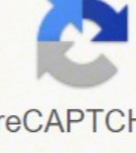
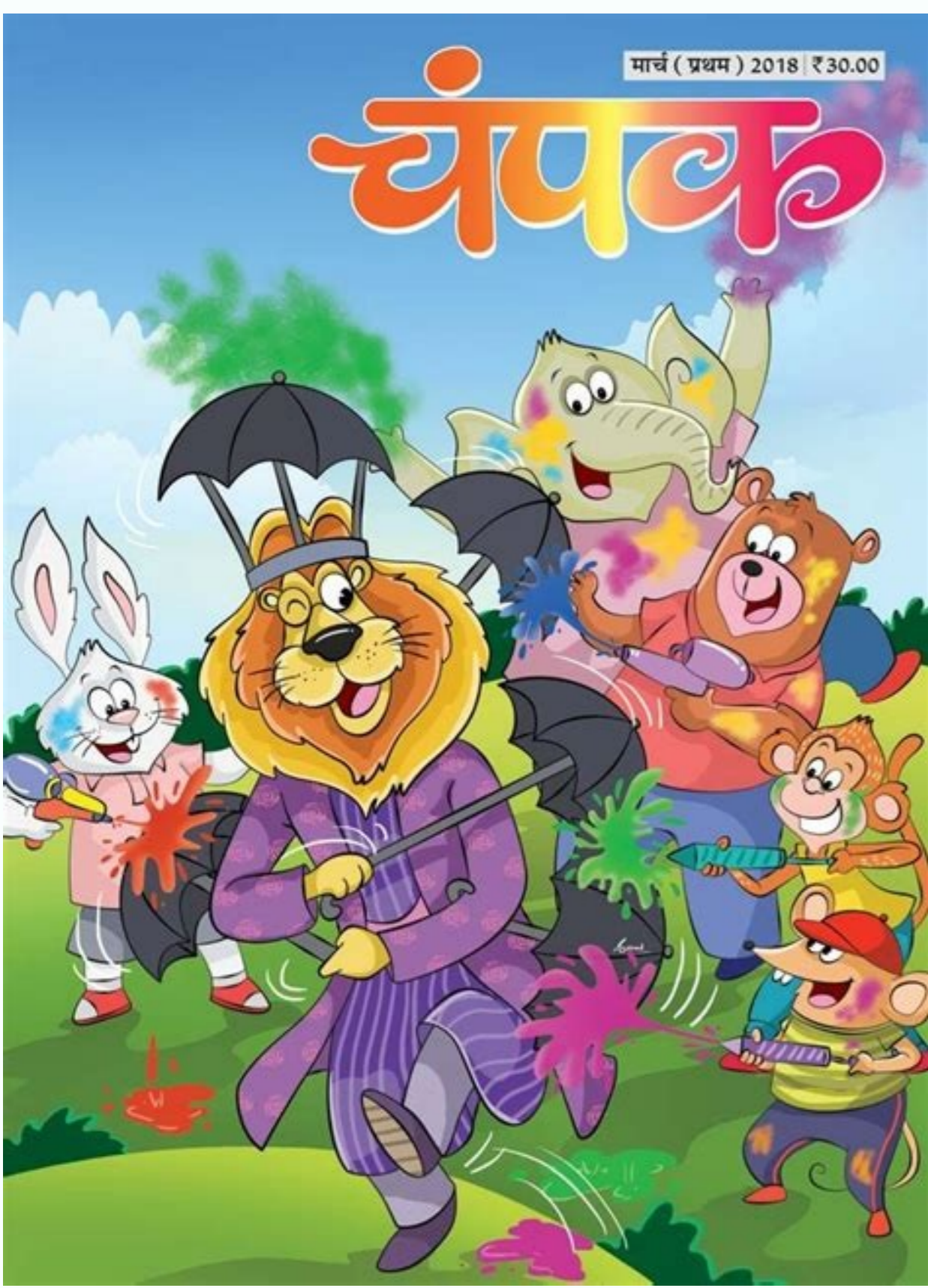


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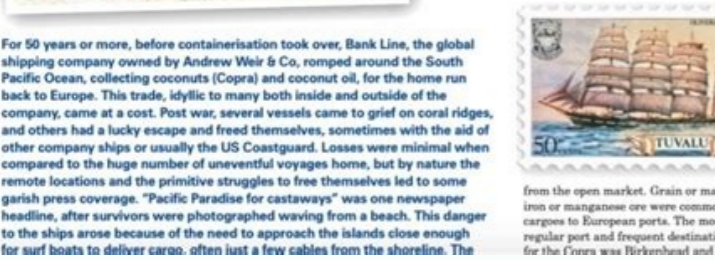
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BANK LINE'S



**Pacific Island
Adventures**

By ALAN HARRISON (England)



For 50 years or more, before contribution book over, Bank Line, the global shipping company owned by Andrew Wain & Co, roamed around the South Pacific Ocean, collecting exotics, furs and resources for the banks back to Europe. This trade, often to many both inside and outside of the company, at a cost. First one, several vessels came to grief on coral ridges, and others had a lucky escape and freed themselves, sometimes with the aid of other company ships or the US Coastguard. Lives were lost when compared to the huge number of successful voyages home, but by nature the remote locations and the primitive struggles to free themselves led to some gash press coverage. "Pacific Paradise for castaways" was one newspaper headline, after survivors were photographed waving from a beach. The danger to the ship arose because of the need to approach the islands close enough for our boats to deliver cargo, often just a few cables from the shoreline. The

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The historical county of Rutland had its holdings listed as an appendix (under the name "Roteland") to the Nottinghamshire section of Domesday. How much woodland, meadow, pasture; how many mills, fisheries; how much had been added to or taken away from the estate; what it used to be worth altogether what it is worth now; and how much each freeman and sokeman had and has. Two pages in the Middlesex section are left blank where London, already the largest and richest town, might have been inserted, and Winchester, as the capital of England, could have enjoyed tax-free status excluding it from the survey. William's death on 9 September 1087, from wounds sustained while on campaign in France, left many questions about Domesday unanswered. William and his family held around 17 percent of the land, with the Church holding just over a quarter of the land and the tenants-in-chief holding 54 percent. The humbler classes were counted and women rarely appear. Little Domesday records the status of the humbler classes and their allegiances, but not their names. It was there William, in his 20th year as king, announced his plans for a survey of the English possessions he had conquered in 1066. The information is ordered in hundreds, not by landholders, plus the names of jurors and number of livestock are recorded. Continuing with this theory, the death of William in September 1087, meant the project was abandoned before the entries for Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk were added to the single volume (Great Domesday). Only a handful of settlements in the historical county of Cumberland were included in Domesday and these are found in Yorkshire's entry. The properties of the two queens reverted to the Crown upon their deaths. The manuscript is in poor condition, with many pages missing, and dates from the time of Domesday. Today there are eight Rodings in Essex, including Abbess Roding and Beauchamp Roding. The manuscript also contains two entries that are omitted from Domesday. The basic unit in Domesday was the manor, which was the smallest area of land held by a feudal lord. Henry II's treasurer, Richard Fitz Nigel, wrote of Domesday, "This book is metaphorically called by the native English, *Domesdei*, the Day of Judgement. These local officials were also required to act as an inquest jury to hear others submit the information for the royal survey. The *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis* (The Inquisition of the County of Cambridge) is a 12th-century transcript of a damaged copy of the information gathered for the original survey of Cambridgeshire. In the 1070s and 80s, Welsh raids ravaged Shropshire and the resulting destruction is mentioned in Domesday. After the royal estates, came the tenants-in-chief, starting with the archbishops and down through the hierarchy of the Church. This might have been because the Church's records were available to the Crown. This article originally appeared in our October/November 