

Presence of the Past.

Landscape, settlement and society

Tintinhull Somerset England

Compiled and edited on behalf of
Tintinhull Local History Group by

Ed Lorch
Chairman
2010

Acknowledgements

A detailed and scholarly description of the history of the Parish of Tintinhull by Dr R Dunning was published in The Victoria County History (VCH) of Somerset vol.3 (1974), University of London Institute of Historical Research. With the kind permission of the VCH we have used that publication as the “spine” of this work. Our history group members, too many in number to mention individually, have added new content, recent discoveries and interpretations to produce an illustrated description of the evolution of the settlement, built environment and social structures of the hundred, manor and parish of Tintinhull up to the 18th c. Where text has been taken directly from the VCH publication we have often added illustrations but have as far as possible, preserved their wording and reference system. Experts may differ in their interpretation of the historical data and where this occurs we have included both the VCH description and the alternative.

We must acknowledge the generous contributions and patient guidance offered to us by Drs. Frank and Caroline Thorn on the Saxon and Domesday history of the parish, and to Dr. Matt Tompkins of University of Leicester for his translations of the medieval latin documents and his illuminating and invaluable interpretation of their meaning and significance. We thank Jerry Sampson for his work on the interpretation of the historical fabric of the church. Dr Katherine French of the State University of New York is thanked for giving us access to her original transcriptions of the Tintinhull latin churchwarden's accounts and for permission to use *Tintinhull data* from her book “People of the Parish”. Finally, but not least, we thank Dr. Nick Corcos for his professional advice and critical review of this work as also his direction and interpretation of the landscape archeology studies of the parish.

This study and publication was entirely funded by a generous grant from the Lottery Heritage Fund.



Contents

Preface	5
Early “Tintinhull” in Somerset.	7
Landscape and Settlement	8
The Parish and its Open Fields	15
Tintinhull and its Peasant Tenements.	18
Village Built Environment	22
The Village Road System	22
The Village Centre	25
Crofts, Tofts, Messuages and Historic Vernacular Buildings.	27
The Manor of Tintinhull	38
The Origins of the Manor of Tintinhull	38
Tintinhull Domesday Book Entries	40
Size of Manor and Village Population.	41
The pre Dissolution Manor of Tintinhull and its Tenements.	44
Tintinhull Medieval Social Class labels	47
Tintinhull murder in 1168	49
The Petre Estate Survey and Tenant Landholdings.	51
The Tintinhull Churchwardens Accounts.	62
The Church	69
History	69
Church fabric	72
Manorial Courts and Court Rolls.	74
Afterword.	81
Appendix 1 Extracts from Tintinhull Court Rolls 1612 - 23	82
Appendix 2 Latin Churchwarden’s Accounts 1432-1538	99
ENDNOTES.	115



The centre of the village as shown on the J.Napper Estate Map of 1786.
(Somerset Records Office)

Preface

The conservation village of Tintinhull in the County of Somerset, is situated close to Ham Hill the largest hill fort in Britain. It is roughly half way between Yeovil and Martock. It lays in ancient countryside with much extant evidence of the continuity of human settlement and management from prehistoric through Roman, Saxon, medieval and early modern times. Settlements in this area have deep historic routes and their evolution into vills, villages and manors will have been greatly influenced by the nature and resources of their surrounding countryside. A study of the evolution of a village and its people requires the gathering of information and evidence from many sources including landscape studies, documents and the built environment; evidence which is mostly fragmentary and at best only shows intermittent connectedness. However, the gathering and interpretation of this evidence with the help of professional and academic experts gives us glimpses into the evolution of a settlement and its society through the ages.

An estate, or estates called Tintinhull appear to have been the subject of at least one, and possibly two Anglo-Saxon charters in the 10th century, although both are now lost. The manor of Tintinhull is also described in Domesday Book and in later medieval documents. Churchwardens accounts cover 250 years dating from 1432, Manorial Court rolls and Estate Surveys exist back to the mid 16th c. The medieval and later early modern documents have given us an opportunity to “read between the lines” to gain insight of the inhabitants, village life and management of their common open fields.

This booklet covers research and interpretation of a period up to the mid 18th c. but no claim is made for completeness. New evidence and connections will always emerge with further study of the documentation, landscape and built environment which themselves constitute *The Presence of the Past*.

The Tintinhull Local History Group was established in 2006 and this document summarises aspects of the results of its investigations up to 2010.

More detail is available on its web site at www.tintinhull-localhistory.org.uk



Christopher Saxton's early 17th c map of Somerset. The lower image showing the southern part of the county including Tintinhull and the surrounding area.

Early “Tintinhull” in Somerset.

In prehistoric times the medieval settlement and its associated estate which together we now identify as Tintinhull, may have been part of a larger area centered on the Iron Age settlement on nearby Ham Hill. The surrounding satellite settlements were connected to Ham Hill by ancient tracks and paths many of which still exist including some around the present day Tintinhull village. During the Roman occupation there followed the establishment of Romano-British settlements and farms as well as the construction of the Fosse Way which cut through pre-existing field boundaries and tracks. Evidence for these Romano-British farms and fields have been found in the parish through field walking and landscape surveys.

This southern sector of Somerset was the most densely settled part of the county in the 11th c. Two *lost* 10th c. Saxon charters supposedly record gifts of land in Tintinhull but the hundred of Tintinhull certainly existed in the 11th c. The Manor of Tintinhull was part of Glastonbury Abbey before 1066. The village was near a number of other settlements, all well established by 12th c. These settlements had open arable field systems divided, for tenurial purposes into furlongs (the unit of cultivation and rotation). The furlongs in turn were subdivided into strips the ploughing of which created ridges and furrows. The remains of these are still clearly visible today. During the Saxon period there were mints locally at South Petherton, Crewkerne and South Cadbury and in the medieval period Ilchester, Ilminster, Montacute, Yeovil, Crewkerne and Stoford became boroughs.

From the 12th c. until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1538, Tintinhull Manor which was co-terminus with the parish, belonged to Montacute Priory. This undoubtedly influenced the organisation and development of the parish and manor through the late medieval and early modern periods of Tintinhull’s history.

Some of the field names which were in use in Tintinhull during the late medieval period are of pre-Conquest origin whilst others are early post-Conquest perhaps indicating that enclosure was already established at that time. Some Tintinhull examples are; Worthy (Wyrd) Lon, of Saxon origin, The Moor (Le Mor 14th c.), Longland (Langelandes 13th c.), Bar Crate from OE bere = land on which hard barley is grown.

Landscape and Settlement

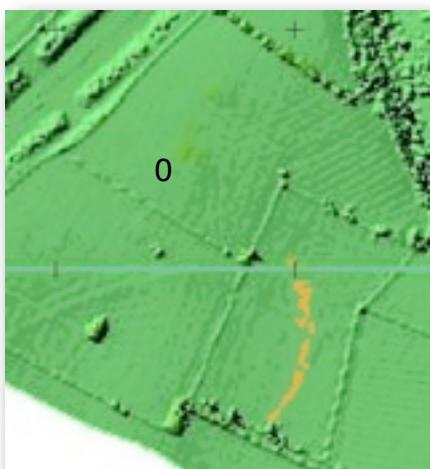


Fig 1 LIDAR image of the West Field with weak image (brown) of the curved spread bank. The ring ditches are shown by the letter O



Fig. 2 Bronze age axe found close to the village.



Fig. 3 Romano-British field overlain with medieval ridge and furrow. The dark area running across the centre is a bank with ca. 2m drop.



Fig 4 Kissmedown Lane where it forms the ancient parish boundary.

A few artifacts and features of early occupation have been found in or close to Tintinhull village. Landscape surveys revealed the slight remains of a large enclosure bank and ditch, overlain by medieval cultivation and most probably of later prehistoric date, figs 1 & 11. This D shaped spread bank is intriguingly similar in form to the Iron Age so called *oppidum* in Ilchester. Close to this a geophysical survey discovered two ring ditches which are 12 m diameter and thought to be Neolithic of funereal or house origin fig 1. Flint arrowheads and tools have occasionally been found and a bronze axe head dating from ca 800BC was found in a parish field some years ago fig 2. Occupation close to the present village centre during the Roman period has been established by the discovery of two concentrations of 2-4th c. pottery sherds, presumably at the sites of Romano - British farms. The distinct outline of terraced Romano-British fields has been mapped to the east of the village (fig 3 & 10) and LIDAR¹ (Light Detection And Ranging) images have identified what appear to be the outline of Celtic/ Romano-British field structures to the North, fig 5.

C. Dyer² states that “we now take for granted a degree of continuity between prehistoric, Roman and medieval landscapes and we recognise not just that the line of some modern road was surveyed in the 1st century AD, but that existing hedges and fences owe their alignment to field systems in use in Roman and even pre-Roman periods”. This is well illustrated around Tintinhull where the northern part of the ancient parish boundary seems to “respect” the outline of prehistoric fields, fig 5. The early date of these enclosures is suggested by the line of the Fosse Way, constructed in the first century AD. Acting as a

“date stamp” it appears to cut through pre-existing field boundaries as illustrated in fig 6. The fact that it also cuts pre-existing trackways points to the network of roads which served the prehistoric settlements surrounding Ham Hill. The eastern section of the parish boundary is itself defined by the ancient track (Kissmedown Lane) that runs from Ilchester near the site of the *oppidum*, through a hollow way up to the iron age settlement at Ham Hill, fig 4 & 6. Ham Hill was also occupied by the Romans so this track taking a direct line from the Roman town of *Lindinis* to quarries on Ham Hill strongly suggests a Roman origin although it may even be earlier³. It later became a medieval drove road.

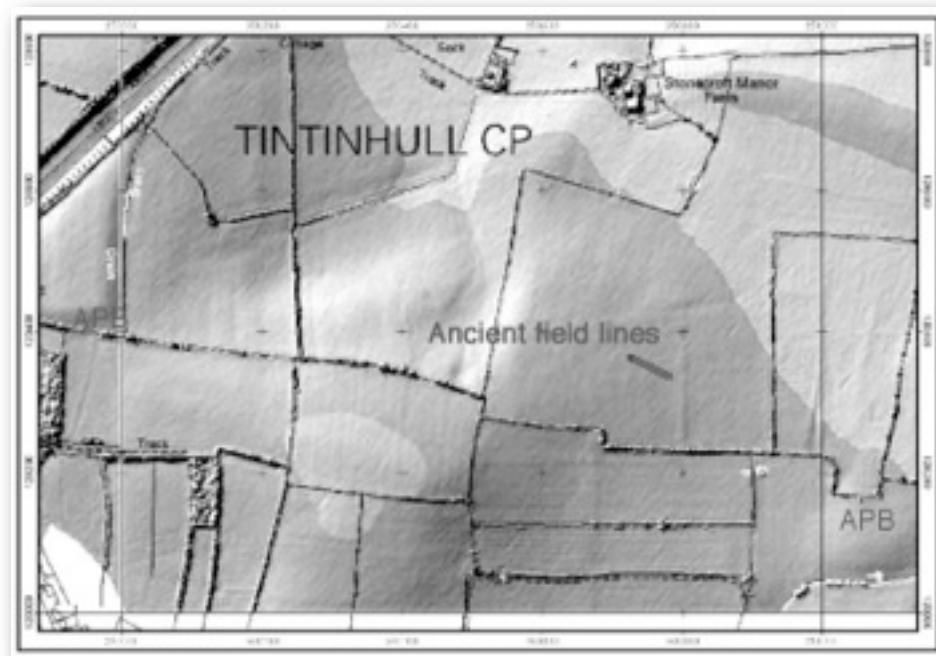


Fig 5. An enhanced LIDAR, Light Detection And Ranging, image of the area around the northern ancient parish boundary. Early field boundaries, possibly Celtic can be seen running north-south and east west. The ancient parish boundary (APB) is in parts evidenced by a 2m drop in level and it appears to “respect” the rectilinear form of ancient fields.

Image from Environmental Agency

No artifacts of pre-conquest occupation in and around Tintinhull have been found. Unlike that of the Romans, early medieval everyday material is more fragile and does not usually survive. However, two village field names point to pre-conquest settlement: Hewish, found in the south of the village, derived from *hīswisc* meaning “the land for the support of a family” and Worthy, close to the village centre, derived from *wyrd* meaning soil. See figs 7 & 8. According to some⁴, *wyrd* is associated with the idea of enclosure and a system of agriculture which preceded the open field system. The position of all the features mentioned in this chapter are shown in fig 9.

The Domesday Book generally describes manors not villages but the endowment made by William of Mortain to Montacute Priory shortly after 1086⁵ mentions the

Manor of Tintinhull including a 13 day fair. According to The Gazetteer of Fairs⁶, there are many references in the sources to markets and fairs which do not appear to have been set up by a grant. These markets and fairs are described as *prescriptive*, that is, they were held by custom. Many of the oldest and most successful markets and fairs were held by prescriptive right. The market at Tintinhull was listed as a prescriptive fair in 1197.⁷ We have little detail of what trade was conducted except that hides both undressed and tanned were sold at the fair. The Glastonbury abbey manor of Damerham in 1258 received 8d. for a heifer's hide sent to Winchester fair, and in 1275 the abbey tanner took hides himself to Tintinhull and Ilchester.⁸



A medieval trader.
Frieze Rievaulx Abbey



Fig 6. The Roman Fosse Way cuts through pre-existing field boundaries (green) and tracks (brown). Kissmedow Lane runs north -south from the iron age oppidum to Ham Hill and in part forms the eastern boundary of Tintinhull Parish.

Map by C.Lefluffy

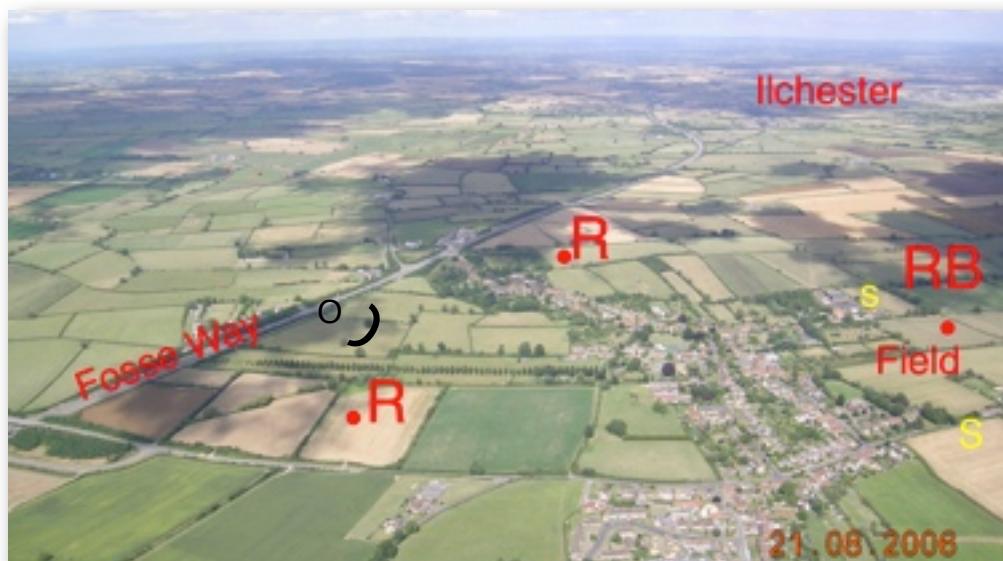
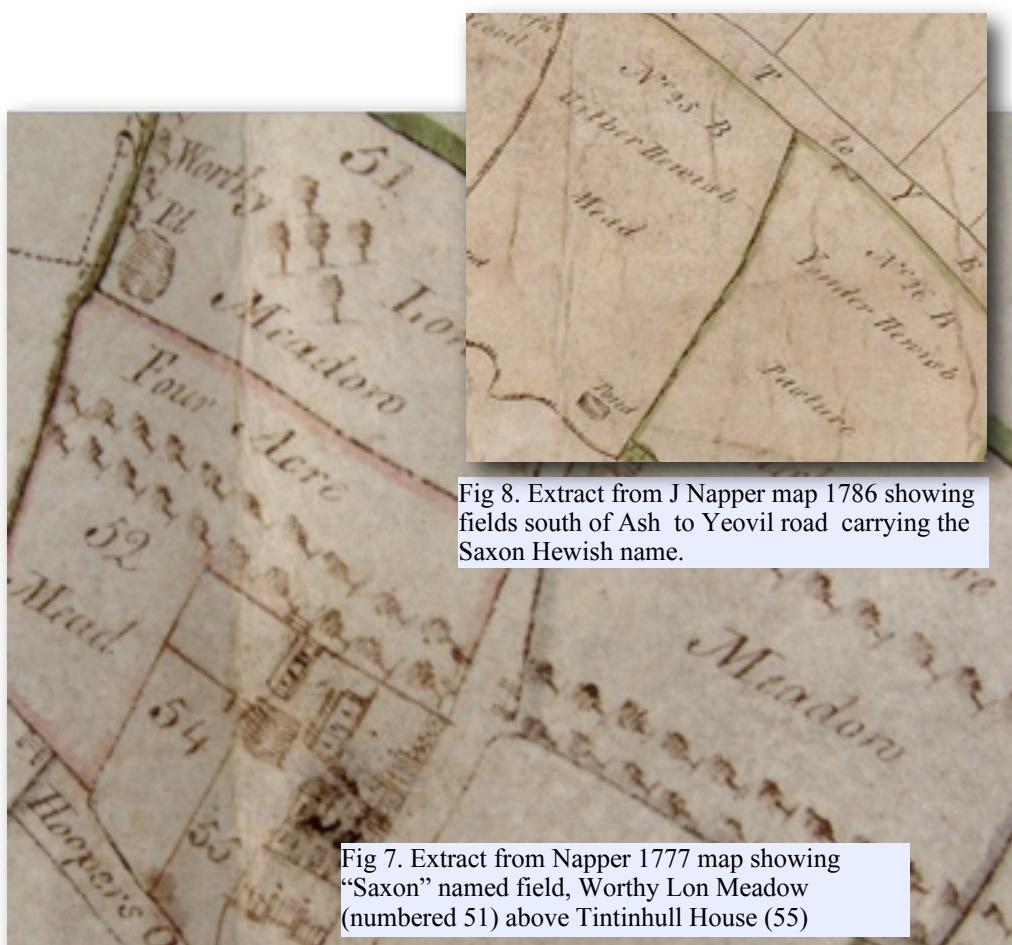


Fig.9. Aerial view of Tintinhull showing its relation to the Roman Fosse Way. **R** indicates the position of concentrations of Roman pottery sherds associated with Romano-British farms. **RB** is the position of the Romano-British Field system. **S** indicates the position of fields with Saxon names. The position of the spread bank, possibly iron age, is indicated by the black curve and the ring ditches by the letter **O**.

