



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: Emma Bowey		
Module code: AHHI7001 Module title: Research Methodology	Student ID number: 1704037	Educational support needs: No
Module tutor: Janet Burton		
Assignment due date: 24/05/2018		
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 ☐		
I confirm that this is my original work and that I have adhered to the University policy on plagiarism. Signed: E.J. Bowey Email submission: if you are submitting this form via email, please tick this box x (as a substitute for your signature) to confirm that you agree to the above declaration.		

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:
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For completion by Marker 2/Moderator:

Comments:

Marker's Signature:	Date:
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External Examiner's comments (if relevant)

External Examiner's Signature:	Date:
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Assignment 1: Biographical Exercise

The *Great Domesday Book* is one of the most significant texts in the history of England. Completed in 1086, the text was the first survey of England and Wales under Norman rule. The purpose was to determine land evaluation during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and to reassert the rights of the Crown during the reign of William I. Thus, assessing where power lay and the redistribution of land following the Norman Conquest in 1066. The Book is the oldest survey of England and became the basis for the later texts such as the *Bolden Book* and the *Liber Winton* (Winchester Book). Whether an earlier Anglo-Saxon survey existed is unknown. Historians believing the Domesday Book was a means of erasing any Anglo-Saxon influence on land ownership.

To assist in the research process, resources include the libraries of Durham Cathedral, Durham University, Newcastle University, and Edinburgh University; online archive resources including the National Archives (TNA), and the British Library; Hull University and King's College London who have created an online translation of the Book. The following bibliography is organised by type of resource. The research is developed through investigating the editions of the 'Dorset' Domesday Book. The Dorset Book located in the *Liber Exoniensis* (Exeter Domesday), which was translated into the Great Domesday Book. The *Liber Exoniensis* is a composite of the Domesday Book covering the counties in the South-West, known as a satellite inquiry. The process of researching the different editions will attempt to explore how different the translations are presented.

(1) Digital Editions:

‘Dorset’, Translation of the Great Domesday Book Folio 84V, *The National Archives*, E1/2/1/7917

The National Archives provides both a digital image of the original Domesday Book and a complete translation from the original text. The edition has not been adapted into the modern vernacular and is printed directed from the original text. For each of the locations in the Dorset county, the place names are highlighted, making it easier to locate the specific place and in what method they are presented in the original manuscript.

‘Dorset’ in *Domesday Book Containing the Account of that Ancient Record*, edited by Kelman, R., (London, printed by John Nichols, M.DCC.LXXXVIII, 1788), Available at Eighteenth Century Collections Online

The 1788 translation is presented with a list of all the villages, landowners (Including Bishops and Abbeys), Norman earls and noblemen within the burgh. The notes associated with specific landowners are useful, for example the mention of Sherburne abbey which was an abbey in 1122 and not a priory as previously indicated. The brief notes reference individuals connected with William the Conqueror, such as the Bishop of Salisbury, William I’s Chancellor. The information is minimal and provides little context to the landownership in the area. This edition is not a direct translation from the original but provides a list of people and places.

(2) Printed Editions:

‘Dorset’, *Domesday Book: A Popular Account of the Exchequer manuscript so called, with Notices of the Principal Points of General Interest Which It Contains...*, edited by Walter de Gray, (SPCK, 1887)

The 1887 edition of the Domesday Book in comparison to the 1788 version is organised in an accessible way. It is organised by chapter providing background information to how the land was divided, the history of England prior to the Domesday Book, how the book is organised, and the later abridged editions after the Eleventh century. Importantly the changes in the Anglo-Saxon system by Ethelred the Unready in c. 979 to 1016 and the new Domesday system in 1086. The text is organised by the burgh lists, such as Dorset having no preliminary schedule or list of tenants. The edition summaries statistics of tenancies, land capacity, and the population of each burgh.

‘Dorset’, *Domesday Book: Volume Seven*, edited by J. Morris (Phillimore, 1975)

This translation of the Domesday Book is compiled into thirty-four volumes. The Dorset book is found in volume seven. The book is divided by each of the individual landowners. The text includes a translation from the original manuscript. The version is useful as it divides the names of landowners, making the text easier to access. There is no further information regarding the people other than what is translated. However, there is a short introduction on the background of the history of the editions of the Domesday Book, and how the process of digitising was achieved.