2001 issue. The Isle of Wight and the New Forest are listed separately to their mother county of Hampshire. He commissioned Domesday 19 years later. Nearly all the information in Exeter Domesday can also be found in Domesday, however, some Domesday entries miss details that only survive in Exeter Domesday. Taxes were paid on land upon marriage or inheritance. Domesday was divided into counties. The Anglo-Saxon administration of England had records of this nature from before the Norman Conquest, allowing this part of the survey to run efficiently. Many villages appear twice as they belonged to more than one landholder. Domesday reveals a country changed by the Norman invasion 20 years earlier, although Normans made up less than one percent of the population. Victoria King tells the story of England's greatest medieval public record. IN THE EARLY WINTER of 1085, William I of England, also known as William the Conqueror, held his Christmas curia regis (royal court or "King's Court") at Gloucester. Domesday's Satellites Three books exist related to Domesday, and collectively these are known as the Domesday Satellites. He also had it recorded how much land his archbishops had, and his diocesan bishops, his abbots and his earls - and though I may be going into too great detail - what or how much each man who was a landholder here in England had in land or in live-stock, and how much money it was worth. As written in the Ely Inquest, a contemporary manuscript, the inquisitors asked the following questions: "What the manor was called; who held it at the time of King Edward [the Confessor]; who now holds it; how many hides there are; how many teams - in demesne [held by the lord] - how many belonging to the tenants; how many villagers, cottagers, slaves; how many freemen, sokemen. The countryside was scorched and villages were razed to the ground. Without this Anglo-Saxon infrastructure, the survey probably would have been impossible. Domesday has been consulted for legal precedent throughout its existence. Lancashire's holdings for Domesday are included in both Cheshire's and Yorkshire's entries. Up to one-third of Lincolnshire and parts of Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, were flat, low-lying marshlands, not drained until the 1600s. escaped notice in his survey." This is an overstatement. Domesday is the earliest public record in England and without rival in medieval Europe. In the 1200s they moved to London, and then to Westminster. And all the surveys were subsequently brought to him." William's reasons for compiling the Domesday Book will never be known for certain. It took generations to recover from this offensive. This manuscript contains the questions asked during the survey, however, the question concerning the number of livestock is omitted, but this question was obviously asked as the information is contained in Little Domesday. All tenants-in-chief and sheriffs were to submit a list of manors and men (women are hardly mentioned in Domesday). Less than 250 people, hardly any native to the land, controlled most of England. "To bring the conquered people under the rule of written law" wrote one chronicler. Literacy being rare, monks were often pressed into duty as scribes for the Domesday Book. In the Danelaw counties, there were a large number of freemen (a higher class of villager, with more land and obligations), while in the West Midlands, there were a large number of slaves. Suffolk shows a goat population of 4,343, but only two donkeys and none of its towns have a population of over 3,000. Despite what the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle author wrote, oxen, pigs and cows were omitted from Great Domesday. Domesday has been rebound at least five times, most recently for its ninth centenary in 1986. Several interesting occupations are recorded in Domesday, including one female jester and one gold embroidress. Some have also put forth the theory William simply wished to learn more about the country he had conquered 20 years earlier and to bring order from the chaos of the Norman Conquest. These three satellites - the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis*, *Ely Inquest* and *Exeter Domesday* - were written before or are based on information written before Domesday's