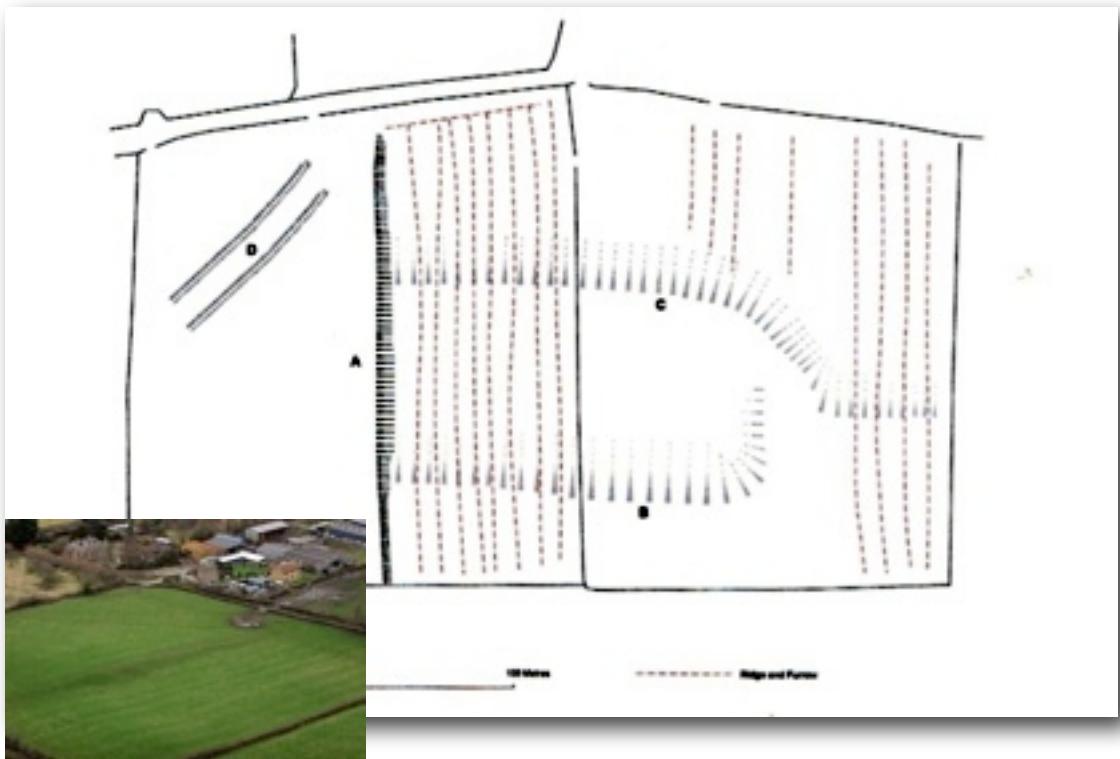


Fig 10 Area of probable prehistoric fields underlying medieval ridge and furrow. The feature marked A is the large bank shown in fig 3. Field observation suggests that traces of this early field system extend beyond the area surveyed and has influenced the layout and orientation of the present landscape on the eastern side of the village.



Fig 11. Landscape survey of the complex medieval ridge and furrow in part of the Westfield, showing how it overlays the spread bank in the upper parts (A) but “respects” it in the bottom field (B). The green lower right hand area is evidence of a portion of shrunken village (C).



Fig 12. Tintinhull and surrounding Hundreds at the time of Domesday showing their dispersed nature. This might reflect the attempt to fairly distribute the natural resources such as woodland amongst the various estates or hundreds at the time of their formation.

Map by F.Thorn July 2009

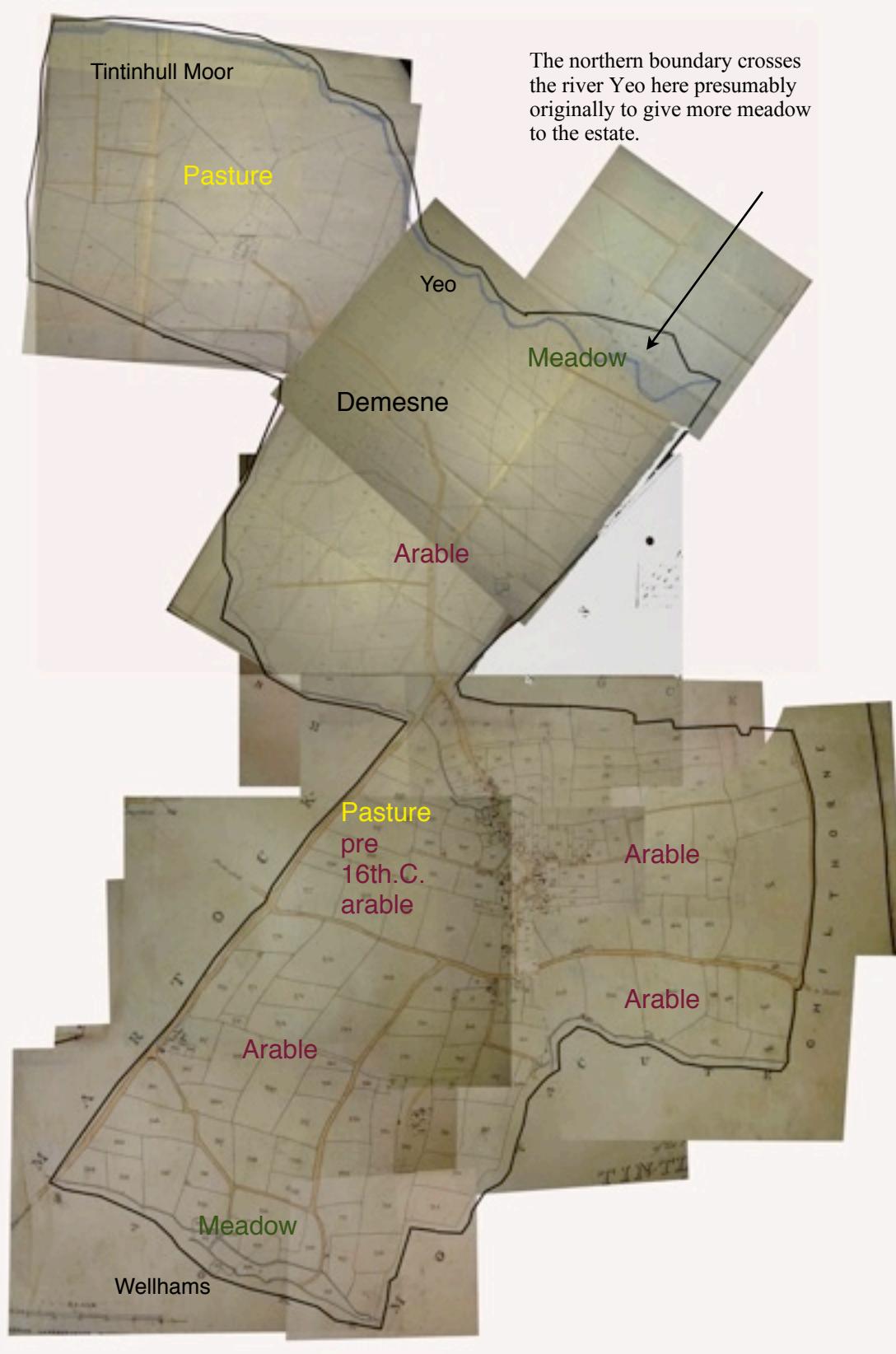


Fig.13 Shape of the parish superimposed on Tithe map of 1838. This was the ancient ecclesiastical boundary probably formed by the merging of two earlier separate parts or parishes. The 16th.c. land usage of the common fields is shown as also the major part of the demesne. For clarity the boundary line is at places drawn slightly outside of true position. Note how the parish is bounded by the river Yeo in the north except for one area of meadow which lies to the north of the river.

The Parish and its Open Fields

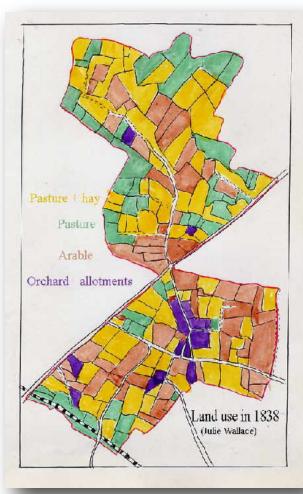


Fig 14. Land usage in 1830s. Green is meadow, brown is arable and yellow is pasture.

Until the 19th century the parish of Tintinhull, 1,828 a. in extent, was formed by two irregularly shaped areas lying northwest and southeast of the Foss Way, which formed the boundary of each part, but was common for only about one-tenth of a mile, the two parts of the parish being thus almost separated, fig 13 and 14.

According to VCH⁹ the northern part of the ancient parish may originally have been part of the Saxon royal estate of Martock. It may be the area given by King Edmund to Wilfric before 946. (An alternative evolution is given by Frank Thorn see page 38). The other part of the parish extends to Wellhams brook in the South and contains the village and almost the whole population, fig 13. Meadow and

'moor' land were to be found on the northern extremity of the parish bordering the River Yeo, with meadow also at Wellhams. Common meadow in Tintinhull Mead, lay along Bearley Brook, and Tintinhull Moor was further northwest, in the flood plain of the Yeo, fig 13.

Further south but still in the north section of the parish, lay the inclosed arable and pasture grounds of Bearley Farm, already a consolidated unit in the 16th century, and the open arable field called Socksam or Soxams, west of Bearley Lane (formerly Green Lane, fig 19). The other five open fields lay in the southern section of the parish, around the village, fig 15. Great or Broad East Field, was over 109 a. in extent by the end of the 18th century, and beyond it lay Bottom or New Field and Little East Field. Further south, below the Yeovil Road, was a small field called Southover. Marsh Field (the 'Marsh' in the 16th century) comprised the southwestern part of the parish. These fields were inclosed in 1796. In medieval times there had also been a North Field, but it measured only 1 a. by c. 1580.

West Field, immediately to the west of the village measured 120 a. in the later 16th century. Together with Tintinhull moor (70 a.) it formed the common pasturage of the parish. The moors and meadow were extremely important areas to the community providing essential feed for overwintering of their stock and grazing rights after cutting were closely managed by the Manorial Court as shown by the following extract from April 12, 1722.

*We do present and agree that the commons of the aftergrass of Tyntenhull meadow to be pastured and stocked on the fifteenth day of September yearly until future agreement be otherwise made and it is further agreed upon by us to be pasture and fed on this wise viz three sheep to a bullock two yearling or three calves to a bullock If a horse to two bullocks and that the same shall be *hayned Christmas day the leases being as hereto fore viz. four Bullock leases to every place hold and so proportionally over and a place hold.*

*hayned: To enclose or protect with a fence or hedge: especially to preserve (grass) from cattle.

By the end of the 16th century the husbandry of the parish was based on five open arable fields, Great or Broad East Field, The Marsh or Marsh Field, Little East Field, Southover, and Socksam fig. 15.



Fig 15. View of the northern part of the parish and village of Tintinhull showing the open fields and the position of romano-british settlements (R & RB). Little East Field lies further east and is not shown.

The modern day A303 runs diagonally across the picture following the line of the Foss Way. The white dots trace the current northern parish boundary.

VCH states that in the early years of the 17th century the last three were worked together with Great and Marsh Fields both growing alternately corn and beans¹⁰. Until c. 1596–7 there were two large areas of common pasture in the parish, West Field (120 a.) and The Moor (70 a.). The West Field had formerly been arable as can be seen from the still existing ridge and furrow, fig 40 and survey fig 11, but

was already pasture before 1546¹¹. The West Field was also used by the tenants of Stokett, and both fields were described as 'very fruitful and commodious' (see fig 39).

About 1597 the moor was divided into 25 shares each attached to an already-established holding or bargain.¹² It was not the beginning of inclosure. Closes of pasture and meadow already existed around Wellhams in the South and there were closes of arable in the northern part of Socksam by 1560.¹³

There was a mill at Tintinhull in 1086. Great Domesday states:

There is land for 10 ploughs. Of this [land] 4 hides are in lordship and [there are] 2 ploughs there and 5 slaves and 19 villagers and 9 small holders with 8 ploughs. A mill there paying 30d and 60 acres of meadow and 200 acres of pasture and 57 acres of woodland. It is worth £16.

The name Wellhams, by which the mill was later known, occurs as a personal name by 1273¹⁴ and meadows lying east of the former mill house were still so called in the 19th century¹⁵. The mill formed part of Montacute Priory demesne at least until the late 14th century. The Priory had the tithes of the area by 1334¹⁶, but had apparently leased the mill to Walter and Maud de Welnham in or after 1319, barely 250 years after the Doomsday Book. The antiquity of the name still used today and the site of the mill, on a race constructed within the southern parish boundary, gives credence to the possibility that this may well also be the site of the Domesday mill.



Wellhams Mill in 1786
J.Napper map.

Tintinhull and its Peasant Tenements.

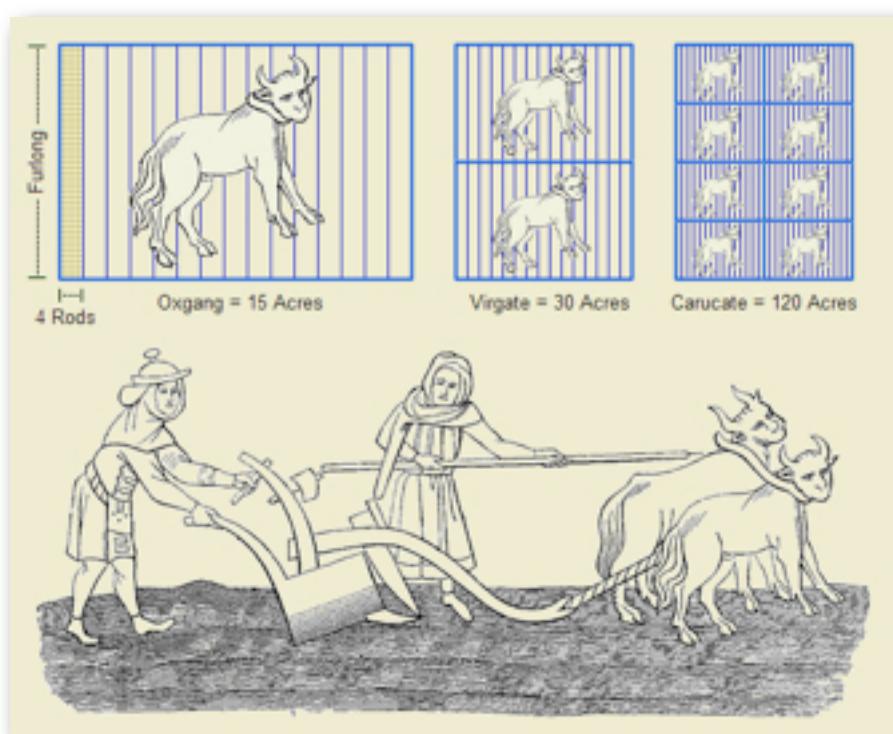
Somerset to the east of Ilminster is characterized by nucleated settlements once surrounded by large, open, unhedged fields. Tintinhull was one such village and it still has many relicts of its former open field farming. The medieval villiens held strips scattered throughout the multiple common fields and intermingled among those of their neighbours. The strips were cultivated on a system of crop rotation agreed upon by the village at the manor court. By agreement part of the land lay fallow while the rest was cultivated. Along with the arable village fields there was pasture, permanent meadow and waste land. Although woods are mentioned in Domesday (see extract on page 17) these need not have been in the parish. None is recorded after that date. The open fields were undivided by hedges before enclosures started. The East and West Fields presented grand open vistas as each was more than 100 acres of unbroken arable land. Scattered arable holdings in Tintinhull's large open fields were called virgates and ferlings in medieval times. Virgates and ferlings were sizes of holdings. A virgate was usually thirty acres and a ferling was a quarter virgate, fig 16. A farmer holding a virgate, for example, would have a number of strips, of varying sizes, scattered throughout the open fields that together, and with a share of other land like meadow, would have added up to that size, but there was no physical virgate/ferling subdivision. Glebe land, belonging to the parish church existed and was probably mixed in with the villagers' strips and so might be the demesne land (that which the lord held for his own exploitation). An individual's holding in the arable varied considerably. By the fourteenth century, the traditional holding was one virgate but many people had only half-virgates and

Fig 16

The fiscal units of field division.

A hide or carucate was generally equal to 4 virgates the unit used in Tintinhull.

Ref Wikipedia -public domain illustration



some only a few acres. Enclosure of the open fields, for cattle, probably accelerated in the medieval period especially after the Black Death when arable farming declined due to the shortage of labour and land that had been difficult and marginal to farm was turned into grazing. Open field arable regimes needed massive amounts of communal, organised labour and resources for both ploughing and harvest, but sheep/cattle could be kept in enclosed fields and controlled effectively by much smaller numbers of shepherds or herders. Such enclosure is what appears to have happened to the Tintinhull West Field. The field's medieval ridge and furrow is extensive, fig 11, but it is already recorded as being "beast pasture" in the late 16th c. and it is likely that the process of enclosure started, as described above, a century or two before. Leland¹⁷ in his journey through Somerset c.1540 reported that *in the area Ilchester to Crewkerne and beyond there was enclosed ground with much corn, grass and elmwood*. He probably passed close to Tintinhull along Kissmedown Lane which is part of the Leland Trail.

Before the Black Death, small units of an acre or less might comprise a family's sole holding whilst other families had been able to accumulate more than a virgate (thirty acres). This led to the appearance of marked inequalities among the villagers by the fourteenth century. In general, however, those with half a virgate predominated in the villages and a 14th c. valor from Montacute Priory illustrates that this was indeed the case for Tintinhull¹⁸ (see also page 46). As the fifteenth century progressed, the inequalities in land distribution became even more pronounced. The population included virgaters with sufficient land to easily support a family and produce a surplus for the market; half-virgaters, who should have been able to support a family; and cottagers, who would have only a small croft and a few acres in the open fields. Those with little land must have supplemented their livelihood by hiring out their labour or practicing a craft. Besides having a share of the arable land, peasants had the use of meadowland, wastes, woodlands, and pastures. Meadows provided the only source of hay to tide animals over the winter.

As shown in the Court Rolls extract on page 16 village bylaws regulated pasturage carefully, allowing villagers to keep only a fixed number of animals on the open fields and setting the times of pasturing. Wastes were also used for pasture and for the various extra food sources that grew there: berries, nuts, greens, mushrooms, and fruit. Damaging or unauthorised harvesting, including weeds, of any land was a bylaw offence and punishments are recorded in the Tintinhull Court rolls.

An entry in April 1614 describes how even the collection of thistles was theft of the Lord's property.

A certain Charles, servant of Thomas Chaffey, by order of the said John Laner or Thomas Chaffey, cut down certain thorns, thistles and other things growing there did waste to the value of 6s. 8d., and carried them away from there. And that they had no permission or justification for their removal or destruction which was a bad example to others and in disherison of the lord.

Doing waste means extracting resources from the land in such a way as to do long term damage to the land's productivity and value. To give an example, lopping branches off a tree is not waste (branches are a renewable resource, they can grow back and taking them is permissible exploitation of the asset) but cutting the tree down is waste, because the asset is gone forever. The woodland provided fuel, building materials for houses, acorns and beechnuts for feeding hogs though, according to the Petre Estate survey¹⁹, by the 16th c. there were apparently no woods in the manor of Tintinhull, dispersed or as a block (see survey extract on page 55). Ditches, hedges, or lanes marked the end of the arable and the beginning of the village. Bylaws governed the keeping of these barriers so that animals could not stray into crops or be allowed in the newly harvested fields until the villagers agreed.

Along with their strips village peasant families had a croft, messuage or close, as the parcel of land surrounding the house was called. It was enclosed by ditches, walls, or hedges and was used for garden, house, barn and perhaps other outbuildings belonging to the family. In Tintinhull the word *toft* was also used to describe the plot of land on which a building stood. Croft sizes varied, as did a family's landholding. Some were large enough for substantial gardens and several outbuildings, while others were only large enough to contain a cottage and limited garden. The total of land (pasture and arable), messuage etc was called the customary tenement as the following court roll extract shows.

Thomas Hopkins the elder, as the sole purchaser, surrendered the life interests which he, Thomas Hopkins and Eleanor Hopkins his children [prolibus suis], had, by copy of the court roll dated 17 Jul 42 Elizabeth, in a customary tenement containing 20 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow in le Longmeade, pasture for 2 beasts in le Westfeilde, 3½ acres of land in Tyntenhull moore, and also the tofts of 2 cottages called le Northing Towne, *Court Roll 17 July 1600*



Fig 17 Parts of Vicarage St are sunk below the level of the surrounding houses typical of a hollow way.

which clearly resulting from neighbour's complaints.:

Dilapidations – Thomas Browne is distrained to repair the roof of the house [mantellam spectant domo] in which he lives, which is ruinous and very dangerous to the inhabitants there.

