

HORNINGHOLD LAND OWNERSHIP ENTRY IN DOMESDAY BOOK:

Horninghold at this time was in the region of England called The Danelaw.

The web site on the land ownership pre & post Domesday is to be found at:

<http://www.pase.ac.uk/index.html>

Pre 1066 the Horninghold land was owned by:

Rolf [[Rolf 2](#)] held 0.75 carucates in Horninghold, Leicestershire TRE. It was worth 2s. TRE, and 7.50s. TRW.

Rolf holds 37 pieces of land.

Oswulf [[Oswulf 39](#)] held 0.75 carucates in Horninghold, Leicestershire TRE. It was worth 2s. TRE, and 7.50s. TRW. A relative of king Edward the Confessor. Oswulf holds 52 pieces of land.

Osmund [[Osmund 26](#)] held 0.75 carucates in Horninghold, Leicestershire TRE. It was worth 2s. TRE, and 7.50s. TRW. Osmund is the Bishop of Salisbury. Osmund holds 64 pieces of land.

Leofric [[Leofric 79](#)] held 0.75 carucates in Horninghold, Leicestershire TRE. It was worth 2s. TRE, and 7.50s. TRW. Leofric is a Monk but related to Lord Leofric. Leofric holds 229 pieces of land.

TRE = tempore regis Edwardi (in the time of King Edward, i.e. 1066)

TRW = tempore regis Willhelmi (in the time of King William, i.e. 1086)

Carucates = ([Medieval Latin](#): *carrūcāta*, from *carrūca*, "wheeled plough") or **ploughland** ([Old English](#): *plōgesland*, "plough's land") was a unit of assessment for tax used in most [Danelaw](#) counties of [England](#), and is found for example in [Domesday Book](#). The carucate was based on the area a plough team of eight [oxen](#) could [till](#) in a single annual season. It was sub-divided into [oxgangs](#), or "bovates", based on the area a single ox might till in the same period, which thus represented one eighth of a carucate; and it was analogous to the [hide](#), a unit of tax assessment used outside the Danelaw counties.^[1]

A Carucate was approx. 120 Acres. So Horninghold covered an area of some 720 Acres.

Clearly inflation took off following the conquest!

Post 1066 the Horninghold land was owned by:

After the conquest the above properties were held by Robert de Tosny [[Robert 51](#)] TRW.

Robert de Tosny holds 2888 pieces of land.

Robert de Stafford (Robert de Toeni) (c. 1036 – 1088) was a Norman nobleman, the builder of [Stafford Castle](#) in England.

Roberts father [Raoul II de Tosny] married the daughter of Simon de Montfort.

Definition of Carucates:

Latin, *carucata*.

In most of the [Danelaw counties](#), the public obligations were assessed in carucates and [bovates](#). The word carucate is derived from *caruca*, Latin for a plough; bovate from *bos*, Latin for an ox. Since the standard Domesday plough team was drawn by eight oxen, the carucate contained eight bovates. An eight-oxen [plough](#) team could plough one [ploughland](#) in the course of an agricultural year. Carucate, bovate, ploughland, and plough team were thus conceptually linked, and all derived from agricultural processes.

Domesday Book, however, makes it clear that the real world bore only a rough and ready approximation to these Platonic ideals. There were many estates where teams exceeded ploughlands, or ploughlands exceeded teams; and carucates and ploughlands were often related in an artificial manner. Many of these anomalies were due to royal grants and exemptions which had distorted the original assessments. Domesday Book itself records sweeping reductions in the assessment of estates in many counties. But as J.H. Round demonstrated more than a century ago, the system was artificial from its inception. Assessments were arrived at by allocating a round number of units to a county, then dividing them among the constituent [Wapentakes](#), then further subdividing these among the [vills](#) in each Wapentake. Assessments arrived at in this manner could never be more than approximately equivalent to each other, or to any given area. In no sense could they be considered to be exact measurements.

For further information, see J.H. Round, *Feudal England* (1895); F.W. Maitland, *Domesday Book and beyond* (1897); Reginald Lennard, 'The origin of the fiscal carucate', *Economic History Review*, first series, vol. 14 (1944-45), pages 51-63; and Cyril Hart, *The Danelaw* (1992).

The Danelaw:

The Danelaw was the area subject to Danish rather than [Mercian](#) or [West Saxon](#) law.

Broadly speaking, the Danelaw was the area conquered by the Vikings in the ninth century. A treaty between King Alfred the Great and the Danish leader, Guthrum, defined a boundary which is roughly the line of the modern A5 between London and Chester, with King Alfred's territories to the south and west, and Guthrum's to the north and east. This boundary, however, was not stable, and some areas were only briefly under Viking control and show modest signs of their culture. The Danelaw was a cultural, not a political unit; and its culture was far from uniform.

Although the word Danelaw does not itself occur in Domesday Book, there are plentiful signs of Viking influence there. The names of territories, institutions, persons, and places were all affected to varying degrees, as was the language of assessment for [military service](#) and [taxation](#). The [Hundred](#), [hide](#), and [virgate](#) of the south and west become the [Wapentake](#), [carucate](#) and [bovate](#) of the north and east, for instance; and all place-names ending in *-by*, and many ending in *-thorpe*, are among the characteristic signs of Viking influence. Even the [peasant classes](#) and the prevalent types of [manor](#) in the Danelaw were distinctive.