completion. These three counties are contained in Little Domesday, which is also known as Volume II. London and Winchester were also excluded from Domesday. Exeter Domesday contains the counties of Cornwall, Devon (some holdings missing), Dorset (some holdings missing) and Somerset. Very few settlements appear in these areas in Domesday. In Essex, one scholar tallied the pigs at 13,171 and over 50,000 sheep made the county their home. To the south, Shropshire also has several Welsh holdings in its Domesday entry. For as the sentence of that strict and terrible last account cannot be evaded by any subterfuge, so when this book is appealed to on those matters which it contains, its sentence cannot be quashed or set aside with impunity." The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1085 tells ". The text was highly abbreviated. In 1256, Henry III asserted that according to Domesday, the inhabitants of Chester, not the king, should pay for the repair of a bridge. This page from Great Domesday shows the entry for the New Forest, which was treated separately from its mother county of Hampshire. England held part of the northern coast of present-day Wales and these holdings are included in the entry for Cheshire. The dominance of the Normans is evident in Domesday by the extent of their holdings. Additionally, misspellings make some entries difficult to distinguish. It appears Ely Inquest, which is a 12th-century manuscript, was based, in part, on the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis*. Several panels of officials and clerks were then sent to different parts of England in early 1086 to collect further information for Domesday. The Domesday entry for Gloucestershire has five Welsh holdings located on the south coast. Domesday was not a census and people were not usually named unless tenants-in-chief. At 10 pages, it is the third shortest entry with only three towns. William left England at the end of the previous summer and seems to have had nothing to do with Domesday while on the continent. The inquest questions revealed much about the hundreds, how goods and money traded hands, the laws of the area regarding duties and fines due. The term "T.R.E." was the contraction of tempore regis Edwardi meaning in the time of King Edward, which was "on the day on which King Edward was alive and dead" (5 January 1066). Interestingly, there is only one carpenter recorded. Fragments of medieval life surface in some entries, such as donations of land to the Church for the salvation of a dead husband's soul. The information for Norfolk shows a prosperous county with salt-pans and a large population of sheep, the town of Norwich being its centerpiece with a population of 5,000. Many scholars speculate the surveys were to be condensed with the removal of livestock and population details and made into a single volume. The surveys for the eastern counties, known as Little Domesday were then kept with Great Domesday. The manuscript contains information on the holdings of Ely Abbey in the counties of Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk and the historical county of Huntingdonshire. Domesday has a total of 13,418 places named, many of which can be found today. Ely Domesday and *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis* are both in the British Library and two copies of the latter are at Trinity College, Cambridge. So very thoroughly did he have the inquiry carried out that there was not a single 'hide', not one virgate of land, not even - it is shameful to record it, but it did not seem shameful to him to do - not even one ox, nor one cow, nor one pig which escaped notice in his survey. Others suggest William wanted an account of the lands held by his tenants-in-chief (land holders) so he could exercise his rights as feudal overlord. The name "Domesday" was applied within a few generations. It could well be the most remarkable administrative accomplishment of the Middle Ages. All this was to be recorded in triplicate; as it was in the time of King Edward, as it was when King William granted it and as it is now. Holdings in Wales are also included in Domesday as the boundary between England and Wales was not fixed in the 1000s. It usually covered one village, but could cover several and the surrounding