Court Roll 19 Oct. 1614

Dilapidations – John Chaffey the elder ordered to amend the roof [mantell'] of his house called Felpes, which is decayed and badly maintained to the terror of the neighbours [ad terr' vicinorum], by Midsummer Day, pain 5s

Court Roll 26 April 1623



16th c Tintinhull thatched cottage

Village Built Environment

The Village Road System

The road system of the village radiates from the centre south to the Yeovil-Ash Road and north to the Foss at Town's End. From there it continues to Bearley Farm and thence to Tintinhull moor fig 19. This was known in 1787 as Green Lane. Stone Lane and Shermoor Lane each ran westwards from Green Lane. The Foss Way acted as a boundary rather than as a thoroughfare for the parish, though by 1611 the parishioners were responsible for its repair from Tintinhull Forts to Ilchester meadow, presumably the same stretch described in the transcripts of the Somerset Quarter Session Records in 1618 below.

The humble petition of the parishioners of Tintenhull presented that the Cwswayne of his Majesties highway from Petherton brydg unto Ivelchester, was in decay for lack of reparation... we do signify etc. so much as it ought to be repaired by the said parishioners of Tintenhull etc. from the southwest corner of pasture ground called Tintenhull West Feld adioyning unto the lane there leading towards Ayshe, unto a 'lytle brydg or bow" lying nearer to a great "brydg or bow" by Ivelchester meadow called Chear bow "ys sufficiently repaired and amended" etc. Signed Thom Napper and others April 1618.



William Stukeley's engraving of St Michael's Hill, Hedgecock Hill and Ham Hill, 1723

Fig 18. 1723 View from Tintinhull towards Ham Hill and Montacute. The Foss Way is shown as an avenue marked c. and is part of the mentioned *Causeway of His Majesty's Highway from Petherton to Ilchester* described in the above petition. (Local Studies Library Taunton)

In the southern section of the parish the roads radiate from a large triangular area formed by Head Street, Vicarage Street, and St. Margaret's Road (formerly Hedge Street), the base forming part of the Yeovil-Martock Road fig 20. At the apex is a green on which stood stocks. From this area three more roads radiate: Farm Street, later becoming Bottomfield Lane, runs eastwards past Tintinhull House and served the former Great East and Bottom fields; Queen Street runs north-north-west to



Fig.19 The village roads (red) and droves (light green) superimposed on a section of the 1786 Napper map.



Fig.20 The streets of the village from OS 1901. Notice how the whole of the village centre was then covered by orchards.

join the Foss Way at Town's End and from which runs east a drove once known as "the road to the Great East Field"; Church Street, becoming West Field drove, runs along the northern side of the churchyard towards the former West field. The Yeovil to Martock Road continues past the village to intersect with the Fosse Way at Tintinhull Forts. It is thought that Tintinhull Forts may be a gallows site, possibly a hundredal gallows. Its position, fig 19 & 21, right by the Foss Way, and at a point where no fewer than three parishes meet, gives credence to the possibility. Certainly no Fort has ever been recorded at this site. The 1786 map shows the crossing as Forts but a few years earlier in 1760, the Martock Turnpike Trust had a road that ran to Tintinhull Ford²⁰. Again there is no ford. It is suggested that the original name was Tintinhull Furca or Furcus (a gallows). N. Corcos has drawn a parallel with Shapwick which has a very similar cross road site with an adjoining field called Forches Corner. He states that furca, a fork, refers not to a fork in the road but was originally a reference to the physical shape of the gallows structure Furcus²¹. In the 1618 Quarter Sessions petition mentioned above the junction did not even have a name but had the lengthy description *the southwest corner of pasture ground called Tintenhull West Feld adioyning unto the lane there leading towards Ayshe*—thus suggesting that the short name of Tintinhull Furcus or Fort came later.



Fig 21. Extract from E. Napper map 1777 showing the cross roads named *Tintinhull Forts*, the site of possible gallows.

The Village Centre

The core of the village stands in the middle of its former common fields, the ridge and furrows of which once came virtually up to the farm houses, fig.22

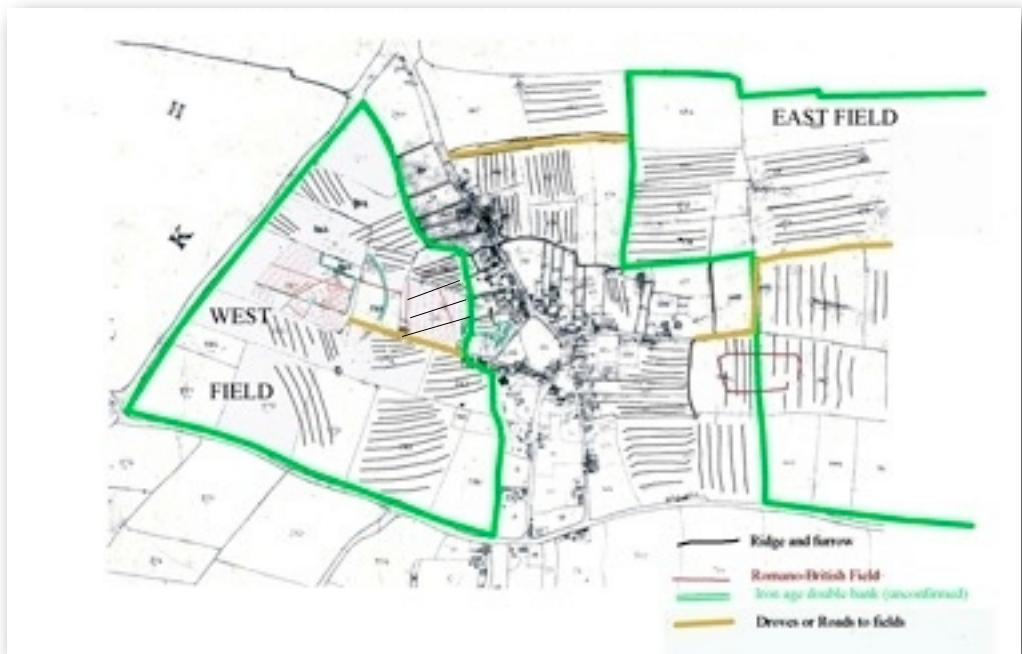


Fig. 22 The distribution of ridge and furrow around the village centre.
Not to scale

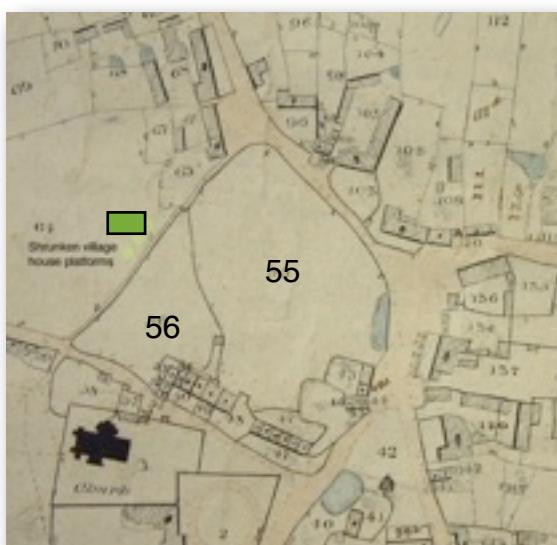


Fig. 23 Ellison's putative Green is the open area in the centre of the map numbered 55 & 56. The position of the shrunken village houses are shown by the green block.

From Final Tithe Map 1849

According to A. Ellison²² the medieval settlement zone is usually the nucleus of the surviving village. It contains most of the buildings of historic interest including the church and is usually defined in terms of the street pattern and plots located within it, such as a regular pattern of rectangular plots containing buildings facing the street. The back boundaries of these plots are often defined by a back lane, a ditched stream or a marked break of slope.

Properties with plots matching this description are found in Tintinhull to be generally facing the church, along Queen St, Farm St and Vicarage St, fig 23. Ellison also observes that the roughly rectangular block of land immediately NE of the church (no 55 fig 23) is “fully defined by roads or lanes and the only buildings are 19th or 20th century. This suggests that there might once have been a large rectangular green around which the major historic buildings stood.” Credence is given to her conjecture by evidence for a shrunken village, which was discovered by the local history group in 2006.

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The putative buildings of this shrunken village also face onto the same rectangular block see figs 11, 23 and 24.



Fig 24 The Great Orchard may originally have been the green.
J Napper map.



Fig 25. The plot of land (arrowed) which could also once have formed the major part of a green.
E Napper map.

In addition the area marked G in fig 24 in front of the Dower House, is clearly labeled as *The Green* on the 1777 Napper map of fig.25. So perhaps the former much larger green, suggested by Ellison, had shrunk with part of it becoming the Great Orchard of fig.24 by the 18th c. Equally there is the possibility that the

green, marked on the map of fig 25, once extended up to Head St on the triangular plot defined by Vicarage St and St Margaret's Rd (formerly Hedge St) fig 20. However, whether this land or the area covered by the Great Orchard were formerly *The Green* both would appear to have had encroaching properties on them by the 18th c and represented by black blocks on Edward Napper's map of 1777, fig 25. Finally it must be said that from Ellison's review, it would appear that other Somerset villages typically had substantially smaller greens than either of the two possibilities given above and that the marked and much smaller area of fig 25 is more in keeping with that found elsewhere in Somerset.

Crofts, Tofts, Messuages and Historic Vernacular Buildings.



Fig 26 Example of wattle and daub in timber frame panels.

All the surviving early Tintinhull village houses are of stone, whereas in the past the majority would have been built with less durable materials. Timber framing with cob and wattle-and-daub, fig 26, were earlier used and until the 17th c. most vernacular village buildings probably only lasted 50 years or so before they were abandoned. The earliest reference we have to a Tintinhull property is in a 14th c. deed²³ belonging to Exeter College Oxford and which refers to *a messuage in the vennel* (alleyway).

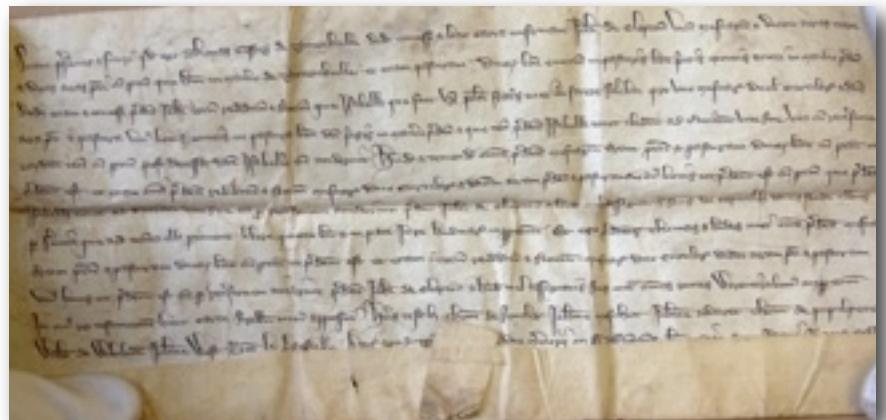


Fig 27. Charter recording the grant of tenement in the vennel.

This reads:

The grant by Thomas of Tintinhull to Geoffrey, his son, in return for homage and service, of one virgate of land with appurtenances in the vill of Tintinhull. His father, Luke, had acquired it and it came to him [Thomas] by heredity in fee. This together with a messuage in the vennel towards the east against the house of Robert le Huerl and two acres of land Bowetune extending to that messuage. Also a certain meadow called Oldmede which extends above the Highway, and one acre of meadow in Bertrofte [possibly Bertroste]. He is to hold it, and his heirs, in peace as is better shown in the principal charter. He is to render to the prior or convent of Montacute 10s. sterling at four terms a year, for the use of Cluny six pence, and for augmentation 3s. 4d. at the four annual terms as they are named in the principal charter.

36th year of the reign of Edward 3rd 1326.

The land called Boweton extending to the messuage was called Bowden on the 1777 Napper map, fig 28. This map also shows what could be the *vennel*. A cottage with many 14th c. internal features still faces the vennel.

This property was also one of two that Exeter College continued to own in the 19th c.

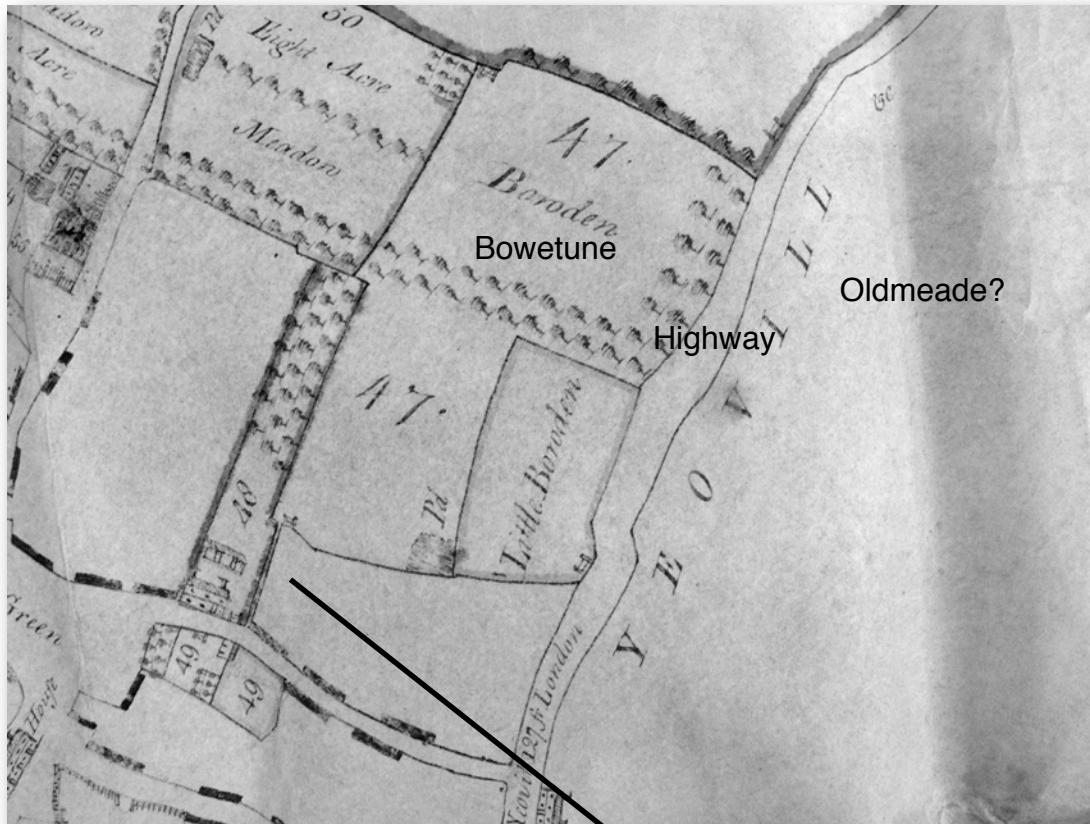
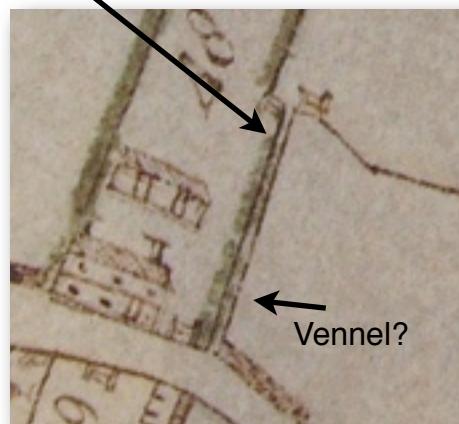


Fig 28 & 29. The features mentioned in the 14th c deed and their likely position depicted on E. Napper's map 1777. The double line suggests the *vennel*, an alley way. A public footpath follows this route today. An old property faces this *vennel* and was one of only two village houses which once belonged to Exeter College who own the deed.



Surveys ²⁴ of the pre 19th c. ham stone houses in Tintinhull, show that many are cross passage farm houses which have 16th c. features including smoke blackened thatch, smoke bays or hoods and jointed crucks. Several properties have remnants of internal wattle and daub walls. Some also have internal features which are the remains of former timber framing, posts and external cob. The cob walls having been removed and refaced with stone walls as the owners, with increasing prosperity, upgraded their properties over the centuries.

The distribution of oldest houses is concentrated along all three of the Y shaped fork of roads at the village centre. According to Somerset Vernacular Building Research Group surveys the oldest standing houses appear to be from the 1500s. For illustration these houses together with buildings indicated in later documents or the 18th c. Edward and John Napper Estate maps have all been superimposed on the Tithe map as shown in fig 30.

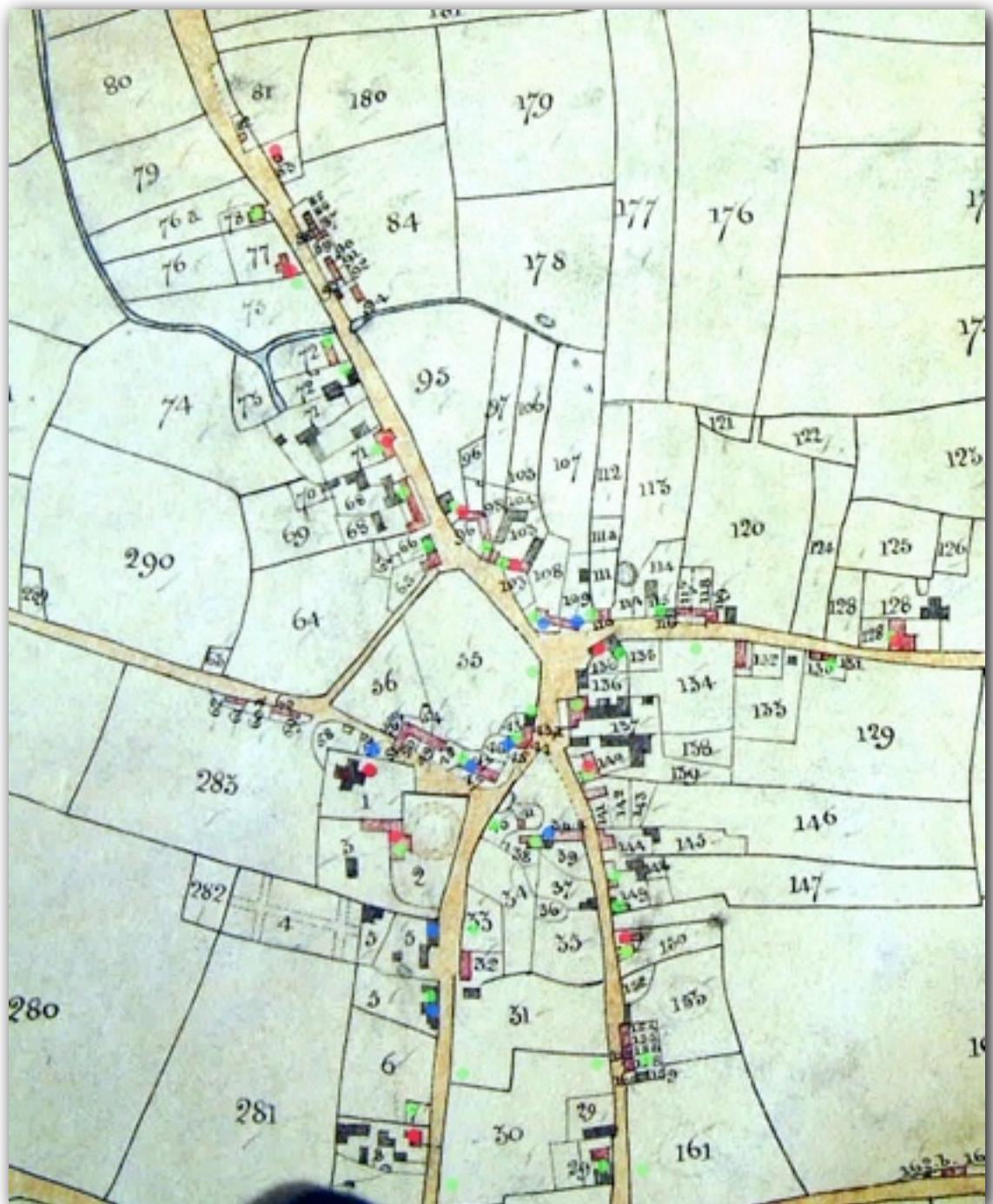


Fig 30. Distribution of surveyed 16th c houses (red) and properties marked on 1777 (blue) and 1786 (green) Napper Maps (SRO). The distribution indicates that the pattern of village roads dates to at least the 16th c.

