

The Domesday Survey 1086

After the Norman Invasion of 1066, William Duke of Normandy, was crowned King William I. Being the astute man that he was he commissioned a survey to be carried out of all the lands in England, for the purpose of gaining revenue in taxes.

William sent out two groups of officials one after the other, the latter would check on the first.

The survey took a relevant short time considering the amount of area to be covered. To ease their burden it is believed the officials used the original Anglo-Saxon measurements in use at that time, Hide=120 acres, on average depending on the quality of the soil, a virgate was a quarter of a hide or 30 acres. A Hundred was a district in a shire, and probably at one time stood for a hundred hides.

At the time of the Survey East Meon was known as Menes, the Hundred of Meon., it was held by Archbishop Stigand, Bishop of Winchester, and Archbishop of Canterbury, he held it before 1066. He was deposed in 1070, but apparently he still held this manor until his death in 1070. The manor was used for the monks of Winchester. There were

seventy-two hides (8,640 acres), but it paid tax on thirty-five hides (4,200 acres) and one virgate (30 acres). It had land for sixty-four ploughs, seventy villagers and thirty-two small holders who had land for fifty-six ploughs. Also on this land were fifteen slaves, six mills worth forty shillings, a meadow of eight acres, a woodland to support two hundred pigs, and seven shillings and sixpence from grazing.

The value before 1066 £60; later £40, and in 1086 £60. However, the manor pays £100 but this appears too much for this manor.

Bishop Walkelin holds six hides (720 acres) and one virgate (30 acres) of the manor with a church. These hides of the Bishop paid tax, now for three hides (360 acres) and one virgate, the others did not pay tax. These six hides and one virgate may be the tithing of Meonchurch, which was lying around the church, with Meon lying to the south

Land of the King

In Mene Hundred

*Menes. Archbishop Stigand held it before 1066, for
the use*

*of the monks; later he had it for his lifetime. Then
there were*

*72 hides; it paid geld for 35 hides and 1 virgate.
Land for 64*

ploughs. In lordship 8 ploughs;

70 villagers and 32 small holders with 56 ploughs.

*15 slaves; 6 mills at 40s; meadow, 8 acres;
woodland*

at 200 pigs from pasture; from grazing 7s-6d.

*Value before 1066 £60; later £40; now £60;
however, it pays*

£100 by weight in revenue but it cannot bear it

*Bishop Waklin holds 6 hides and 1 virgate of this
manor's*

*land with a church. These hides of the Bishop's
paid geld; now*

*for 3 hides and 1 virgate; the others did not pay
geld.*

The manor which Bishop Waklín, the Bishop of Winchester was holding at the time of the Survey six hides (720 acres) and one virgate (30 acres), he held this with the church of East Meon. It had land enough for four ploughs, eleven villagers and eight small holders, who had land for three ploughs. Also there were two slaves, one mill worth 30d, a meadow of four acres.

The value before 1066, later £4, and in 1086 one hundred shillings.

Land of the Bishop of Winchester

In Mene Hundred

The bishop holds 6 hides and 1 virgate with the church

in Mene. Land for 4 ploughs. In lordship 1½ ploughs;

11 villagers and 8 small holders with 3 ploughs.

2 slaves; 1 mill at 30d; meadow, 4 acres.

Value before 1066 and later £4; now 100s

