

Bibliographic Exercise

John Cooper-Hammond

Student No: 2022129

Chosen topic: The Domesday Book



Postgraduate/Distance Learning Assignment coversheet & feedback form

THIS SHEET MUST BE THE FIRST PAGE OF THE ASSIGNMENT YOU ARE SUBMITTING (DO NOT SEND AS A SEPARATE FILE)

For completion by the student:		
Student Name: John Cooper-Hammond		
Module code: HPHI7016 Module title: Past Peoples, Present Societies: Research Methods & Skills	Student ID number: 2022129	Educational support needs: No
Module tutor: Alex Scott		
Assignment due date: 14 th November 2021		
If your module has multiple submissions please indicate which piece of work this is. 1 st ☐ 2 nd ☒ 3 rd ☐ 4 th ☐ 5 th ☐ 6 th ☐ Assessment 2: Bibliographic Exercise		
I confirm that this is my original work and that I have adhered to the University policy on plagiarism. Signed ...John Cooper-Hammond... Email submission: if you are submitting this form via email, please tick this box ☐ (as a substitute for your signature) to confirm that you agree to the above declaration.		

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Assignment Mark

1 st Marker's Provisional mark	
2 nd Marker's/Moderator's provisional mark	
External Examiner's mark (if relevant)	
Final Mark	

NB. All marks are provisional until confirmed by the Final Examination Board.

For completion by Marker 1 :

Comments:

Marker's signature:

Date:

For completion by Marker 2/Moderator:

Comments:

Marker's Signature:

Date:

External Examiner's comments (if relevant)

External Examiner's Signature:

Date:

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The Domesday Book was chosen as the writer was able to visit both the London and the Winchester exhibitions mounted to celebrate the 900th anniversary of the Survey (and still has a Domesday umbrella as a souvenir). This gave a personal link to the document. The term, Domesday, so say coined because it was seen as a survey so all-encompassing that could be used on the Day of Doom, when souls were judged, has entered the English language, and is used to indicate that any survey (The Domesday Book of Mammoth Pike for example¹) was comprehensive. Whereas the survey itself was rapid and could be thought of as limited in scope.² In fact it was subsequently found to be quite difficult to find ten different editions, due as noted below, to the inter-relatedness of some of the material used in different sources.

1. Ellis, Henry & Farley, Abraham (eds) 1783/1816, *The Domesday Book seu liber censualis Willelm I regis Angliae, inter archivos in Domo Capitulari Westmonasterii asservatus with Libri censualis vocati Domesday Book indeces and Accessit dissertation generalis de ratione huiusce libri in Four Volumes*, London: no publisher stated. Initiated by the Society of Antiquaries of London and begun up by the Government in 1773, the project to publish the Domesday Book produced two volumes in 1783. They were produced as a partial-facsimile edition. They were augmented by a third volume of

¹ Fred Buller, 1979, *The Domesday Book of Mammoth Pike*, London: Hutchinson

² Vide Sutton, 2022 – detailed in the text below

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indexes, in 1811 and an additional supplementary volume was added in 1816. This fourth book included the Exon Domesday (the south-western circuit), Inquistio Eliensis (the Ely Inquiry), the Liber Winton (a C12th survey of Winchester and the Boldon Buke (a survey of the possessions of the Palatinate See of Durham, by order of Bishop Hugh Pudsey, in the 1183).

This was the first facsimile edition and gave access to the text, although still in its medieval Latin format and thus only accessible to those who could read that language.

2. James, H. 1861, *Domesday Book: or the great survey of England of William the Conqueror A.D MLXXXVI. Facsimile of the part relating to (inserted name of specific county)*, Southampton: The Ordinance Survey. This work of "Photo Zincographed by Her Majesty's Command at the Ordinance Survey Office, Southampton." The entire 32 county volumes were published between 1861-64. The text was in Latin in red and black. This version of the Domesday Book was created under the directorship of Colonel Sir Henry James at the Southampton offices of the Ordnance Survey. Note: this work is in the public domain in the USA. Again a facsimile of the Latin text with a limited readership.
3. Bawdwen, the Reverend William, 1812, *Translation of the record called Domesday, with an introduction, glossary, and indexes as far as it relates to the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, Oxford and Gloucester*, London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown. It is believed that editions

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were produced for other counties. Note: this work is available on-line at Google Books and is in the public domain in the USA. This work provided an English text for a more general readership, if in a rather 'olde worlde' style by the clerical translator, but did include a glossary and index.

4. Williams, Anna (editor-in chief) and Editorial Board, 2000, *The Domesday Book – The Library Edition*, London: Addison Publications. Facsimile edition
5. Williams, Ann & Martin G.H. (eds), 1986, *Domesday Book – historical studies*. Salisbury Alecto Historical Editions. Also published, with some variations, in 2002 as *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation* London: Viking/Allen Lane; and published as Martin, Geoffrey, 2003, *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*, London Penguin Books, in the Penguin Classics series. The Alecto editions provide a high-quality reproduction of the original text and had a translation that became in its final Penguin iteration a standard text.
6. The Phillimore editions (Chichester 1975-1992) are arranged by county and have a transcript of the original abbreviated Latin on the left page, facing an English translation on the right page. This county-based set of books have become, possibly, the most accessible to the general public. Each volume covers one county, for example: Morris, John (ed.), 1982, *The Domesday Book: Dorset: History from the sources*, Bognor Regis, West Sussex: Phillimore & Company.