As early houses decayed and were often replaced by new builds on the same plot, it is likely that today's oldest properties are positioned on sites that have been continuously occupied since at least medieval times. This would indicate that the Y shaped pattern of roads dates back to an early period of settlement. As noted above a house mentioned in early deeds is unlikely to correspond exactly with the position of an existing property today.

Historic village buildings.



Tintinhull House. One of the more architecturally distinguished of the village houses. The eastern part, the original farmhouse, dates from 1630. It was extensively altered and enlarged early in the 18th c. when it was occupied by Andrew Napper, younger brother of Thomas Napper, Lord of the Manor, living in Tintinhull Court.

The house has 17th c. origins (a long range, one room deep, with a cross wing at the south end), surviving east front with mullioned windows. It has a gable end date stone 1630 with initial N for Napper and put lock holes for scaffolding.



The early 18th c. extension on the west side has 3 rooms and an entrance front of 5 bays. This symmetrical two-storeyed elevation of Ham stone ashlar is an unusually perfect example of its size and period. The 3 central bays are flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a pediment containing a circular window. The central doorway, with Tuscan columns and a segmental pediment, was entered from a walled forecourt, angled piers to this are crowned by stone eagles. It has rusticated angle pilasters, stone mullioned and transom windows and a hipped roof of stone slates with

attic dormers. Called The Mansion throughout the 19th c. with gardens developed by the botanist Rev. Dr. S.J.M. Price (1898) and by Mrs. F.E. Reiss (1933), it passed to the National Trust in 1954.



Batcombe House.

16th c. cross passage farm house. Has smoke hood but no smoke blackening and is among one of the oldest extant houses in the village. It appears on the 1786 J. Napper map above (arrowed).



Bearley Farm lies to the north of the Foss Way and was part of the demesne (lord's lands). The farmhouse is of stone, brick, and tile. It has a five-bay front of two storeys with attics. The date 1658 occurs twice on the building, carrying the initials of Sir William Bassett.



area) in 1763 and part of it later became the village school.



College Farm.

Mid 16th c. origins. The east end (right) is either the remnant of a 3 unit house or was a 2 unit gable entry establishment. This was upgraded in the early 17th c., raising the walls to provide 2 full storeys, re-fenestrating the south front and adding the cross passage and kitchen end. Ca. 1800 the north wing was added as a dairy/cheese

room with a cheese loft over. At one time this was part of the 33 acres in Tintinhull belonging to Exeter College, Oxford.



The Court. Internal evidence shows this was originally a small medieval priest's house. The Abbot soon ousted the priest and so commenced the substantial extension of the property over a period of 600 years. It was known as *The Parsonage* until the 19th c. although it ceased to function as such in

1529, being leased after 1530. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539, the monastic estates passed to the Crown and the Manor of Tintinhull was let to Sir William Petre, Secretary of State, and sub let to Sir John Cuff, farmer of the tithes. In 1546 Edward Napper was assigned the lease and continued to sub let. In 1559 Nicholas Napper inherited the lease from his brother and in 1669 Thomas, a direct descendant, purchased the manor title and the family finally moved into the house.



The Church. Tintinhull church unlike so many Somerset churches which were rebuilt in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, retains substantial evidence of each of the Gothic building styles. Some of the Ham stone walling appears to be of late, probably post-medieval date. Rebuilt in the early

13th c. as an aisle-less chancel and nave with a substantial tower it still has many of its original 13th c. internal features. The church also has early 16th c. pew ends, a Jacobean pulpit with canopy and encaustic tiles celebrating the marriage of Gilbert de Clare and Joan Plantaganet in 1290. The bells were recast by bounty of the people in 1539. In 1645 associated with the Battle of Langport, Cromwell's troopers destroyed the windows.



The Dairy House. Ca.1600. The original plan form-2 storey, 2 unit and central entry cross passage. Old front door. Has a former smoke hood. Space for cheese hoist in dining room. Panes of early glass. Roof with smoke blackening and thatch suggests it was originally an open hall house.



The Dower House. Built as a piece in 1685 for Honour Napper. Two storeys and attics, with a symmetrical seven-bay front of Ham stone ashlar and a tile and slate stone roof. The 2 light stone-mullioned windows, surmounted on each floor by a continuous hood-mould, appear to be 20th c. replacements of wooden mullioned windows. Central doorway has a four-centred arch and a segmental-headed porch with oval window above. Internally the range consists of 3 rooms with a fourth in a rear wing. The original chimney has the remains of a smoke chamber beside it. Architecturally it has similarities to Francis House, both have beautiful masonry, dressed and laid in regular courses, and a continuous hood-mould running above the windows joining the doorway to them



Francis House. Date stone, 1603 Richard Smith. Ham stone ashlar construction 3 unit cross passage with inner room extended to form a cross wing - present layout probably the original form. Framed ceiling. Stone mullion windows with ovolو mouldings. Hood mould with step and return ends to the ground floor windows.



Lamb Farm. Possibly has similar origins to College Farm. Ham stone ashlar on a rubble plinth; stepped coped gables, originally thatched roof. Later slated and now clay tiled. Contains inglenook fireplaces (with 1602 date), newel stairs, and heavily chamfered beams. Appears to be 3 unit, cross passage in plan, but may have originated as a 2 unit, gable

entry house in the mid 16th c. The rear, south wing, a service room, may have been integral at this time. Possibly upgraded 17th c. with installation of the fireplaces.



Leaches Farm. Two storey and attics. Two unit with central entry into a cross passage. The main front range is all of a piece and based on the front elevation and roof structure, the house dates from the end of the 17th c.

Plowman's Cottage. Remnants of a jointed cruck and smoke hood probably indicates 16th c. date of build. The front elevation was rebuilt and re-fenestrated in the 18th c. Many other modifications and improvements made in 19th and 20th centuries, fig 31.



Queens Farm. Late 16th c. probably originally cob, post and truss or of poor rubble stone until the front elevation was rebuilt in the early 17th c. using good ashlar ham stone. The rear wall was replaced in the 18th c. with the creation of a storage area, perhaps a cheese loft.



The Stony Door. This stone was brought from the ruins of the Norman Castle at Montacute as part of the repairs to the churchyard wall in 1518. It has two texts in Latin which read *Let us go into the house of God rejoicing and Truly this is a holy place.*

The churchwarden's accounts of 1518 record the cost of the door as *19s.00d for Stuff for making of the 'Stonyng Door' and 0s.16d for 2 loads from Castell* (Montacute Castle ruins)



Walters Farm. Originally thatched early 16th c. 3 unit cross passage house. Full width smoke bay. Jointed cruck roof timbers. Previously cob, post and truss construction. Remains of rod and daub walling survive. 16th c. plank and muntin partitions, framed ceiling. Front elevation rebuilt/re-fenestrated, walls and roof raised, mid 17th c.

Possibly cheese loft at rear. A Non conformist Chapel built at the side in 1869.



Welham's Mill. As described earlier there was a mill at Tintinhull in 1086 and the name Wellhams, by which the mill was later known, occurs as a personal name by 1273. Now converted to a residence, the mill has not been surveyed so we have no information on its structure and age. According to VCH the site of the mill,

on a race constructed within the southern parish boundary, may well have been that of the Domesday mill. The mill formed part of Montacute priory demesne at least until the late 14th century. The priory had leased the mill to Walter and Maud de Welham in or after 1319. The photo is of the mill ca. 1940 showing some of the features also drawn in the J. Napper map, right.



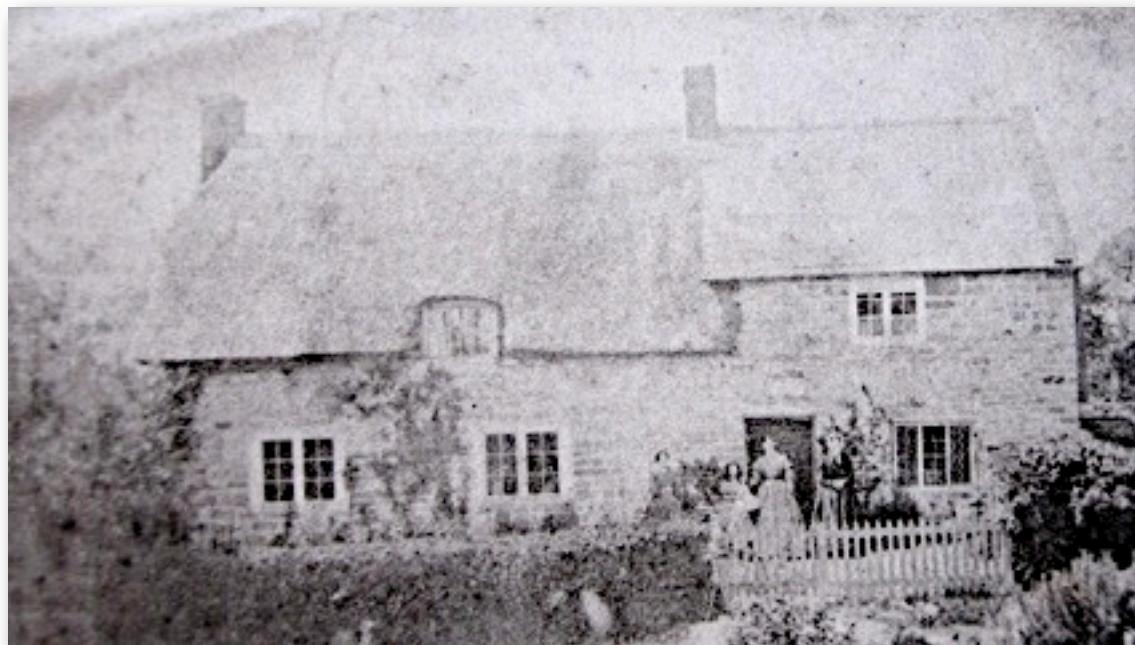


Fig 31a. Views of Tintinhull past. Top. Plowmans Cottage late 1800s
Below. 19th c photo of The Dower House



Fig 31b. Views of Tintinhull past. Top. The Limes 1882 before conversion. Below a photo of a 16th c cob walled “eye brow” thatched cottage Vicarage St, now demolished.

The Manor of Tintinhull

The Origins of the Manor of Tintinhull

The estate or estates at Tintinhull granted to Glastonbury Abbey in the tenth century probably originated from a large royal estate (perhaps of 200 hides) grouped around the River Yeo (formerly the Gifl) and centred on Yeovil. The putative Yeovil estate had been divided into the hundreds of Tintinhull, Stone, Houndsborough and Martock and the manor-hundred of Liet (Coker) by 1086, fig 12. It is possible that Tintinhull had actually been granted out of Martock but Martock itself probably originated as a grant out of the land of Yeovil by a king to his queen, and some or all of Tintinhull may have come directly from the land of Yeovil rather than via the land of Martock.

There had apparently been two Anglo-Saxon charters in existence concerning Tintinhull. The first was a grant by King Edmund (939 to 946) to Wulfric of 5 hides at Tintanhulle. William of Malmesbury says ²⁵ : item prefatus rex Edmundus dederat eidem Wilfrico Tintanhulla v hidias, quas idem Wilfricus postea cum corpore suo Glastonie commendavit ('Also, the aforementioned King Edmund had given Tintinhull, 5 hides, to the same Wulfric; these [hides] the same Wulfric subsequently entrusted to Glastonbury with his body'). In the other lost charter a woman called Ælfswith gave 5 hides at Tintanhulle and other lands and gifts to Glastonbury Church. In such circumstances (two lost charters for the same size of holding at the same place and only one of them granting land directly to Glastonbury Abbey), the question arises as to whether these are separate grants amounting to 10 hides or successive grants of the same land. There is no single route by which Wulfric's lands reached Glastonbury. There is evidence from other charters both for direct gifts and for lands passing via Ælfswith to Glastonbury, but Domesday also has 'evidence' that bears on this issue. Domesday describes Tintinhull as having 7 hides and 1 virgate of land, but it pays tax for 5 hides. These figures do not, at first sight, help to decide whether Tintinhull was a 5-hide or a 10-hide manor. However, it may be that Tintinhull was once a 10-hide estate (the combination of two separate grants), which had benefitted from a halving of its tax and other obligations as had happened at other Glastonbury estates, such as Pennard. If the Tintinhull estate was formerly of 5 hides, then 2 hides and 1 virgate have been added from elsewhere; if 10 hides, then the lost hides need to be sought elsewhere. The estates adjacent to Tintinhull do not show obvious signs of addition or subtraction. The most obvious match is the detached portion of the Tintinhull Hundred at Hescombe. This 'Hiscombe' described as 2 hides and 3 virgates in Domesday, was held by the Bishop of Coutances, but claimed by

Glastonbury Abbey. Tintinhull and Hiscombe together make an exact fit of 10 hides, though in itself and for other reasons, this is not conclusive. On balance it seems likely that there were two separate grants by charter of 'Tintinhull', each of 5 hides but that one of them contained dependent land in 'Hiscombe'. By 1086 the 10 hides were divided between 7 hides and 1 virgate at Tintinhull and 2 hides and 3 virgates at 'Hiscombe'; the latter, as thaneland, had been subject to divisions and re-combinations, but had not changed its original size. The 5-hide rating for tax would thus be beneficial, the result of a remission in liability granted by some later king. 'Hiscombe' lacks a charter, a rare omission among Glastonbury estates which probably implies that when granted it was part of something else. Moreover, if it was part of Tintinhull originally, this would explain why it remained a detached part of Tintinhull Hundred. When grants of five hides or more were made, especially in the late Anglo-Saxon period, even when the charter gives them a single name, they were not always discrete blocks, sometimes because an outlying portion would provide a resource that the core estate lacked or because the previous grant of nearby estates meant that the five hides (a standard size) could not be in one place. If 'Hiscombe' was part of Tintinhull originally, then, by 1066 it formed a separate estate; this would make sense in terms of managing the land which was not contiguous to Tintinhull and it would be a typical example of the letting-out of an outlying part of an estate while the Abbey held the core in demesne: the four thanes who held in 1066 were presumably Glastonbury tenants. It is possible that the Bishop of Coutances simply seized the land from the Abbey, but equally possible that the thanes had begun to deprive the Abbey of it. The Abbey retained these holdings until Robert, Count of Mortain, to consolidate his estates around his castle at Montacute, exchanged them for his manor of Camerton, a blatantly unfair exchange as table 1 shows.

According to Domesday book Tintinhull *payed tax for 5 hides but there are 10 ploughs there*. In the general run of estates in Somerset held by Glastonbury Abbey, the new measure of capacity (the ploughland) is slightly more than the hidage and the number of ploughs employed, sometimes slightly less. A more exact parallel to Tintinhull is Pennard ²⁶: 'Before 1066 it paid tax for 10 hides. However there are 20 hides there'. This suggests that at some point the church of Glastonbury was accorded a 50% reduction in the tax and other obligations of this estate: 20 original hides, related in some degree to agrarian capacity, have become 10 fiscal hides. However, the rating is only 12 ploughlands, with 13 ploughs there.

(From an analysis by F. Thorn)

Tintinhull Domesday Book Entries



William the Conqueror with his half brothers Odo and Robert, count of Mortain.
From Bayeux Tapestry

EXON DOMESDAY (main entry)

The Count [of Mortain] has 1 manor which is called Tintinhull which Alnoth the Abbot of Glastonbury held on the day on which King Edward was alive and dead. In it there are 7 hides and 1 virgate (1 thane held that virgate in parage on the day on which King Edward was alive and dead. Drogo holds this virgate from the Count and it is worth 1 silver mark) and it [the manor] pays tax for 5 hides. 10 ploughs can plough these [hides]. Of this the Count has 4 hides and 2 ploughs in lordship and the villagers [have] the rest of the land and 8 ploughs. The Count has 19 villagers there and 9 small holders and 5 slaves and 2 cobs and 5 cows and 30 pigs and 100 pigs less 6 and 1 mill which pays 30d and 57 acres of woodland and 60 acres of meadow and 200 acres of pasture and it pays £16, and £10 when the Count acquired it.

EXON DOMESDAY (Terrae Occupatae)

The Count of Mortain has 1 manor which is called Tintinhull which Abbot Alnoth of Glastonbury held on the day on which King Edward was alive and dead. In it there are 7 hides and 1 virgate. 1 thane held that virgate in parage on the day on which King Edward was alive and dead. Drogo holds this [virgate] from the Count and it is worth 1 silver mark. These aforesaid 7 hides paid tax for 5 hides and were worth £17 a year; and it was worth £10 when the Count acquired it

GREAT DOMESDAY

Land of the Count of Mortain

The Count holds TINTINHULL himself. Glastonbury Church held it in the time of King Edward. There are 7 hides and 1 virgate of land, but it paid tax for 5 hides. There is land for 10 ploughs. Of this [land] 4 hides are in lordship and [there are] 2 ploughs there and 5 slaves and 19 villagers and 9 smallholders with 8 ploughs. A mill there paying 30d and 60 acres of meadow and 200 acres of pasture and 57 acres of woodland. It is worth £16. Drogo holds 1 virgate of this land from the Count and it is worth 1 silver mark.

	Camerton	Tintinhull
Land Hides	10	7 3/4
Land. Ploughs	10	10
Demesne		
hides	7	4
ploughs	2	2
slaves	8	5
villagers	6	19
small holders	6 with 2 ploughs	9 with 8 ploughs
Mills	2 off @ 5/-	1 @ 30d
Meadow	80a	60a
Pasture	20a	200a
Woods	40a	57a
Total area	140a	317a
Worth	£7	£16
Taxed as	10 Hides	5 Hides

Table 1 compares the content of the Manor of Camerton with Tintinhull and shows the unfair nature of the exchange between the Count of Mortain and Glastonbury Abbey.

About 1102 Robert's son, William, Count of Mortain, gave the manor of Tintinhull as part of the endowment of Montacute priory. The estate formed when Montacute priory appropriated the rectory in 1528 or 1529 remained a separate unit at the Dissolution. It was leased for 21 years from the Crown by Sir William Petre from 1545. The property was subject to several reversionary interests, though it remained in Petre's hands until 1559 when it was sold by the Crown to Nicholas Napper. On his death it passed to his eldest son Thomas, the first of six successive sons and heirs bearing that name. The manor descended in the Napper family until John, who died in 1791 heavily in debt.²⁷ His widow, Mary, held the manor court in 1791²⁸ but sold the property in the following year to Admiral Marriott Arbuthnott (d. 1794)²⁹. The Arbuthnotts, who were not resident in Tintinhull, held the manor until 1913.

Size of Manor and Village Population.

