

Most of the skeletons found at Wharram Percy were not human but animal.

Sheep and cows were the most common.

Other skeletons included those of oxen and horses.

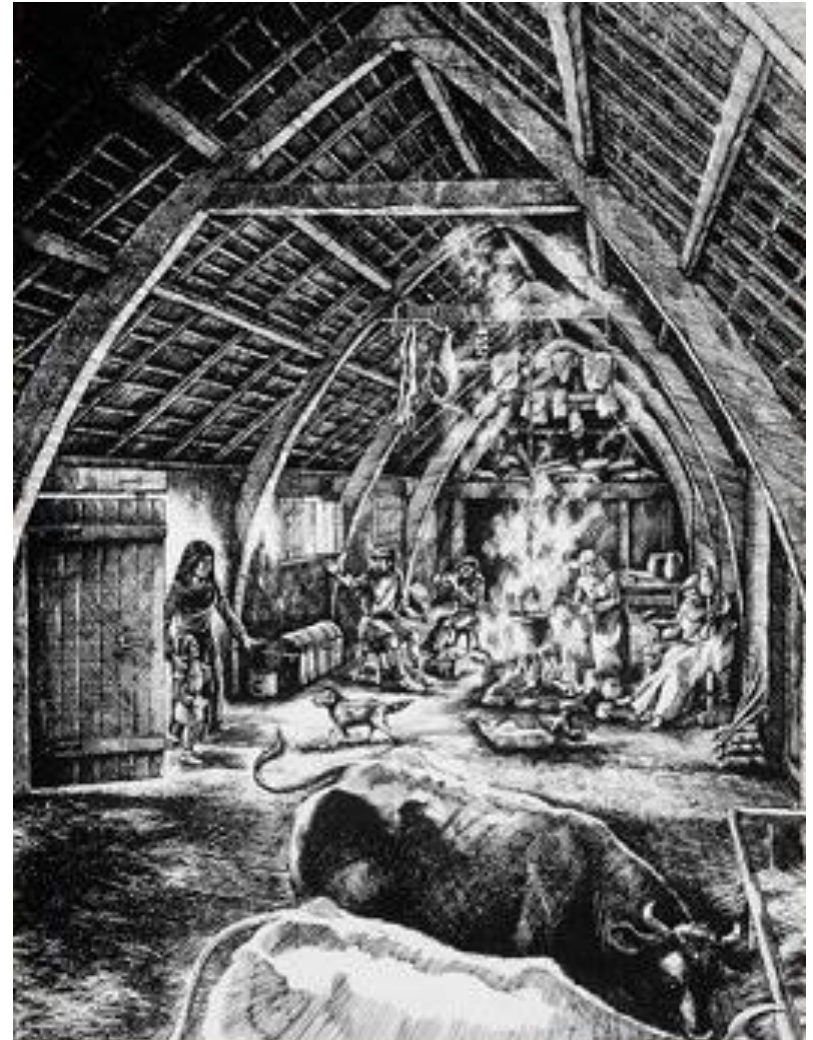
From a book called *Deserted Medieval Villages*.

“The toft was a small yard or garden immediately surrounding the house, the croft a larger area used by the tenant for growing crops or keeping a few animals.”

From a book called *Deserted Medieval Villages*.

Below: an artist's impression of a house in Wharram Percy

Historians' Books



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Wharram was founded with a small wooden church and a pond with a watermill. The church was rebuilt in stone in the mid-11th century, probably just before the 1066 Norman conquest of England. After the conquest, the first written sources relating to Wharram start to appear.

Apparently, the village was the property of Karli and Lagmann, two Viking men judging from their names. The Domesday Book listed them as lords of Wharram until 1066, when William the Conqueror confiscated their lands. Wharram's value was recorded as £3.00 while the tax it paid amounted to 9 geld units, a very large sum indicating that the village was rather prosperous and wealthy. By 1086, William the Conqueror granted Karli and Lagmann's properties to William de Percy, a powerful Norman baron.

From a book called *Deserted Medieval Villages*

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A reconstruction of Wharram Percy during its heyday