area. Such taxes obviously would not apply to the Church. The text was written in Latin. Of the three women who appear the most in Domesday - Queen Edith, consort of Edward the Confessor, Queen Matilda, consort of William I, and Judith, Countess of Northumbria and Huntingdon - only Judith was still alive in 1086. Domesday is a very important document for understanding Norman England. Apart from the archbishops and bishops listed as tenants-in-chief, monks and nuns are omitted and churches are hardly mentioned in the survey. Information on royal manors was not included in the document. However, it seems the collection of the information for Domesday was completed by August 1086 and William was presented with the surveys at that time. Given their prominence in society, it is interesting to note churches are largely ignored in Domesday. Great Domesday and Little Domesday Domesday is comprised of two volumes. Great Domesday and Little Domesday. One holding in Wiltshire is also included in the Exeter Domesday. Named after Exeter Cathedral in Devon where the book resides to this day, Exeter Domesday or Liber Exoniensis contains information for the county circuit of southwest England. The properties were divided into hundreds, a subdivision used for fiscal assessment, which contained hides (a land unit of varying size, 40 to 120 acres, upon which a family could support itself). However, 80 percent of the land used for agriculture in 1914 was in use at the time of Domesday. What Does Domesday Tell Us? the king had important deliberations and exhaustive discussions with his council about this land, how it was peopled, and with what sort of men. William, duke of Normandy, was crowned king of England on Christmas Day, 1066. Why there are two volumes of Domesday is not known. Then he sent his men all over England into every shire to ascertain, how many hundreds of 'hides' of land there were in each shire, and how much land and live-stock the king himself owned in the country, and what annual dues were lawfully his from each shire. However, there were some artificial words inserted for native terms that had no equivalent in Latin. David Hume, philosopher and author of *History of England*, wrote of Domesday that it "is the most valuable piece of antiquity possessed by any nation." The detail of Domesday was not surpassed until the introduction of censuses in the early 19th century. The entries for Westmorland are included with Yorkshire's holdings. However, Domesday was probably the result of a geld (land tax) imposed to raise funds for the realm's defense. Other names included the Book of the Exchequer and the King's Book. A new theory is that several years lapsed between the inquest and the making of Domesday and it was written after the death of William and was commissioned by his son, William II, as a result of a revolt in 1088. At that time, Great Domesday was divided into two sections for preservation reasons and so more information could be displayed at once. Though Great Domesday has 413 sheets of parchment compared to the 475 of Little Domesday, it is the size of the sheets (15' by 11" for Great Domesday, versus 11" by 5' for Little Domesday) that gave each volume its name. In 1859, they were taken to the Public Record Office in London, where today they are on view to the public. Only two Anglo-Saxon barons, Thorkell of Arden in Warwick and Colsewin of Lincoln, still retained lands they held in the time of Edward the Confessor. Church lands were not subject to feudal dues. William granted lands directly to fewer than 180 men in his reign, making them his tenants-in-chief. Not surprisingly, there is no index. In 1085, William's kingdom had come under threat from King Canute of Denmark and King Olaf of Norway. Some holdings and other towns are omitted or lost. The officials and clerks went to the larger towns within each county of their circuit and were presented with the information for each tenant-in-chief. Great Domesday contains the surveys for all England except the area north of the river Tees and the three eastern counties of Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk. Domesday was also known as Liber Wintoniensis (Book of Winchester) as it was kept at the king's treasury in Winchester. Evidence of William's harrying is