Domesday book records *The Count has 19 villagers there and 9 small holders and 5 slaves*. There is no universally accepted multiplier for converting numbers of Domesday tenants into population, for two reasons: first, we don't know how big the average family was, nor the average household (the two need not necessarily have been the same) and, second, we don't know for sure that Domesday Book listed every single

household in a manor (clearly some tenants were listed, but were they all?). However a multiplier of 4.5 - 5.0 is used by Dyer³⁰ and would give Tintinhull a population of perhaps 150. The 1302 Montacute Priory Valor lists 65 tenants (see page 46). The manorial court roll of 1613 below refers to the tenants who attorned to the new Lord of the Manor Thomas Petre. It lists 41 tenants (11 lessees and 30 customary tenants) which might suggest a total population of perhaps 160-200 persons.

First Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Court of Thomas Petre
esq., 22 Apr 11 Jas [1613]

At this court came Thomas Napper \12d./ gent., John Braine \3d./
Richard Smyth \12d./ gent., John Laber \4d./, Thomas Braine \3d./,
attornment of
the
conventionary
[?] or
leasehold
tenants there John ?Dye, William Pulman, Agnes ?Whensler widow, Agnes
Chamber widow, Thomas ?Bookings and Thomas Moore \2d./ ?
conventionary tenants [conven' ten' - or 'lessees'?] for divers
tenements and closes of pasture, parcel of this manor, and in full
Lawday court the aforesaid tenants individually paid and gave to the
said lord money as appears above their heads, by which the aforesaid
tenants attorned to the said lord as tenants of all their individual
tenements and parcels of land [per quos ten' pred' attorn' d'to d'no ut
ten' al' eo seperalia Ten'ta et parcel' terre eorum]

attornment of
the
conventionary
[?] or
leasehold
tenants there At this court came Ambrose Bishoppe \12d./, Joseph Hopkins \3d./,
John Meaker \4d./, John Chaffey \3d./, Thomas Chaffey \3d./, John
Will' \2d./, John Hopkins \4d./, John Baunton \6d./, William ?Ostler
\3d./, John ?Ostler \3d./, John Tucker \1d./, John Mawberd \2d./,
George Browne \6d./, Richard Browne \2d./, John Priddle sen. \6d./,
John Priddle jun. \6d./, Thomas Priddle \6d./, John Hopkins sen. \2/,
John Hopkins jun. \2d./, John Alys \2d./, Thomas Browne \6d./,
Robert Richards \1d./, Henry Jenes \3d./, Robert Smyth \2d./, George
Cuffey \2d./, Agnes Borowe widow, Elizabeth Browne widow,
Christian Pitcher widow, Joan Richards widow and Joan Trott widow,
customary tenants for all customary lands and --- lands of this manor,
and in full court as tenants individually paid and gave to the said lord
money as appears above their heads, by which the aforesaid tenants
attorned to the said lord as tenants of all their individual tenements
[per quos ten' pred' attorn' d'to d'no ut ten' al' eo seperalia Ten'ta
eorum]

The Churchwardens accounts of 1604 also list 43 names of persons paying the church rate (see page 58). Only 14 of the 1613 names appear in the 1604 list (1 of the 11 lessees and 13 of the 30 customary tenants) - though many surnames appear in both lists, with different forenames in each, which may represent inheritances between 1604 and 1613. The 1613 court roll definitely ought to be a list of all the tenants, because attornment (swearing loyalty) was only done on the rare occasions when a new lord came into possession of the manor (in this case, Thomas Petre, esq. had just inherited from John Lord Petre). However it was inevitable that not every tenant could attend by reason of sickness, or absence, or high social status, for example and in the early modern period, as manorial authority waned, the proportion of absentees would inevitably have increased. So it would be rash to assume that the court lists all the tenants.

The Church register in 1716, fig 32, states that there were 96 males and 100 females in the parish.

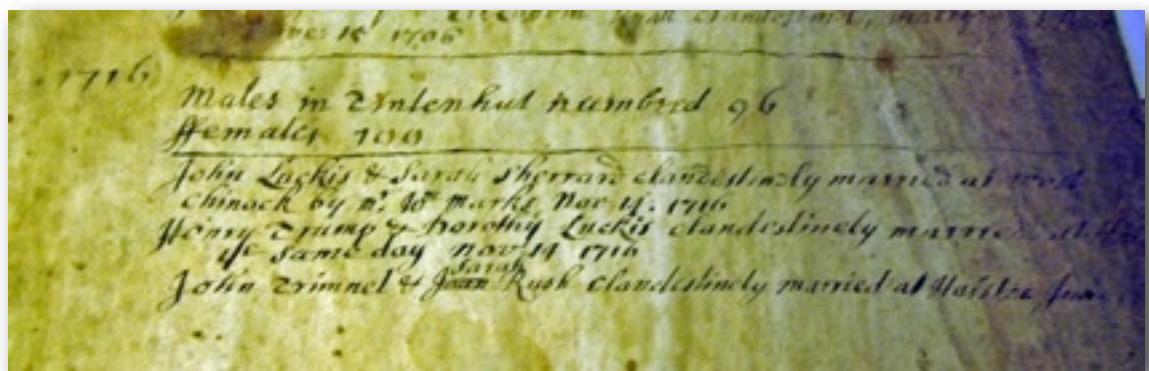


Fig 32. A note made in the church register recording the number of males and females in 1716

It doesn't indicate whether children are included. However, the overall evidence is that the village population did not change dramatically over the medieval to modern period being 150 to 200 persons in 40 - 50 families, an estimate further supported by the 1777 Napper map, fig 33, which shows about 40 properties in the village, though they vary from the grand such as the Dower House to the poor houses. Edmund Rack writing in the later 18th c. in his Survey of Somerset also records 43 houses³¹.

The pre Dissolution Manor of Tintinhull and its Tenements.

The 10-hide estate of Glastonbury Abbey in Tintinhull before the Conquest was rated for geld (tax) at only half that number in 1086 (page 40). The demesne arable of the count of Mortain amounted to 4 hides, farmed by 5 serfs with 2 ploughs. Nineteen villeins and 9 bordars with 8 ploughs worked the 'rest of the land', save 1 virgate held by Drogo. The significant pasture and meadow land was stocked in 1086 with 2 riding-horses, 5 cows, 30 pigs, and 94 sheep. The whole estate was worth £16, a considerable increase on the £10 when the count acquired the property.

William, count of Mortain, granted a fair at Tintinhull to Montacute priory as part of his foundation gift c. 1102³². As described earlier (page 10) this was a prescriptive fair indicating it was already long established. Before 1122 it was held for thirteen days around St. Margaret's day (20 July)³³. In 1242–3 the prior of Montacute was challenged for taking tolls there from the men of Exeter,³⁴ and in 1280 the burgesses of Ilchester complained that it was detrimental to their trade³⁵. The fair was worth £2 in 1302–3³⁶, but was not mentioned among Montacute's assets in 1535, and was worth nothing by 1559–60³⁷.

A 14th c. Valor exists, fig. 34 which gives some description of the Priory's manor viz. easement of the house, herbage, dovecot, arable land, meadow, pasture, pleas and perquisites, free tenants and villeins. Some of the titles are visible in the Tintinhull entry and the full transcription of these legible parts is given on page 46. The arable demesne of Montacute priory amounted to 498 a., probably little changed from the 4 hides the Count of Mortain held. The monks also had 76 a. of meadow, 36 bovates (land for 36 oxen) of pasture, and pasture for 4 cows worth 6s. The valor gives the various amounts paid for rents for arable land in lieu of service dues (pro serviciis). There are no names of holders, merely the annual sums paid. As can be seen from the transcription, the change from two centuries earlier appeared in the tenant holdings: 17 free tenants had emerged, 7 holding a virgate each, 4 a ½-virgate, 5 a furling (¼ virgate) and 1 five acres. The Valor shows that the number of villeins had risen from the 1086 figure to 13 customarii, 14 ferlongarii, and 16 cottars but no conclusions can be drawn from these changes in status. All tenants, however, both free and villein, paid rent, as all services were commuted. This meant that they did not have to do any works for the Lord such as gathering in his crops or perhaps fetching his wine from Exeter for example. The commutation of what were onerous obligations to a rent was a progressive step in the demise of serfdom and possibly in Tintinhull the Priory preferred to rent out the demesne lands and to hire labour to work their other (Montacute) lands.



Fig 33. Section of the E. Napper map of 1777 showing how properties are represented in either block form or detail. The whole map shows about 40 properties in the centre of the village.

Fig.34 Valor of the Priory of Montacute 1302 (National Records Office Kew). The translation is given on the next page.

Montacute Priory Valor, Thorne, Tintinhull 1302-3

PRO ref SC 11/798

Somerset	Thorne	Thorne	Torne	Thorne
-----------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	---------------

Easements ?---- and the aforesaid jurors *[say]* that a moiety of the vill of Thorne pertains to the said Priory **of the houses** and the easements of the houses in the same are worth

Total 3s.

Herbage The herbage of a certain curtilage there is worth yearly 12d.

Total 12d.

Dovecote There is there a certain dovecote and it is worth yearly - 3s. 4d

Total 3s. 4d.

Arable land There are there 83 acres of arable land and they are worth yearly 27s. 8d., value of an acre 4d. Total 12d.

Meadow 6 acres of meadow and they are worth yearly 9s., value of an acre 18d.

Total 9s.

Pasture There is there pasture for 6 oxen and it is worth yearly 4s.

Total 4s.

Profits and Perquisites The profits and perquisites *[of the manor court]* there are worth yearly 5s. Total 5s.

Free tenant There is there a certain freeman who holds a half virgate of land and renders yearly 5s. 4d. Total 5s. 4d.

There are there two half virgaters who hold in villeinage and render yearly 14s. 8d.

Total 14s. 8d.

Villeins There are there two ferlongers who hold in villeinage and render yearly for all services - 7s. 5d.

Total 7s. 5d.

{ There are there four cottagers who render yearly for all services 6s.

Total 6s.

There is there one who holds a cottage and an acre of land and he renders yearly for all services 4s. Total 4s.

Total of all the values of the moiety of the vill of Thorne £4 10s. 5d.

Somerset	Tyntenhulle	Tyntenhulle	Tyntenhulle	Tyntenhulle
-----------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

Easements of the houses ----- of the manor of Tyntenhulle pertains to the said Priory and the easements of the houses are worth yearly

Total 13s. 4d

Garden ----- are worth yearly 3s

Total 3s.

Arable land ----- [?504] acres of arable land ?[in demesne] and they are worth yearly £12 12s., value of an acre

Total ?[£12 12s.]

Meadow ----- [?76 acres] they are worth yearly 114s., value of an acre 18d. Total 114s.

Pasture ----- [?for 36 oxen] they are worth yearly 24s., for ?[an ox] 8d. Total 24s.

?Pasture ----- pasture for ----- yearly 6s. Total 6s.

Profits and Perquisites The profits and perquisites *[of the manor court]* there are worth yearly 40s.

Profits ----- The profits ----- ?[sheep] at the feast of St Margaret virgin are worth yearly Total 40s.

There are there 3 freemen of whom each holds a virgate of land and renders yearly for all services 63s. 10½d. Total 63s. 10½d

Free There are there ?13 freemen of whom each holds a half virgate of land and renders yearly for all services 23s. 4½d. Total 23s. 4½d

tenants

There are there 5 freemen of whom each holds a ferling of land and renders yearly for all services 12s. 6¾d. Total 12s. 6¾d

There is there one freeman who holds 5 acres of land and renders yearly for all services - 2s. 6d. Total 2s. 6d.

There are there 13 customers of whom each holds a half virgate of land and renders yearly for all services Total ?118s. 7½d.

Villeins

There are there 14 ferlongers and they render yearly for all services 70s. 10½d. Total 70s. 10½d.

There are there 16 cottagers and they render yearly for all services 25s. 10¼d. Total 25s. 10¼d.

[the total is obscured by the PRO photographer's label]

Notes: M.Tomkins - text in *[italics]* is my interpolation, and does not appear in the original document .

? indicates uncertainty, and ?[text] indicates greater uncertainty.

Transcription by M Tompkins

In 1219 the Monks at Montacute Priory leased Wellham's Mill in Tintinhull to Walter and Maude de Welnham. These leases had rights to carry mill stones and large timbers for the repair of the mill, when required. A larger unit, comprising 60 a. of arable, 17 a. of meadow, and 8 bovates of pasture, was being held by a single tenant during the life of another party by 1399. The property included a messuage in the village called the woolhouse, perhaps a central collecting place for wool³⁸. By 1535, after appropriating the parsonage, the holding of Montacute priory in Tintinhull was valued at £88 13s. 3^{3/4}d³⁹. Over £64 came from the rents of free and customary tenants, of whom there were 2 free and 58 customary in 1538–9⁴⁰. Twenty years later the total regular income had increased to just over £77, augmented in 1560 by entry fines totaling over £606 for new leases of demesne, notably for 300 a. at Bearley and Barcroft⁴¹.

Tintinhull Medieval Social Class labels

The Domesday book records Tintinhull as having 5 slaves, 19 villagers and 9 small holders, all unfree. In 1302 the Montacute valor records 22 freemen and 27 unfree tenants, table 2.

Class	Number	Holding
Freemen	22	330a
Unfree Villeins	27	300a
Unfree Cottars	16	16?

Table 2. The holdings and number of tenants listed in the Valor of 1302

By 1597 the Petre estate survey only quotes 4 freemen and 58 customary tenants. However, according to M.Tompkins⁴², no conclusions can be drawn from the changes as social class labels meant different things at different periods, and therefore cannot be compared directly. But even if they were the same, families die out or multiply; holdings are amalgamated, or divided; and villeins free themselves, with the lord's cooperation or without it.

Some other reasons for the proportions of free and customary tenants changing over time are:

1. When the lord assarted new land (in central Somerset, usually by draining marshland - further south, by clearing woodland or just bringing scrubby or open wasteland under the plough) he might grant it out to new tenants as free holdings, or less often as customary ones (though quite often the assarted land was just added to existing holdings, both free and customary).
2. The lord might buy up (or seize by forfeiture) free holdings and grant them out as customary ones
3. The lord might grant a villein his freedom, thus converting his customary tenancy to a free one (in the 12th or 13th or early 14th century, when tenure and personal status were linked), or might convert a customary tenancy held by a free man into a free tenancy (in the period after c1350, when it became common for freemen to hold customary tenancies). This might be done as a reward or, more usually, for payment.

Tintinhull murder in 1168

In 1791 in The History & Antiquities of Somerset Rev. Collinson made the following entry⁴³ in which he refers to a fine on the hundred of Tintinhull for a murder in 1168.

This whole hundred (which 14 Henry II. was fined forty shillings for a murder*) including the village of its name, was given by William earl of Morton to the monks of Montacute.

* Mag. Rot. 14 Hen. II. Rot. 10. b.

This reference is found in the Pipe Roll for 1167-1168⁴⁴. It reads:

idem vicecomes reddit compotum de xl. solidis pro i. murdro in Tintenhill hundredo ('the same sheriff renders an account for 40s. as a murder-fine in Tintinhull Hundred'). F.Thorn

According to the Coroners Society, after the Norman Conquest, to deter the local communities from a continuing habit of killing Normans, a heavy fine was levied on any village where a dead body was discovered, on the assumption that it was presumed to be Norman, unless it could be proved to be English. The fine was known as the 'Murdrum', from which the word 'murder' is derived and, as the system developed, many of the early coroners' inquests dealt with the 'Presumption of Normanry' which could only be rebutted by the local community, and a fine thus avoided, by the 'Presentment of Englishry'. Englishry was proven if 12 prominent inhabitants of the hundred (ie a jury) swore an oath that the dead man was English (on his father's side).

It's difficult to speculate why the hundred might have had to pay the fine. It was more an indirect tax than a judicial procedure, and the coroner's job was not to be fair, but to collect revenue for the crown. For instance, if the dead man could not be presented as English then the hundred only escaped liability if the murderer were given up to justice – but if having been given up he then failed to be convicted for some reason, or avoided punishment by some other means, the fine still had to be paid. So if he died beforehand (whether of natural causes or through a revenge killing by the dead man's relatives), or was pardoned – the murdrum fine had to be paid. A fine of 40 shillings was a substantial sum. Documents in the Public Records Office give some idea for the 13th c. In a manor of 200 people the total annual income was only £72. Skilled workers like smiths and thatchers were paid 12d per week. Servants at the manor house received 5/- per year and board. The wool from 200 sheep and lambs fetched £5.

Sir William Petre (circa 1505 – 1572) was a secretary of state to Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I.



Fig 36 Sir William Petre 1567.
National Portrait
Gallery

Educated as a lawyer at Exeter College Oxford. He became a public servant, probably through the influence of the Boleyns, one of whom, George, he had tutored at Oxford and another of whom, Anne, was married to the king. He rose rapidly in the royal service and, in 1543, was knighted.

Petre was adept at sidestepping the great religious controversies of the day and held high office through the reigns of the sovereigns he served under. He died in 1572. The later Lords Petre have mostly been Catholics. Their name is pronounced "Peter".

In the 16th century, donations from Sir William Petre helped to expand and transform Exeter College. By 1597 the college was the largest tenant in Tintinhull and held just over 33 a. Documents going back to the 14th c relating to tenements in Tintinhull are deposited in the library of the college and these tenements are most probably part of the original donation made by Sir Petre.



A selection of 14/15th c. documents relating to tenements in Tintinhull held by Exeter College Oxford

The Petre Estate Survey and Tenant Landholdings.

In running their estate, land owners often drew on two-forms of recording. One was the long tradition of having written surveys of landed property. The other was to have maps drawn to illustrate the form and position of their possessions. These ranged from simple sketched diagrams to carefully crafted picture maps. The latter became more common by the 17/18th c. and so where they exist they can give a clear indication of the village form and layout as in fig 33 which illustrates a section of E. Napper's Tintinhull estate.



Fig 37. The Petre Estate Survey Book 1566.

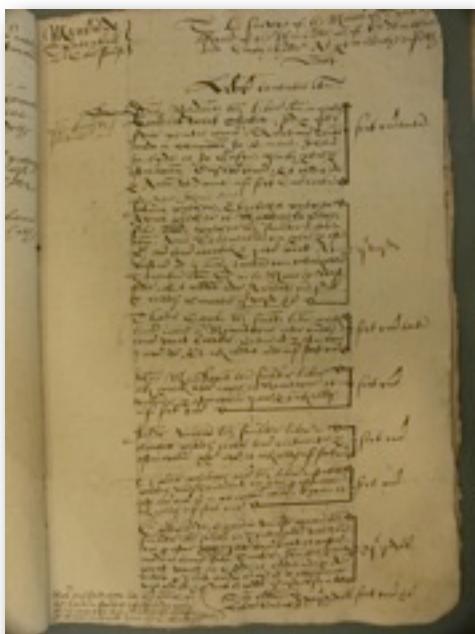


Fig 38. The first page of The Petre Survey, 1566 (updated 1596 or later) listing freeholders

After the dissolution of the monasteries the Crown leased the manor of Tintinhull to Sir William Petre in 1539. His descendant Thomas commissioned a complete survey of his estates in Somerset and Devon in 1566⁴⁵, fig 37. Typical of the 16th c. this is a written survey without any map. It lists the lands and tenements held by Lord Petre's tenants, mostly copy holders, but starts with a list of the free holders. The transcription of this first entry (fig 38) is given on page 52. Note the reference to Louis lord Mordaunte *services unknown*, the query for *Knight service* and confirmation of his *suit of court*. viz. the obligation to attend the Manor Court. By 1597 there were 9 freehold estates attached to the manor, including five in Montacute and Stokett. Exeter College, Oxford, the largest tenant in Tintinhull, held just over 33 a. and Richard Mawdlen 30 a. The total income from the four freeholds in the parish was 25s. 6½d.⁴⁶ At the same time there were 40 customary holdings, and pieces of demesne or barton land held by customary tenure. The largest such holding was just over 51 a. Among these holdings was some property in Ilchester including the site of a chapel⁴⁷. A third group of properties, also barton land, was held mostly by leases for 21 years; there were 9 of these in Tintinhull and one in Babcary, and they ranged from 12 a. to 26 a.⁴⁸ Tenancy details in the survey and other Petre estate documents such as the record of land purchases give us descriptive clues

about the tenants, cottages, field names and the landscape at that time. The example from Tintinhull on page 54 typically mentions that *John Bampton pays a yearly rent for two fields and for two cottages called Gentille and Underways*. A farm house with the former name exists today. Importantly the wide geographic spread of relatively small pieces of land rented by John Bampton also confirms that the open field pattern of furlongs belonging to the Lord of the Manor was still in operation in Tintinhull in the 16th c.

