	Martin	5½		5
Total		128½		159¼

Table 32 Bunsty Hundred

Estate	Tennant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
Gayhurst	Bayeux	5		4
Hanslope	Winemar	10		26
Haversham	Peverel	10		10
Lathbury 1	Bayeux	1 ⎫		1
Lathbury 2	Coutances	5 ⎬ 10		4
Lathbury 3	Beauchamp	4 ⎭		3
Lavendon 1	Coutances	2		4
Lavendon 2	Coutances	4+2pts.1v		4
Lavendon 3	Coutances	1½+2pts.1v		1½
Lavendon 4	Coutances	1¼		1
Lavendon 5	Mortain	2½	18⅜	2½
Lavendon 6	Giffard	2+1¼v		2
Lavendon 7	Judith	2+1¼v		2
Lavendon 8	Judith	2¼		3
Lavendon 9	Judith	1		1½
Lavendon 10	Ketel	½		½
(Little) Linford	Coutances	4		4
Olney	Coutances	10		10
Ravenstone	Giffard	5		6
Stoke Goldington 1	Coutances	1¼ ⎫ 5		1
Stoke Goldington 2	Peverel	3¾ ⎭		4
Tyringham 1	Coutances	2½+3pts.1v ⎫ 10		4
Tyringham 2	Ansculf	7¼+1pt.1v ⎭		8
Weston Underwood 1	Coutances	7½ ⎫		7
Weston Underwood 2	Mortain	1+2pts.1v ⎬ 9¾		1
Weston Underwood 3	Judith	¾ ⎭		½
	Total	98¾		115½

Table 33 Moulsoe Hundred

Estate	Tenant-in-Chief	Hides		Ploughlands
(Bow) Brickhill 1	Lisieux	5		4
(Bow) Brickhill 2	Giffard	5		5
(Bow) Brickhill 3	Giffard	4	24	5
(Great) Brickhill	Earl Hugh	9		9
(Little) Brickhill	Bayeux	1		1
Broughton 1	Giffard	4	5	5
Broughton 2	Judith	1		1
Chicheley 1	Ansculf	3		3
Chicheley 2	Ansculf	3¾	9¾	3
Chicheley 3	Ansculf	3		4
Clifton Reynes 1	Coutances	1½		2
Clifton Reynes 2	Coutances	1		1
Clifton Reynes 3	Tosny	4	9⅓	4
Clifton Reynes 4*	Judith	1⅛		1
Clifton Reynes 5*	Judith	1½		2
Emberton 1	Coutances	3		2
Emberton 2	Judith	3	10	3
n/a (Emberton 3)†	Ansculf	4		4
Hardmead 1	Giffard	2½		2½
Hardmead 2	Ansculf	⅞		1
Hardmead 3	Ansculf	⅛		¼
Hardmead 4	Ansculf	1	9⅞	1
Hardmead 5	Bolbec	⅛		¼
Hardmead 6	Judith	1¼		1
n/a (Hardmead 7)†	Othere	4		6
Milton Keynes 1	Giffard	½		1
Milton Keynes 2	Ansculf	1	10	1
Milton Keynes 3	Godric Cratel	8½		10
Moulsoe	Giffard	10		7
Sherington	Coutances	10		11
Tickford	Ansculf	5		8
Wavendon 1	Mortain	2		2½
Wavendon 2	Mortain	2		2½
Wavendon 3	Mortain	¾	8¼	1
Wavendon 4	Bolbec	2¼		3
Wavendon 5	Godwin Priest	¼		½
Wavendon 6	Leofwin Cave	1		1
n/a	Crispin	1		1
n/a	Walter Fleming	1¼		1
	Total	113¼		121½

Notes:
* Newton Blossomville (Chibnall)
† Identifications from Chibnall

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