the short entry for the northern county of Staffordshire. Lancashire, Rutland and Westmorland were not established as counties until the late 1100s; their holdings are found within other entries. There is also the school of thought that William wanted to assess the burden of mercenaries upon his vassals and redistribute the burden fairly. After its completion, the two volumes of Domesday were first kept in the Royal Treasury at Winchester. Such lands were considered mortmain (meaning "in a dead hand"). The population in Domesday - including the omissions and errors - is estimated at one and a half million. Ten percent of the population was urban and there were over 100 boroughs, with London, Norwich, Winchester and York being the largest. Each county entry began with a list of landholders, similar to a table of contents, usually beginning with the royal estates. Geld was collected in the year of Domesday. Ely Inquest (*Inquisitio Eliensis*) was named after the Abbey in Cambridgeshire for which it was compiled. It might have also been because such records were not needed. The information was then taken to Winchester where a single anonymous scribe edited and copied the information into a book. Scholars debate if Exeter Domesday was a penultimate stage of Domesday, like Little Domesday is believed to be, or if it was created simultaneously with a now missing penultimate stage. A total of 142 Welsh places appear in Domesday. Also, Domesday terms and standards were not consistent from county circuit to county circuit; for example, the term wapentake was the equivalent to the hundred in the Danelaw counties. Large areas along the coasts were undrained marsh and swampy river deltas. Then followed the holdings of earls, and other vassals, usually in order of size. 'Morrell' Roding no longer exists. The officials were men of high rank, such as bishops or dukes, while the clerks were often monks. The Making Of Domesday The Herculean task of gathering the information for Domesday began in January 1086. At the end of many county entries, a list of disputed property was recorded. The landscape of England in 1086 was very different to what one sees today. The northern counties of Cleveland, Cumbria, Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear are not included in Domesday. Little Domesday was divided into its three counties of Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk. Following the list of landholders came the properties held by each as listed at the beginning of the county entry. (For clarity, present-day counties have been used instead of the historic counties changed in 1974.) The border between England and Scotland was not established and the area that would become part of England was not fully in Norman control at the time of Domesday. Sixteen beekeepers and one vine dresser are also recorded; England's climate was milder then and there were 45 vineyards recorded in Little Domesday. Some Domesday place names have changed or disappeared. Errors and Omissions The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle recorded for Domesday that "not even one ox, nor one cow, nor one pig." Several estates were also listed with the wrong county and some were included in the correct county and repeated in another county. The information in Little Domesday is greater in detail than what comes to us from Great Domesday. In 1086, there were three Rodings in Essex: Abbess Roding, Beauchamp Roding and 'Morrell' Roding. Those who presented the information to the commissioners are believed to have been sheriffs, reeves and priests of the area and as many as six villagers from each manor. Domesday has been consulted within the reign of Elizabeth II. The Harrying of the North in 1069-70 under William laid waste to as much as a quarter of the land in the northern counties. The book resulting from this survey became known as Domesday. And it was also to be noted whether more could be taken than is now being taken." Robert Losinga, bishop of Hereford, wrote a few years later that after the first investigators came, a second set repeated the process to check the validity of the information gathered. Additionally, unrest in France, Normandy and Scotland contributed to an uneasy winter.

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