Manor of Tyntenhull in Somerset

The Surveye of the Manno'r of Tyntenhull as well of the Freholde as of the demaynes and Copyholde As particularly ensueth namely

Free tenants there

Louis lord Mordaunte holds freely there in a certain
hamlet called Stockett, but by what
service they do not know, Four tenements
now in the occupation of John Emans, John Clement
John Lyde and John Chafye to which pertain by
estimation 104 acres of land and he renders therefor
yearly (as they say) only suit of Court ?and no more [*tantum*]
[Right Margin:] Suit of court ?and no more [*tantum*]

[Left Margin:] ^{^q're kingthes sarvic^} [ie query whether knight service]

Joan Pytcher \now wife of John Chafie/ Elizabeth Pytcher
Agnes Pytcher and Margaret Pitcher
daughters of Robert Pytcher hold likewise freely
there One tenement to which pertain by estimation
10 acres of arable land and 1 acre of meadow and
pasture for 2 animals ?sent [*emitiu'*] with the cattle [*catal*] of other
tenants there, namely in le Moore and West
field, and renders therefor yearly with 1½d.
for rent ?---- [*clunaceu'*] 2s. 8d. etc
[Right Margin:] 2s. 8d.

Thomas Cogan holds likewise freely a parcel
of land lying in Mountague between certain
land called Hawes containing by estimation
1½ acres And renders nothing therefor save suit of court
[Right Margin:] suit of court ?and no more [*tantum*]

John Maunswell holds likewise freely
another parcel of land lying in Mountague and
containing by estimation 2 acres and renders nothing

save suit of court

[Right Margin:] suit of court

John ?Virym' holds likewise freely in
Stockett aforesaid certain lands containing by
estimation 20 acres and therefor renders only suit of court

[Right Margin] suit of court

Thomas Philippes esq holds freely in Stocket
aforesaid a tenement to which appertains by estimation
20 acres of land now in the occupation of Michael ?Kyram and
therefor renders only suit of court

[Right Margin] suit of court

The College of Exeter in the university [Oxford] holds
likewise there namely in Tyntenhull a tenement
to which [pertains] by estimation 34 acres of land meadow and pasture
now in the tenure of Robert Tucker, Item it holds a parcel
of meadow called le Codde, and renders therefor yearly
namely for the Tenement aforesaid with 4½d. of rent *clunat*
7s. 10½d. and for the said le codde 3s. 4d. And thus in total

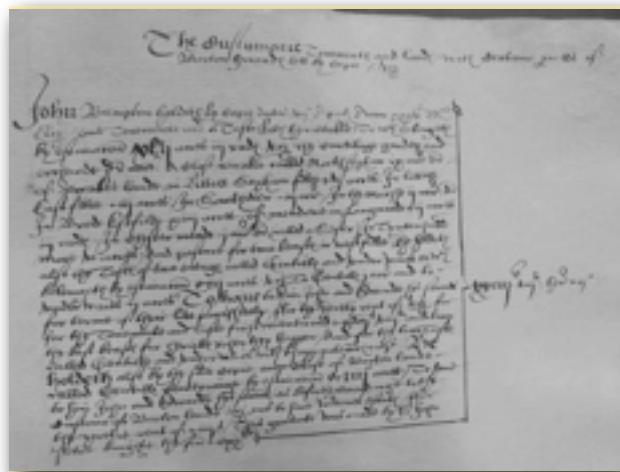
[Right Margin] 11s. 2½d.

Total of the rents }
of the Free tenants } 13s. 10½d. suit of court etc.

[Left Margin:] ^Not' it is said that all the ten'ntes of the land in Stockett aforesaid do pay
thies rent to the lord Mordaunt, therefor it is to be enquyred howe the L. Mord. holdeth^

Copy holder tenure for three lives was the norm for Tintinhull. It was tenure dependent on the custom of the manor and the will of the Lord. The tenant was not protected by national law but by title written into the manor court rolls, of which the tenant was provided with a copy, hence he was a *copy holder*. In the example on page 54 this title was written into the court roll of 7th April in the 35th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1592/3). Medieval legal theorists claimed the lord could take a villein/bond/native/unfree/customary tenancy back at will, but in actual legal practice he seldom could - the custom of most manors prevented him doing it except in specified circumstances (principally the tenant not paying his dues). By the early to-mid 16th century legal theory no longer even gave the lord

that power, in most cases - most copyhold tenants had established full security of tenure at law (in the east absolutely, in the west during their three lives), though some lords did manage to bully and bluster their way to establishing a lesser degree of security of tenure in their manors⁴⁹.



John Bampton holds by copy dated 7th April in the 35th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1592/3) one tenement and a toft both heritable, to which belongs, by estimation, 62 acres and 3 roods viz. the curtilage garden and orchard 1/2 acre: a close arable called North Soxham Field , 9 1/2 acres of arable land in Little Soxham Field 6 acres: in Little East Field 3 acres: in Southover 3 acres. In the Marsh 2

acres estimated Brode Eastfilde 24 acres. Of meadow in Langmeade 2 acres and 3 roods. In Chester mead 2 acres estimated called a Sester. In Tyntenhull Moor 2 acres and pasture for 6 beasts in West Field. He also holds the toft of 2 cottages called Gentills and Underwais to which belongs by estimation 3 acres: viz to Gentills 1 acre and for Underwais 2 acres. To have to him John and Edwarde his sonnes for term of their lives successively. For the yearly rent of. Viz.: For the tenement and toft first mentioned 17s 8d and to the best beast for the herriot when they happen. And for the two tofts called Gentills and Underwais with appurtenances. He holds also by the said copy one close of Barton lands called Gentills containing by estimation 9 acres. To have to him John and Edwarde the sonnes (as before) according to the custom of Barton land viz. not to have widow's estates. For the yearly rent of 9 shillings. This grant was made by the John Petre Knight the fine 120 l (£)

Tenement=a farm held of a superior lord; a holding of land; rented land with dwelling. Thus all the tenancies speak of a tenement which lists various pieces of land distributed around the village and often with a cottage.

Toft = a plot of land on which a building stands or formerly stood/ a homestead and its arable land

Curtilage=an enclosed area immediately surrounding a house or dwelling

Herriot = a payment made on 'inheritance' in a copyhold tenancy. The *fine* to be paid, often the best beast, when the next life inherited the tenement.

Appurtenance = a minor right, interest or privilege

No widow's estates = no widow is allowed to inherit.

Other general descriptive entries such as the following supply tantalising but only fragmentary images of the manor's 16th c. landscape and organisation fig39.

This shows that the West Field was already established pasture by the mid 16th c. see fig 40 and the 57a of woodland mentioned in Domesday were now gone or no longer part of this manor.

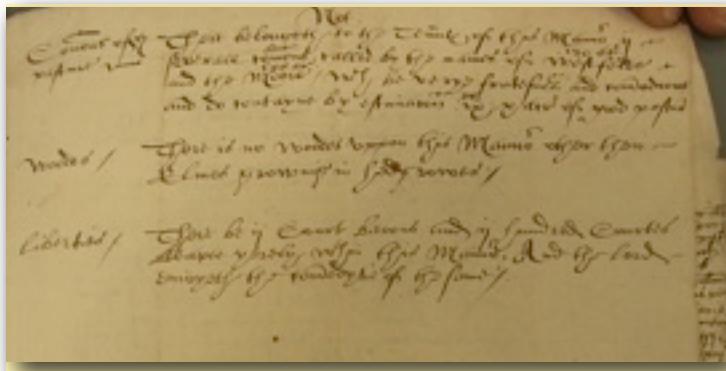


Fig 39 The entry in the Petre survey describing the manor with transcription below

Customs of the pasture. There belongeth to the tenements of this manor 2 several commons called by the names of Westfield (120 ac) and The Moore (70 ac) which be very fruitful and commodious and do contain by estimation 170 acr of good pasture.

Woods. There be no woods upon this Manor other than elms growing in the hedgerows.

Liberties. There be 2 Court barons and 2 hundred courts yearly within this manor and the Lord enjoyeth the commodity of the same

The demesnes of Bearley and Barcroft were also inclosed, evidently for pasturage, for the estate was let in 1560 complete with shippens at both Tintinhull and Bearley. The lessee (Thomas Hurde) undertook to feed and stall feed four oxen belonging to the lessor from fifteen days before Michaelmas until fifteen days after Easter. The tenant was to plant for every timber tree to be delivered to him [for repairs] three other trees. See transcription page 56. The references to maintenance and feeding oxen in Hurde's lease are unusual for this period. There were two kinds of demesne leases⁵⁰; first, leases of the whole demesne farm as a going concern (here the tenant would be obliged to take over and maintain the existing farm buildings and equipment, and to take over and preserve the existing stock), and second, leases of bits of land which had once been part of the demesne. The former became very rare after the 14th and early 15th centuries, and by the 16th century there was really no difference between a lease of demesne land and any other land. Most of the leases of demesne land mentioned in the Petre survey clearly fall into the second category, a bare lease of land, with no livestock or equipment and probably no buildings either. Hurd's lease seems to be a bit of a hybrid, presumably because being 300a, it contained the lion's share of the demesne. However he isn't taking over the livestock of a working farm - his obligation is only to feed 4 of the lord's oxen over winter (essentially just a rent in kind) - and his lease probably didn't include much in the way of buildings, perhaps just a few byres or hay barns, and almost certainly not the manor house and its complex (which would be mentioned explicitly).

Thomas Hurde holds by an Indenture dated the 14th day of November in the year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth the second certain parcels of demesne land containing by estimation 300 acres of land namely Belley Hill \250 acres/ and Barcrestemead \50 acres/ with lez Shepins at Tyntenhull and Belley having [ie holding] to him and his assigns from the feast of St Michael Archangel next before the present date until ?[the end (?fin') of the term and for the term of 21 years from then next following and fully completed, By grant of William Petre knight for a fine of £676 13s. 4 d. And he renders therefor yearly £15 4s. 2d. at the two usual yearly term-dates namely at the feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St Michael Archangel equally And also shall feede and stall ffeede yerely w[i]th grasse and haye iiij oxen for the sayd Sir Will[ia]m Petre, videlicet from xv dayes befor Mychelm[a]s vntill xv dayes after Easter, And also savinge tymber, shall repayre all the premisses aswell in howsinge as in hedginge and dychinge at his charge, And shall plant for everye tymber tree to be delyu[er]ed him, iij other trees of the Nature of Okes Aysshes or Elmes w[i]th a clause of Reentry for non paym[en]t of the rents etc'

The short leasing of the demesne or barton lands from 1560 onwards allowed the landlord to make detailed demands of his tenants for the maintenance of buildings, ditches, and hedges.

Fig.40. A view of part of the former arable West Field. Note how the drove in the centre cuts through the line of ridge and furrow. The West Field was already common pasture by 1546 showing that the abandoned ridge and furrow is likely medieval.



A prosperous yeoman farmer and former bailiff of the manor,⁵¹ Thomas Predell (d. 1546), probably reflected the general pattern of farming in the area when he left stock including 4 oxen, 5 cows, 3 heifers, 3 steers, 4 calves, 2 colts, and a flock of ewes and lambs.⁵²

The Church Warden's Accounts also often give information about the land holdings in the village. In 1604 the church rate was one farthing per acre and from the amounts paid by owners and tenants the size of their holding can be determined, table 3. One can also speculate that if Yeomen farmers typically had

50 acres or more and Cottagers had 8 acres or less then the distribution of land between these two groups and the husbandmen might be as given in table 4.

Closer inspection of table 3 shows, however, that these *Yeomen* appear to pay the church rate only on their demesne land and the Nappers are entirely absent from the list which suggests that not all the land was subject to the tax.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the economy of the parish in the 16th and 17th centuries is the rise of the Napper family. Nicholas Napper (d. 1579) purchased the rectorial lands from the Crown in 1559 for £237⁵³, to which he added the tenancy of some meadow land from the former manorial demesne and fishing and fowling rights⁵⁴. By the end of the century Thomas Napper (I) (d. 1626) was holding by lease 48 a. of former demesne⁵⁵. Within two generations the head of the family had acquired the lordship of the manor⁵⁶ and the three largest houses in the village, Tintinhull Court, the Dower House, and Tintinhull House all witness to the prosperity of the family.

Until the enclosure of the parish in 1796 the only significant consolidated holding was Bearley farm. By 1787 it comprised 409 a., and stretched across the meadows into Sock Dennis⁵⁷. The farm included some 'new inclosures' made at the northern end of Tintinhull mead. New enclosures were also to be found in the East Field and are marked on the 1787 Napper map, fig.42. By the end of the 18th century other former commonable areas had been inclosed, notably West Field, Perren's Hill, Broad Leaze, and Trent's Leazes. Pitte farm was still almost entirely dispersed in the common fields, and included 20 a. of arable divided between three fields in fourteen separate parcels⁵⁸. The parish was enclosed under an Act of 1794. The award, dated 1796⁵⁹, regulated 310 a. of arable and 77 a. of meadow, just over one fifth of the total area of the parish, and divided it between 18 allottees. By 1839 a number of farms, more or less consolidated units, had been created⁶⁰. The largest, Manor farm of 456 a., was in fact the most scattered, having changed little since the time of enclosure. There were three farms of just over 100 a. each, including Perren's Hill and Leaches, four between 50 a. and 90 a., including Broad Leaze.⁶¹

The parsonage estate consisted of tithes and small scattered pieces of glebe⁶² including, presumably, a close of pasture to the west of the church still known as Parson's Close in 1839.⁶³ This, like the rest of the land, became indistinguishable from the remainder of the manorial property when Thomas Napper (III) became lord of the manor.

Table 3. Distribution of Tintinhull Lands according to CWA 1604 at one farthing per acre

	acres	no farmers	total acres by group	% of total acres	average acres
John Mabert	4				
Andrew ?rapson	4				
William Allye	4				
John Axe	4				
Robert Goodin	4				
William Jeanes	6				
John Chamber	6				
John Jeanes jnr	6				
John Brayne	6				
John Jeanes Snr	8				
Willm ?banor	8				
Thomas Picher	8				
Willm Rodbord	8				
		13	76	7.14	5.85
Robert ?racha	12				
Edward Brayne	12				
Wm Parsondes	12				
John Banor	12				
Willm Chaffye	12				
William Pollman	14				
Phelepe Wagett	18				
John Wilkins	20				
Thomas Rayes	20				
William Jordanne	20				
		10	152	14.29	15.2
Thomas Predell	24				
John Axe	24				
John Predell	28				
William Trott	28				
John Meaker	28				
Thomas Goodin	30				
Nicholas Gooden	32				
Elizabeth Browne	38				
Shymsonne Tucker	40				
George Browne	40				
Roger Browne	42				
William Smyth	44				
Alice Dollinge	44				
John Brown	48				
		14	490	46.05	35
Demaynes					
Ambrose Bishop	52				
John Bampton	54				
William Ostler	56				
John Hopkins	80				
Thomas Hopkins	104				
		5	346	32.52	69.2
Total	1064	42		100.00	

The parsonage house, until appropriation the residence of the rector, was let at the Dissolution to Sir John Cuffe, farmer of the tithes.⁶⁴ His son still held it in 1559.⁶⁵ It subsequently became the home of the Nappers, the elder branch living there until its sale to Admiral Arbuthnott in 1793.⁶⁶ Tenant farmers then lived in the house until 1913.⁶⁷ Known as Tintinhull Manor Farm in 1819⁶⁸ and 1883,⁶⁹ it became known as Court Farm by 1897⁷⁰ and as Tintinhull Court by 1913.⁷¹

<u>status</u>	<u>average holding in acres</u>	<u>% of total land</u>	<u>number of holders</u>
Cottagers	6	7	13
Husbandman	26	60	24
Yeoman	70	33	5

Table 4. A speculative 1604 social structure derived from the church rate recorded in the Church Wardens Accounts.

There is still much information to be gathered from the Petre survey and other sources described above. These sources contain information on rents, names of villagers, names of cottages and fields, areas of tenements, size of Barton land, land use (pasture, meadow, arable) which can be used to track the development of the manor over the centuries. By way of illustration table 5 shows the areas of the manor's lands as fragmentally described in the various sources described previously and given elsewhere in documentation of land holdings of the Napper family⁷². The data highlighted in red suggest a consistency in the total amount of Demesne, Meadow and Pasture (assuming a hide was indeed equivalent to approximately 120 acres) and one can reasonably claim that there is therefore, some evidence that the Manor of Tintinhull did not drastically alter in size and geographic character over this 700 year period.

Source	Saxon charter	Domesday Book	Montacute valor	Petre Estate survey	other
Date	950	1086	1302	1566	
Arable		3 hides			
Demesne		4 hides	500a	Bearley 300a +more elsewhere*	346a in CWA of 1604 See table 3
Meadow		60a	76a		78a in Napper deeds 1796
Pasture		200a	land for 36 ox	190a	
Woods		57a	0	0	
Total	10 hides	7 hides +1 virgate			

Table 5. The distribution of land types of the Manor described in the surveys, church warden's accounts and agreements. * indicates not yet evaluated from documents.



Fig 41. The names of some fields around the centre of the village from the 1839 tithe map. The fields were individually named from earliest times and were often derived from visible features or characteristics or from the crops grown. The *Wind Furlong* standing on the northern edge of the village overlooking the low ground of the meadows needs little explanation for instance. The *Causeways* were grounds that became water logged and *Woman's Land* was just that, land belonging to an unnamed woman. The names of the fields can be extracted from old maps, estate surveys and the tithe apportionment amongst many others.



Fig 42 . Portion of the J. Napper map showing the furlongs of the Great East Field. Those described as “new inclosures” are highlighted here in yellow. The furlongs are groups of ridge and furrow strips let or sold as a block and their shapes show they are a legacy of a medieval open field. The arrow indicates the area shown in the photo below.



Fig 42 b. The ridge and furrow of part of the east field in evening light. Note the right angle change in direction of the strips on the hill crest as they follow the field incline exactly as shown on the arrowed corresponding point on the Napper map above.

The Tintinhull Churchwardens Accounts.

Parish formation in England is a highly complex subject, with considerable regional variation in its chronology and nature. However, over much of southern England, including Somerset, units which later came to be called parishes had probably begun to crystallise out by the later Anglo-Saxon period, sometimes, but not always, from the break-up of much larger territorial entities; and at least in rural areas, the process of parish formation was pretty much complete by the 12th century⁷³. The massive profusion of rural churches in exactly this period also gave rise to the need to define areas of ecclesiastical jurisdiction much more closely, particularly in terms of the payment of tithes. In the post-Conquest period, parishes evolved ultimately into autonomous self-governing communities under the authority of an established church and until the 13th c. were the lowest level of administrative hierarchy. In the 14th c. bishops wanted accountability for income, expenditure & church fabric but also pastoral care (moral behaviour and Christian education). The bishops urged parishioners to elect responsible custodians and to render annual written accounts to clergy and parish. Episcopal mandate required the laity to maintain the nave and churchyard and supply mass books & other items. Laity had to organise themselves to raise and spend money. Thus communities emerged which recorded their income and expenditure and indirectly their customs and practices. By the 16th c. when the authority of the manor was declining and in order to realize their religious programme, the Tudor monarchy encouraged the parish to develop as an administrative unit and imposed the responsibility for local social order and economic welfare. Henry VIII sought to make parishes responsible for handling poor relief, pensions and care of the sick. The Parish became as much a government agent as religious one. The ensuing periods of the reformation and counter reformation of Edward VI and Mary between 1547 and 1557 greatly disrupted village traditions of religion and festival including that in Tintinhull.