‘Dorset’, *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*, edited by A. William and G.H Martin, (Penguin, 1992)

The Martin and William’s translation is the most user-friendly version of the Domesday Book editions. The text is a complete translation of the entire Book. The publication is organised by individual counties, making it easier to access a specific source. The book is

the most useful for the wider context of the Domesday Book. This includes provides a background on England during the time of Edward the Confessor.

James, H., *Volume 7: Dorset, Domesday Book: The Great Survey*, (Ordnance Survey Office, 1862)

The 1862 edition of the Domesday Book is a Photozincography of the Domesday Book manuscript. The edition of the Domesday Book is the only facsimile in print. As a facsimile there is little information provided for the researcher. The value is found in its production into a facsimile and aesthetic qualities as a manuscript.

Keats-Rohan, K.B.S., *Domesday People: A Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents, 1066-1166*, (Boydell, 1999)

Keats-Rohan's text on the Domesday Book, focuses specifically on Northamptonshire. In reference to the original found at the British Library (BL Cotton Vespasian E XXII), translates the manuscript into print, rather than a direct copy of the original. Listing all the landowners from the Northampton Book and provides an interesting background on each of the figures identified. For example, Goduin Presbeter who was an English Tenant of William Peverel before 1086. His holdings descended in the Stredlegh family. The index also provides a list of the relevant landowners and which Domesday Book they appear. In the case of Presbeter he only appears in the Northamptonshire Domesday Book.

(3) Website Editions:

'Dorchester', Domesday Book Online, access at:
<<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/dorset1.html#dorchester>> [accessed on 30/04/2018]

This search engine of the Domesday Book is an easily accessible database. Listing all the villages associated in the county and what the Domesday Books tell us about each of the

places. For example, 'Dorecestre / a: King's land with Bricward the priest holding the church'. The information provides little on who the town was owned by, the value, and where it appears in the original text. The database however, provides a list of all the landowners, and which Books their holdings appear. The Bishop of Durham for instance, has holdings in nine counties. As easy to access, it is a good start to determine what towns and villages existed in the Domesday Book in the Eleventh century. But, to understand the structure of the holdings would require more in-depth research from other editions of the Book.

'Wareham, Dorset', *Domesday Book Online*, Kings College London, 2010 Available at: <<http://domesday.pase.ac.uk/Domesday?op=6&vill=wareham&shire=dorset>> [Accessed on 12 April 2018]

The *PASE Domesday* website is managed by King College London and is designed to list all the landowners in the Domesday Book. It is intended as a research tool and provides a greater context to each of the landowners. The website is easy to navigate, and is divided by person, location, event, possession and source. For each of the landowners, it is subdivided in a list of events. For example, Abbotsbury (section 1), includes the documents relating to the abbey, grants and gifts, wills, and writ issues.

'Wareham', *Domesday Book*, University of Hull, Available at: <<http://opendomesday.org/place/SY9287/wareham/>> [Accessed on 21 April 2018]

Open Domesday is an online research tool managed by the University of Hull. The website is easier to access than the *PASE Domesday* website, as this allows you to search for a place or name (etc.), rather than browsing. For example, if you search Wareham in Dorset, the information is divided into administration of the county, the county of the location, the

population, tax assessed, head of the manor, tax units, and Phillimore reference to access.

The search tool also allows the researcher to view a digital copy of the original manuscript.

The website provides the essential information relating to the province and providing the researcher with important statistical information.

‘Dorset introduction’, *Liber Exoniensis*, University of Hull, Available at:
<<https://hydra.hull.ac.uk/resources/hull:501>> [accessed on: 29/04/2018]

The source is a revised version of the Phillimore edition of the Domesday Book. Comprises of additional information from the *Liber Exoniensis (Exon)*, with adjustments to the county boundaries. This includes where the towns appear in the 1086 Domesday Book, and in the later Victorian translation. Due to the specific arrangement of the Exon landowners in the ‘Dorset’ Book had lands in other counties. The resource provides extracts for comparison between the Great Domesday Book entries on Dorset, to the *Exoniensis* translation. The reader can then see how different these two texts are translated. Referencing the Exon, the source also provides a background on the history of the book.