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7. Hinde, Thomas (ed.), 1985, *The Domesday Book: England's heritage, then and now*, London: Guild Publishing by arrangement with Hutchinson, Century Hutchinson Limited & Phoebe Phillips Editions. A modern introduction to the Domesday survey, followed by thirty-seven county sections with notes and Domesday gazetteer for each. The gazetteers give the modern name and Domesday name, along with some of the original data, and have over 12,500 entries. It also has Domesday maps of each county features on 150 notable places and coloured photographs in support of the text. Whilst not a genuinely scholarly work it gives access to Domesday names and provides a path into the survey itself.
8. Hull Domesday Project [AHRC funded headed by Prof. John Palmer, Hull University]. Accessed at: [Domesday dataset - Digital Repository \(hull.ac.uk\)](http://domesdaydataset.digitalrepository.hull.ac.uk)
The data created by Prof. Palmer and a team from Hull University, who geo-coded and standardised each entry in the Domesday survey. The data is accessible in various on-line formats and locations: an institutional repository, national data archive & the internet archive. It contains a translation of the Domesday text, databases of names and places, of statistics and other data; it has a scholarly commentary and project documentation. Associated with the Hull Project, Anna Powell-Smith has produced the *Open Domesday website*, [Home | Domesday Book \(opendomesday.org\)](http://Home | Domesday Book (opendomesday.org)) This is a free online copy of Domesday Book, built using the Hull data. The site offers an interactive map, listing details of

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each manor or holdings of each tenant, plus high-resolution images of the original manuscript. Also using the Hull Project data is the Internet Archive, at: [Internet Archive Search: subject:"domesdaybook"](#) has on-line facsimile pages of the Domesday Book, organised by counties which can be linked to textual data. These sources allow the researcher, or the interested member of the public, to interrogate the data to discover more granular information on a place, person, or topic.

9. BBC Domesday project, formerly available via the BBC website Domesday Reloaded. However from 2018 this was transferred to the National Archives and is available in the National Archives' UK Government Web Archive. It can be accessed and searched at: [\[ARCHIVED CONTENT\] BBC - Domesday Reloaded: Explore, compare and share the Domesday Reloaded archive \(nationalarchives.gov.uk\)](#) . The original project, undertaken in 1986 was to create a survey to mark the 900th anniversary of the original Domesday survey. Originally produced on CD, in 2006 it was put on-line with a translation of the Latin text. Alongside this a survey of modern England was also conducted. In a trial run of this website it proved quite challenging to navigate through to the BBC material as the web address does go straight to the Reloaded material.
10. The Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England (PASE) available at [Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England: Home \(pase.ac.uk\)](#) This is a database based on a systematic examination of written sources that are

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currently available, these include the Domesday Book. It seeks to provide coordinated data on all recorded inhabitants of England from the late sixth to late 11th centuries. The website provides access to the dataset which can also be linked to mapping facilities to facilitate the identification of English landholders in the Domesday Book.

It should be noted that the Hull Project, the Open Domesday website, the Internet Archive and to a certain extent the National Archive materials are based on the work done by Prof. Palmer and his project team. It should also be noted that the translation used by the Hull Project was provided by Phillimore Publications.

There is therefore a degree of commonality between these various sources. This could create difficulties for any student or researcher if they are seeking different approaches for comparative reasons. However, they do offer a range of different access opportunities.

Word count text: 1341

Word count addendum: 207

Addendum:

If wishing to read around the topic of Domesday it is worth considering the following books that provide different routes into the Domesday material.:

 Wood, Michael, 1986, *Domesday: a search for the roots of England*,

London: BBC Publications. Published to accompany a television series of

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the same name linked to the 900th anniversary and the BBC Domesday survey project.

📖 Darby, H.C., 1977 *Domesday England: Domesday Geography of England*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. **Along with** the complimentary volume:

📖 Darby, H.C. & Versey, G.R., 1975, *Domesday Gazetteer*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press – with all 13,400 place names and their variants from Domesday.

📖 Keith, Simon, 2022, *Surveying the Domesday Book*, Oxford: Oxbow Books. To be published in January 2022 this book provides an analysis of the Domesday Book and examine the way it was conducted, in that the author claims it was land -based, omitting the built environment and even then, the data was incomplete and did not record livestock numbers or the workforce involved. He recognises that the survey produced a 'sound cadastre' but was not used to levy and collect tax.

A note of caution, there are a number of works, including fiction using the term Domesday Book that have very little to do with the Domesday survey itself