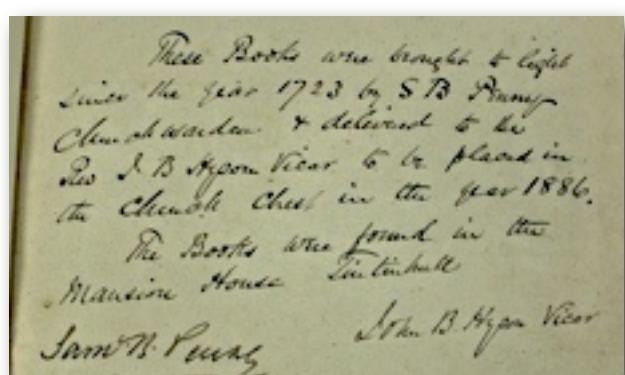


Fig 43 The Tintinhull churchwarden's accounts were rediscovered in the attic of Tintinhull House in 1886.

Surviving churchwardens accounts exist for only 6% of the diocese of Bath & Wells' parishes, those of Tintinhull being almost unbroken for 245 years are the most complete. They cover the period 1432 to 1678 with a 4 year interruption from 1519 and cease for 10 years from 1548, the era of the Reformation and Counter Reformation.

Thus both interruptions probably reflect some degree of community turmoil. The Tintinhull Church Wardens accounts are important in that they address laity's concerns and describe villagers' fundraising and spending. Contrary to what one might expect from their brevity, the accounts are a "picture book" of a community and its activities from late medieval times. They thus reflect both religious and secular responsibilities, priorities and festivals, recording changes in a village community from a purely ecclesiastical to government agent including the trauma of the Tudor period of civil and religious reformation.

Two Tintinhull Churchwardens were appointed (elected or chosen it is not clear which) to oversee the parish and account for the revenues and expenditures. In many respects they were, before the early 16th c., an oligarchy of the more influential families (such as the Staceys) and in the extreme the two wardens were father and son. Members of the prominent families served repeatedly for terms up to 9 years. A clerk wrote up the audited accounts and these were read out to an annual community meeting. The early accounts are very simple but still produce interesting snippets, fig 44. In 1434 William Morys gave to the church the substantial sum of 20s, (equivalent to £5000 of earnings today). The same account also shows us that the church already had a clock in 1434, as it required oiling. Outside of Morys's gift the major income was from church ale festivals. The May & St Margaret's ales in Tintinhull, were the tradition of celebrating the feast days, the medieval equivalent of a contemporary church fete. All villagers had to attend and sometimes those of neighbouring vills too. There were others for special fund raising such as building projects. Celebrations were staged with ale (which was specially brewed by the churchwardens), food (such as hog roasts, cheese, bread, tarts, custards), entertainment, games drama, sports and dancing. Tintinhull had a Robin Hood Ale in 1512 raising 11 shillings but the accounts also state *This once only* possibly indicating it had ended in some brawling and disorder.

Henry VIII's reformation was a period of what may be termed a "reformed" catholic church and the parish was resistant or slow to accept change. The accounts reflect this in that their content is much as before even though edicts were being issued regarding the implementation of the reformation such as the mandatory purchase of the English Bible which Tintinhull delayed buying until 1541 when they were in danger of being fined. The 1547 accounts, fig.45, must be regarded as the last of the this old style. On his succession to the throne in 1547 and until 1550, Edward VI introduced draconian and socially disruptive measures. Many Ceremonies were banned including the blessing of candles at Candlemas, ashes upon Ash Wednesday and the ringing of knells for the dead. Ales were also banned

and church houses closed. In 1548 there was a proclamation forbidding parish clergy to preach unless licensed, instead they were to read sermon's from Cranmer's Book of Homilies.

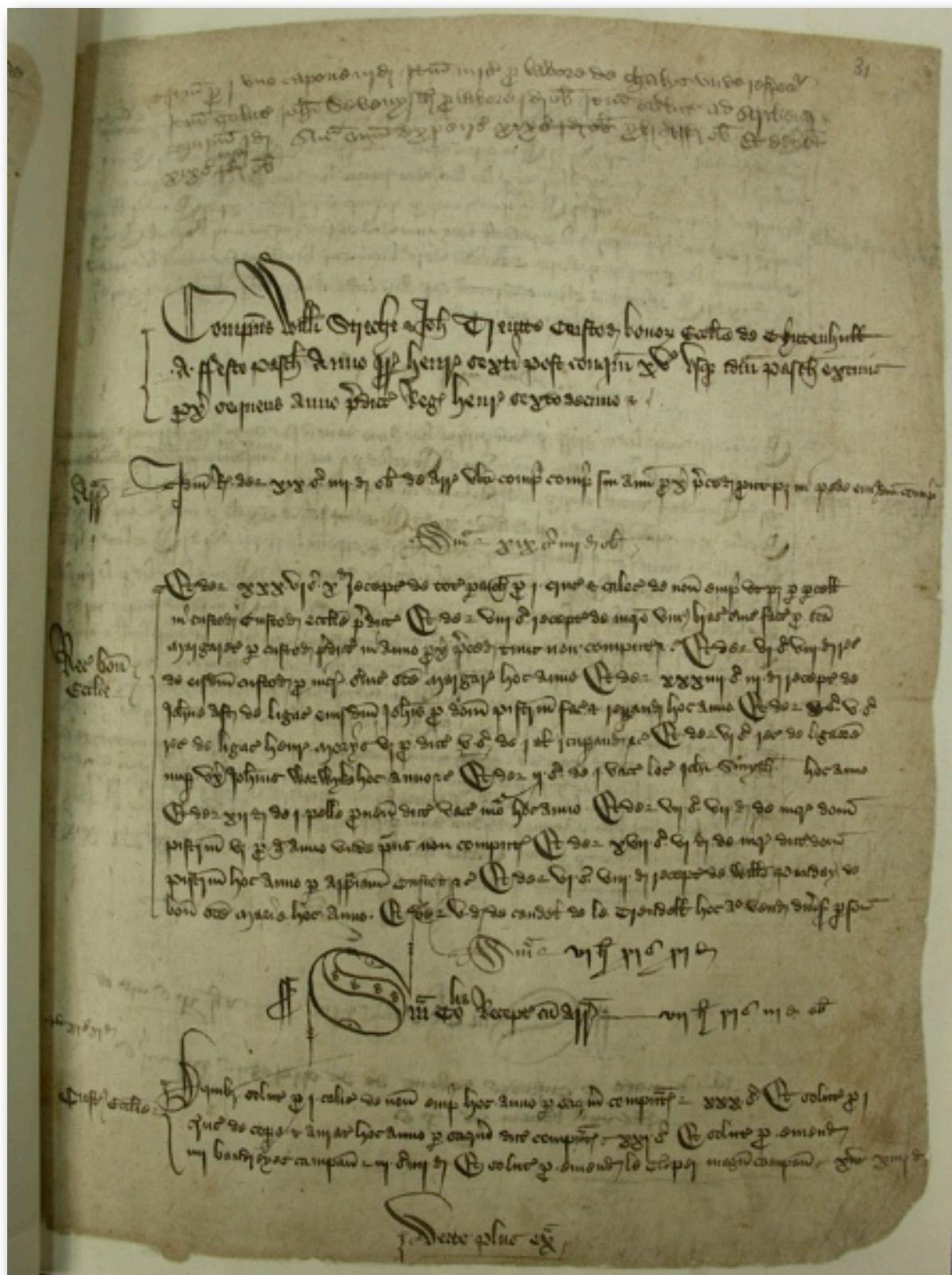


Fig 44. The accounts of William Strecche and John Trente 1437-8. The translation of the full account is on the opposite page.

Accounts of William Strecche and John Trente wardens of the goods of the church of Tintinhull from the feast of Easter in the 15th year of King Henry VI after the conquest up to the same feast of Easter extending to the next year following in the 16th year of the said King Henry VI (1437-38)

Arrears

Item received of 19s. 4d. ob[1/2d] of arrears from the last account from the last year past according to the patent at the foot of the same accounts

Sum 19s. 4d. ob.

Received of the Goods of the Church

And of 36s. 10d. received of the whole parish for 1 cross and chalice newly bought up to the value for parcels in custody of the wardens of the church aforesaid

And of 8d. received from the profits of malt for ale made for St. Margaret's [Day] by the wardens aforesaid in the year past then not accounted for.

And of 6s. 8d. received of the same wardens for the profits of an ale for St. Margaret's [Day] this year

And of 34s. 3d. received of John Aste for timber of the same John for the brew house made and repaired this year

And of 5s. received for timber from Henry Morys being the said 5s. of one ale recovered.

And of 6s. received of the bands from the late wife of John Warwyke this year etc.

And of 2s. for 1 cow from John Smyth's place this year

And of 12d. for 1 skin from said cow now dead this year

And of 7s. 7d. of the profits of the time being for one half year being previously not accounted

And of 17s. 6d. of profits of the said brew house this year by the said wardens etc.

And of 6s. 8d. received of William Panday of the goods of St. Mary[']s Guild] this year

And of 5d. received of a candle of the trendal this year sold to diverse people

Sum £6 11s. 11d.

Sum received with arrears £7 11s. 3d. ob.

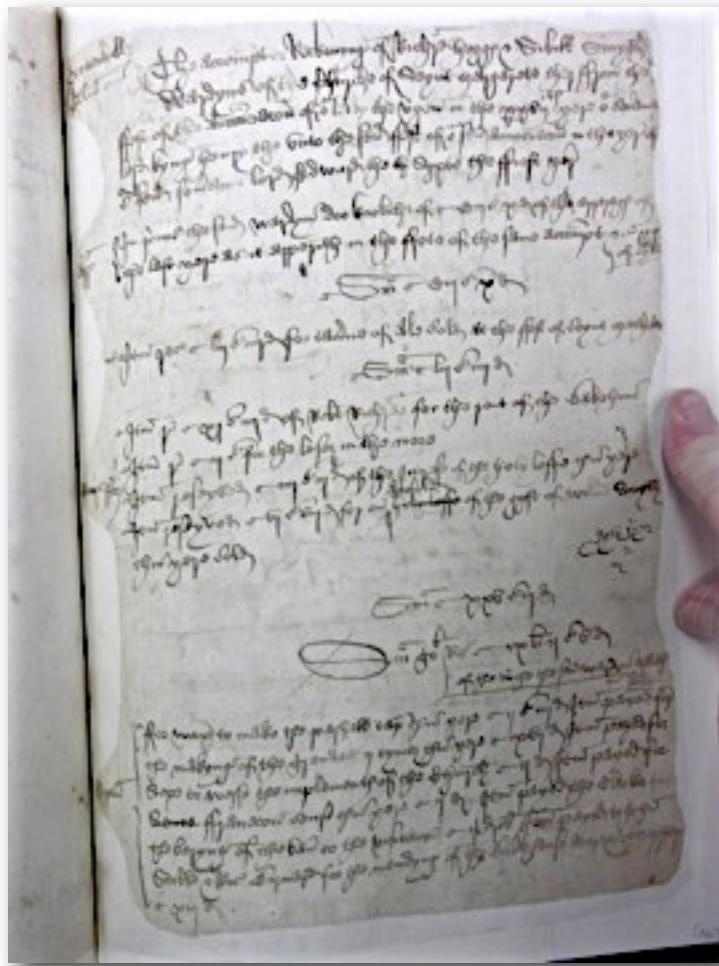


Fig.45. The first of three detailed pages in the warden's accounts for the last year of Henry VIII 1547. Note the detailed, neat and tidy entries.

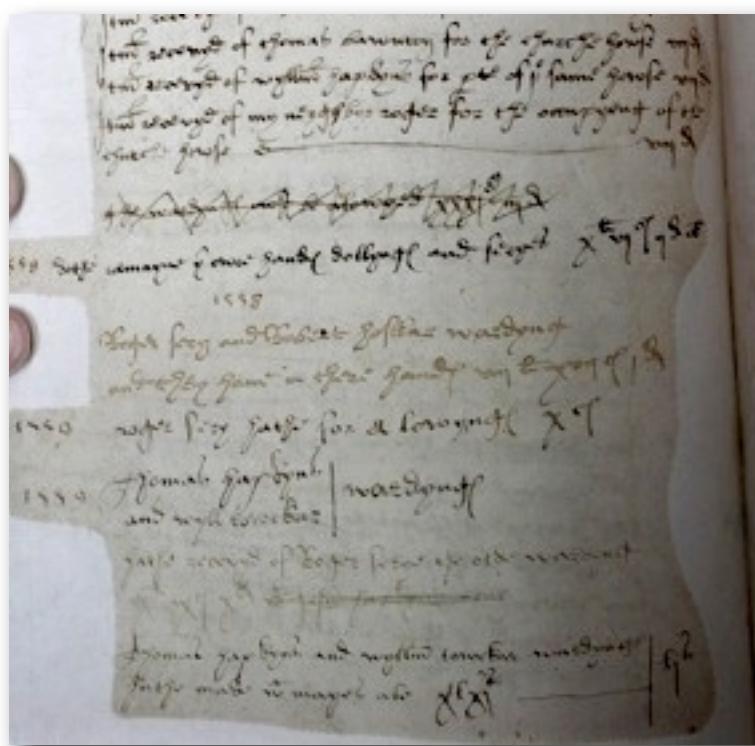


Fig 46 .The warden's accounts for 1558 and 1559 are extremely brief consisting of only a few lines compared with the three pages for 1547.

The centre of power in London was, however, remote and there was most probably much confusion as to how the church was now intended to be used. Further village disruption and confusion must have occurred with the return of Catholicism under Queen Mary (1553-1558). Significantly there are no Tintinhull accounts for the period 1548 to 1557 and on their return after Mary in 1558 they are messy and extremely brief fig.46. The lack of accounts for the intervening years and their brevity until well into Elizabeth's reign suggests a nervousness to commit items to paper that might be taken as evidence of non compliance to the current religious doctrine. Once through this period the accounts return to neat order and start to reflect the new Tudor "local government" and social responsibilities that sought to make parishes responsible for handling poor relief, pensions and care of the sick. Now the parish had become as much a government agent as a religious one. As before the entries record repairs to the church and the purchase of ecclesiastical items such as those for 1612 below:

Laid out for bread and wine the 23 April

For the feast of all saints for Bread and wine

At the visitation at Ilchester

For three bell ropes

For the glasier for mending the church window

But in addition they now list new social responsibilities:

For carrying cripples from tything to tything (1608)

For a pound of gunpowder (1614)

Relief given to a minister that travelled, an impotent woman; a cripple to buy salve (1639)

Relief for a beggar with licence to beg (1608)

Payed four other poor men which had loss two by fire two by shipwreck (1613)

Paid to the constable (1613)

Paid to the Lorde baylife for usinge unlawfull games (1608)

Such entries reflect responsibility to; aid passing poor persons who held a pass, requiring each parish on the route back to their place of origin (or of settlement) to transport them to the next parish; to enforce by-laws; to make payments towards military casualties; to supply equipment for the constable and to raise funds to compensate individuals, not necessarily of the parish, who had suffered loss from various causes.

The accounts now also list new possessions of the church including books such as Jewell's Book of Homilies and the Paraphrases of Erasmus, which church wardens were mandated to buy during Edward's reign. These items indicate at least some (previously unrecorded) compliance with the requirements of the Reformation during which period no Tintinhull accounts were produced.

As stated above, in the 15th and 16th century the principal sources of regular church income were from the church ales and the letting of the church house⁷⁴. The rent for the latter appears to have remained constant over more than 100 years and that for the St Margaret's Ale (July 20) became dwarfed by the May Day Ale of Phillip and James, fig 47. It appears that the income from the ales continued to rise as by 1566 the accounts record £13 for ale sold last year. Further income came from amongst others, gifts of money and goods and rent for the village cow and bull. The accounts record that the village cow which earned the parish up to 8s became sterile in 1447.⁷⁵ The entry referring to a fine for *playing of unlawful games* (page 67) together with others such as *for the glasier for mendinge the church window* might suggest the playing of the then popular game of *fives* in the church yard and the damage it caused.

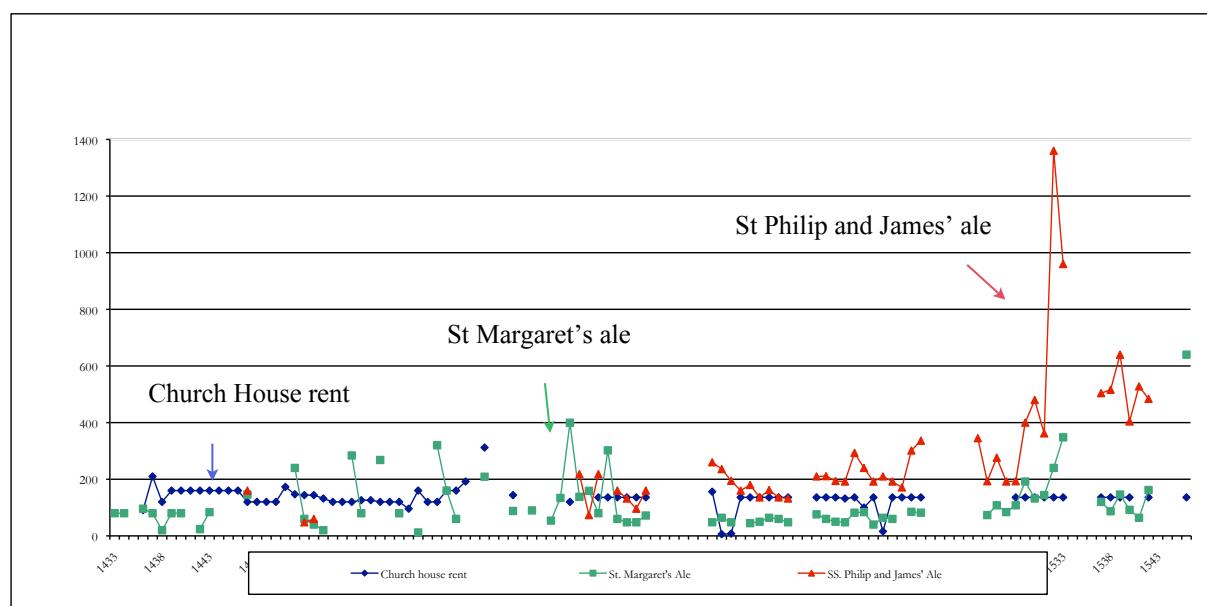


Fig. 47. The income in old pence (240d = £1) earned by the Tintinhull St Margaret's and The Philip & James Ales and also from the rent of the church house during 15/16th centuries.⁷⁴

The Church



Fig 48. St Margaret's church

History

A full and detailed study of the church history is to be found in the Victoria County History of Somerset from which the following section contains extracts.

There was a church at Tintinhull by c. 1102 when it was granted by William, count of Mortain, as part of Montacute priory's foundation estate.⁷⁶ In 1207 "the conventional church" was destroyed

by fire.⁷⁷ Until the Dissolution the advowson (the right to recommend or appoint a member of the Anglican clergy for a vacant benefice) belonged to Montacute priory.⁷⁸ Between the Dissolution and 1566 the Crown presumably retained the advowson, and certainly presented in 1566 and 1571⁷⁹, the advowson having been expressly excepted from the grant of the parsonage estate in 1559.⁸⁰ By 1576 Nicholas Napper had acquired the patronage⁸¹ which thenceforward descended with the parsonage estate and, from 1673, with the manor, to the Arbuthnotts.⁸² An acre of meadow in New Mead was allotted to the vicar in 1529, with an orchard, garden, and close.⁸³ In 1774 the vicar was assigned a number of leazes in the common fields.⁸⁴ A house was assigned to the vicar in 1529⁸⁵ and according to a 1633⁸⁶glebe terrier, it now possessed an 'outhouse called a kitchen', fig.49. In 1554 the lay rector was presented for allowing the chancel to decay and for failing to maintain a light on the altar.⁸⁷ Richard Loughe, vicar, was reported non-resident in 1568; no quarterly sermons had been preached, and the fabric needed attention.⁸⁸ One of Loughe's successors, John Lorrimer, was crushed to death under a collapsed 'linhay' in 1593.⁸⁹ In 1612 the churchwardens were presented for not having a copy of Jewel's Works, his 1562 Apology of the Church of England which was a document more important in its political-historical significance than its theological significance. The churchwardens had acquired a copy by the following year.⁹⁰ Further criticisms were evidently made at the next visitation, including the need for a stall for the vicar. The churchwardens paid a fine 'for a longer time for amending of those defaults.'⁹¹ The church was served from 1609 until his death in 1646 by Adam Farnham. During his time, probably in 1642, Parliamentary troops visited the church and took away two surplices, cutting them up and distributing the pieces to the poor.⁹² In 1497 a church house was built but replaced by a more

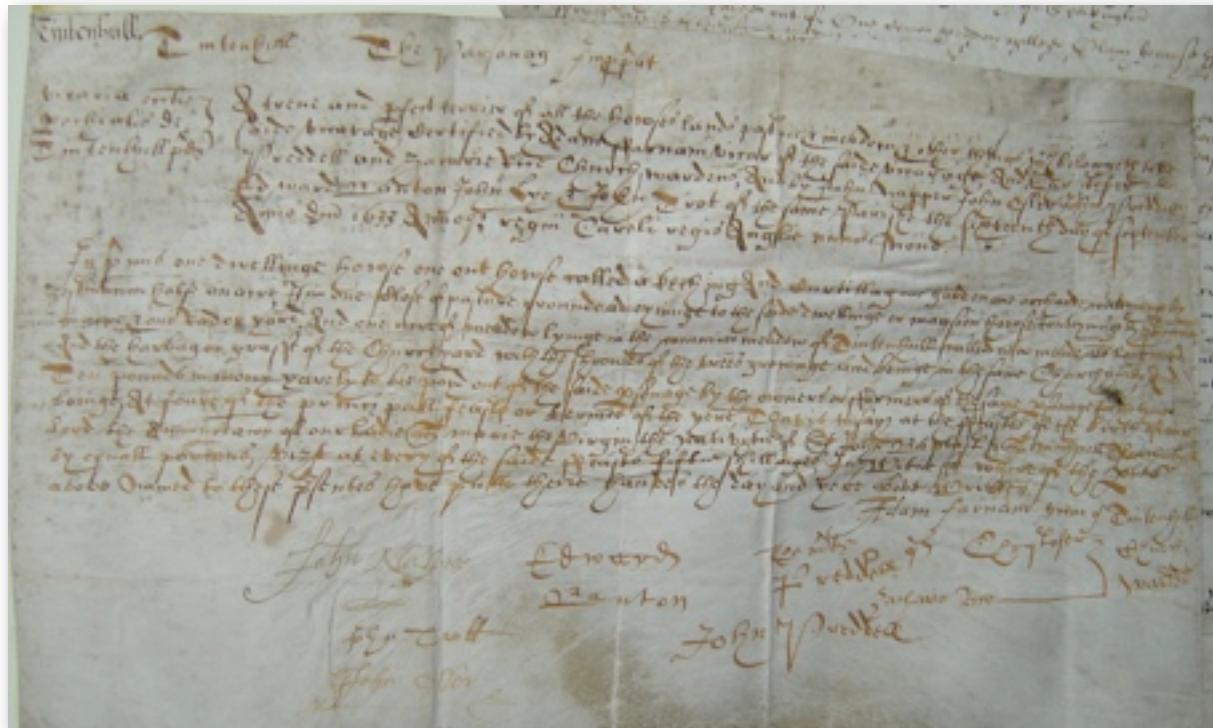


Fig. 49 Glebe Terrier from 1633

A true and perfect terrier of the house lands and meadows and other things which belongeth to the said vicarage certified by Adam Farnam vicar of the said vicarage and by Christofer Predell and Zacherie Rice Church Wardens and by John Napper John Ostler John Predell Edward Banton John Lye and John Trott of the same parish the 16th day of September 1633 (in latin regnal year ? King Charles)

One dwellinge howse one out howse called a kechyng [kitchen] and cutillage one garden one orchard contynge by estimacion half an acre, Itm one close of pasture grounde adioyning to the said dwelling on(e) acre one ?Rooder? yard and one acre of meadow lyinge in the common meadow of Tyntenhull called new mead also Longmead and the harbage or grasse of the Churchyard with the shrouds of the trees growinge and being in the said Churchyard and ten pounds in money yearly to be payd out of the said p'sonage by the owners or farmers of the same p'sonage for the tyme beinge at foure of the principall feasts or termes of the year That is to say at the feasts of the birth of our Lord the annonciacon of our Ladie St Marie the Virgin the nativitie of St John the Baptist St Micheal ?? by equal porcons viz at every of the said feastes fiftie shillings Witness whereof the p'sihe (parish) above named to these p'sented have putt there hands the day and yere above written Adam Farnam vicar Tintenhull

John Napper

Crystofer }

John Trott

Edward Banton (elder?)

Predell }

Church wardens

John Ostler

John Predell

Zacherie Rice }

substantial stone house in 1531–2⁹³. Parts of the house were let by the mid 16th century⁹⁴, but it continued in use by the parish until c. 1763, when it was demolished and its site incorporated in the rebuilt poorhouses⁹⁵. Church ales provided an income for the parish until 1609⁹⁶; the churchwardens also let the grass in the droves, often called 'lane acres' and the grass in the churchyard together with the canopies of the trees. (See glebe terrier of 1633 fig. 49). In 1596–7 an acre in Tintinhull moor was assigned to the church house⁹⁷. The church contains a brass to its rector John Stone (d. 1416) fig 50. His will⁹⁸ is also given below including his bequeath to the bedeman (one paid or endowed to pray for others) to pray for his soul whenever he passed through the village.

The church registers date from 1561, but there is a gap in baptisms between 1607 and 1610⁹⁹.



Fig 50. The brass memorial to John Stone in the church

On Thursday the Morrow of St. Calixtus the Pope.
A.D.1416

I John Stone rector of the Parish Church of Tintenhulle in the Diocese of Bath and Wells make my Will in this manner:-
I bequeath my body to be buried in the Chancel of the Church aforesaid.
To fabric and ornaments of said Church 20s. To the fraternity of the light (luminis) of the Blessed Mary in said Church 20s. To fabric of the Cathedral Church of Wells 6s.8d. To fabric of the Chapel at Preston 6s.8d. To William George of Tintenhulle 6s.8d. To John Merscheton of same and his wife 6s.8d. To the children of a Welshman (Wallicus) dwelling there next Merscheton 6s.8d. To the wife of Roger Smythe of same place, one black cow in keeping with Roger. To each poor person now in the Almshouse at Yeuele (Yeovil) 6s.

8d. To Ellen Gylbys of Tintenhulle 6s.8d. To the Bedeman (oratori) of Tintenhulle that he may pray for my soul whenever he passes, praying through the town (orando transieri per villam) 6s.8d. To John Sparwe 40s. so that he be a kind friend and counsellor of my executors underwritten. To John Passware and his wife 40s. To the two serving women (duabus servieatibus) of said John 13s.4d. To Robert Gore 20s. To Sir Henry Gilbert, chaplain 6s.8d. To Sir Henry, chaplain at Preston 6s.8d. To John Bardolphe, chaplain 5s. To Thomas Stawmpford (Stampford) chaplain 5s. And of this will I Make John Passeware and Robert Gore my Exors. Any residue and my rents in the Church to the houses of God and the maintenance of the poor in the Almshouse at Yeuele (Yeovil) lately founded.

Church fabric

In 2009 research was started in an attempt to integrate what could be learned from the close examination of both the fabric of the building and the surviving documents particularly the early churchwardens' accounts beginning in 1432 and to present the results as a continuous narrative from the pre-thirteenth century masonry of the nave wall bases to the present time. The study concluded that Tintinhull church is particularly rich in both its surviving fabric and documentation: Its fabric, unlike that of so many Somerset churches of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, retains substantial evidence of each of the Gothic building styles; while its churchwardens' accounts detail expenditure on many of the fittings required for the performance of the late medieval liturgy, and provides dates for their acquisition or construction. Taking these two sources of information together allows the appearance of the church to be reconstructed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and on the eve of the Reformation, when the building was probably at its most elaborate in terms of its internal furnishing and decoration. The evidence indicates that around the middle of the thirteenth century the whole of St Margaret's church was rebuilt, as a two-celled structure apparently on the pre-existing footprint of the nave and chancel.



Fig 51. Part of the south nave wall of the church illustrating some of the different periods of stone work with red believed to be pre 13th c

Whereas most of St Margaret's church, Tintinhull, is constructed in roughly squared and coursed ham stone rubble, there are parts of the structure where different forms of fabric dominate. Some of the ham stone walling appears to be of late, probably post-medieval date particularly the upper parts of the north nave wall, the gables of the east and west walls (and possibly the south chancel wall) and this makes it

difficult to judge the date of some of the fabric stratigraphically. However, the stratigraphic relationships of the south nave wall fig 51, suggest that fabric predating the thirteenth century rebuilding of the church may be preserved both here and in the base of the north nave wall. The full report of the fabric studies is published separately¹⁰⁰

Bench-ends, carved with panels and flowers, were made in 1511–12¹⁰¹. Still attached to some of them are much later hinged flaps which, when raised, could be

used as extra seats in the central aisle. That a carpenter actually made the benches, as opposed to carving the bench ends, is highlighted in the churchwardens' accounts of 1511. They record a carpenter being paid thirty three shillings and four pence for hand-sawing timber for the seats, cutting the timbers to size and partially manufacturing the seating frames.

To carpenter for sawyng of tymber for seettys [seats] for ye churche and for cutting and framyng partt of ye same xxxiijs iiijd

There is a clue here that perhaps the timber was prepared locally and the framing and seating were made in situ by the local artisan but the carved ends were fabricated elsewhere. There is no record of payments being made to either a carver or the carpenter for carving the bench ends. That these were replacements for old seating is confirmed by the sale in the accounts as follows:

It(em). a Johanne Trentt for the oolde seets of the church vs iiijd

Outside the church, at the end of the original churchyard, is the 'stonyn' door, incorporating a Norman door head (taken from the castle ruins at Montacute). The assembly was made in 1517 as part of the west entrance to the churchyard¹⁰². See also page 35.

Item 19s.00d for Stuff for making of the 'Stonyng Door' and 0s.16d for 2 loads from Castell)

The church had an early clock as the churchwarden's accounts refer to the oiling of the clock in 1434 and payment of 3s 4d for its custody in following years. This would have been a dial less movement to sound the canonical hours.

The church has five bells: (i) 1617, Robert Wiseman of Montacute; (ii) 1787, Thomas Pyke of Bridgwater; (iii) 1799, George Davis of Bridgwater; (iv) 1602, Robert Wiseman of Montacute; (v) 1629, William Wiseman¹⁰³.

The plate includes a chalice and cover of 1635, maker 'R.W.'¹⁰⁴

Manorial Courts and Court Rolls.

The manor originated as a pre conquest territorial unit of lordship which varied greatly in nature, size and customs from place to place. Within the manor the lord usually held land for his own use, called the demesne. Other land was allocated to a dependent peasantry who then rendered various rents and services in which they were required, amongst others, to work the lord's demesne for a set number of days. The lord enjoyed various customary and legal rights over the manorial resources and land which he enforced and managed through his personal manor court. Originally the lord could impose a range of fines and licences on his villien tenants such as merchet (licence for marriage), chevage (right to live away) and childwyte for those who gave birth illegitimately. Most of the mandatory services and lord's rights had died out with the gradual demise of villienage (unfree tenure) by the 15th century. As described earlier (page 44) by 1302 the peasants in Tintinhull already gave no services but paid a rent instead. This early suspension of mandatory services may have been because Tintinhull was an ecclesiastical manor of Montacute Priory which possibly had sufficient demesne products from Montacute itself, but no court records survive from this time.

Rolls for the manor court do exist from the late 16th century. By this time tenants were either freemen or copyholders. The later signified that the tenant had the right to pass their tenements on through three lives as stated in a manor court grant of which they were issued a copy, hence copyholder.

And they present that Charles Lacye who held from the lord one tenement with appurtenances died since the last court of which nothing accrues to the lord as heriot upon which at the same court comes Christian Lacye his daughter and claims to be admitted to hold the premises during the term of her life according to the custom of the aforesaid manor by a Copy proved of tenant here in the Court by the grant of John Petre knight. And thus was admitted.

April 1587

Surprisingly however, even in the 16th c. the Tintinhull court rolls still repeatedly mention what appear to be *chevage* like fines for persons failing to live in the manor:

And they present that John Meaker a customary tenant of this manor does not reside on his tenement therefore he was given a day to reside before the next Court under pain of forfeiture of x s. (ten shillings) to the lord.

Court roll 15th october 1586

The Tintinhull courts are slightly shorter and less informative than many court rolls of this period (though not exceptionally so as by the late sixteenth century many manors' rolls were becoming similarly brief)¹⁰⁵. By this time the court issued bylaws regulating the use of village lands, agricultural, meadow, pasture and waste, as also the maintenance of roads, ditches, hedges gates and fences together with instructions for the repair of buildings including houses (see page 21).

Tintinhull's court was an unusual one as it was not only a basic manor court (alias Court Baron or Petty Court), combined twice a year with a View of Frankpledge (alias Court Leet or Lawday), but was also a Hundred court, so that some of the individuals and matters recorded in it would have come from outside the parish of Tintinhull. The View of Frankpledge was held twice a year and originally its business was significantly different from the manor court and was concerned with fiscal, military and policing duties of the vill (roughly speaking an administrative area similar to the parish which could contain more than one manor). According to Bailey¹⁰⁶ it was originally responsible for ensuring that its members attended royal courts as and when necessary to offer testimonies and provide witnesses on questions of fact and to collect and deliver the possessions of fugitives which were legally forfeit to the crown. Each vill was regarded as one Frankpledge unit and this was further divided into tithings. By 1284–5 the hundred was said to consist of Tintinhull, Stoke, Stokett (East Stoke), and the three detached areas of Hescombe (in West Coker) and Draycott (in Ashington), Kingstone, (S. Petherton)¹⁰⁷. See also fig.12. The frankpledge was expected to present to the hundred court all major public nuisances and criminal misdeeds occurring within its bounds such as felony, assault, homicide, poaching, breach of the peace, trading offences, counterfeiting and obstruction of the King's highway. The hundred court itself was responsible to the county sheriff for ensuring that each of the constituent vills was properly administrated and twice yearly was required to perform the View of Frankpledge. It also ensured that acts of parliament were locally properly implemented as illustrated by an entry in 1586.

From the fine

At this [court] comes John Dollinge for himself and all the inhabitants of this manor there for not using caps* according to the statute therein made. And he offers here in Court ij s.

*The Cap Act 1571 required woollen caps to be worn on Sundays, to help the woollen knitting industry. It was largely ignored, but for a decade or two afterwards some manor court rolls occasionally recorded the amercement of a few individuals for non-compliance. This Tintinhull entry is unfortunately not all legible, but it seems the community are proposing to pay a communal one-off fine of 2 shillings.(M Tompkins).

Zyntenkuss

Contra leges & usus grammatice placet hunc dicitur in fine regulae illius
sententia: Non legimus deus in nos & ligatibus deus in
Anglo grammatico & latine Regius filio defensio. Quod Dicitur nonne.

Constatib[us] ibid[em] in mea quia ne fuit sic ad h[ab]itandum id q[ui]d[em] ad officium suum zelum et pat[er] detinendare non et fuit una tunc ad quia dicitur
Decet ibid[em] in mea quia ne fuit sic ad h[ab]itandum id q[ui]d[em] ad officium suum zelum et p[ro]fessio[n]em
Decit ibid[em] in mea quia ne fuit sic ad h[ab]itandum id q[ui]d[em] ad officium suum zelum et p[ro]fessio[n]em

U. p. dñs
vergna.

John Bampfylde	John Conynghe	Robert Chayles
William Cates	John de Gelinge, bish.	Thomas Petreys
John Goffe	Alouene Egarde	Johnne Richarde
Rich. Hedges	Johnne Hudome	Rich. Englaund
John Hopton, senr.	Johnne Walbit	Thomas Rappys
William Crotto.	William Hockyns.	Thomas Lydigges
Thomas Smith		

Debtors.
Creditors.
Admiss. for

Qui dierunt pug sacerdotum quod eis ex dicto domini duci regimur sunt locis ad hunc ducimur.
Et pug pug. Et sacerdotus ecclae et de domo eam cum testem in dictum obiit vita illam rur
endo auctoritate domini de Henrici et. **Sic quo in causa duci regimur** regiana ecclae filia eius et in
admitti teneat pugisse dierunt termino rato suo secundum consilium regiam pugit et dicitur in
eius pugat ex dictu Johes Petrus milie. Et sic deponit est.
Et pug pug. Johes Petrus dicit pugna ad ultimum. Unde remonstratio pugna tanta ante hanc duci
minime rurando rurando in pugna eam pugna in foro pugna pugna et in eam duci
dat est si remonstratio pugna tanta pugna. Unde sub pugna foro domino et regis.

Wattenhause.

Erre Wkanerij ibm. lat. xro. die Augusti anno regni domini mil. viiiij.
de gravi Angli affranci & hibni R^e filii defens. de Wicfimo nono.
de exhort. A. Homan ibm. lat. Et John Haffe nunc tot homay qd rona eorū p̄m & rona egr
rebus albi p̄m eorū egr̄ eorū de exhort. hibni infra manuam p̄m in tunc fogo. Hampton
in fest. Wicfimo dīngmō vlt. fērit. Cſe xom in dīgo fogo ad exhortant.
Et p̄nt qd Hollw^d Cſe Hollw^d Cneler vlt ab hant pena sufficienſt ofuranc
fossat. rona great east field & no fērit in quibet eorū fox dīo. qd &
dīc. dīc. est eorū sufficienſt ofuranc dīg fōssat ante p̄m. Unū sub pena tūnibet
qd qd defaut fox dīc. qd &
Et qd fogo Wkanerij hant die ab vlt rona tūnōrā fōz hant p̄ ante qd
dīc. sub pena fox dīc. dīc. & et no fox in mā. Et dīc. dīc. est ei tūnōrā
fōz hant p̄ ante qd rona sub pena fox dīc. dīc.
Et qd. rona agna volvē albi qd egr̄ eorū de exhort. in tunc fogo egr̄.
in fest. Wicfimo vlt. fērit. Et si xom p̄m ad exhortant.

Allemagne

Car. Manerij ibi fuit doq^u die Augusti anno regni domini mil
Elizabet^u et fup^u

Fig 52 The Court Roll for April and August 1587. The translation by M Tompkins is given on the page opposite.

Tyntenhull	Law Day and View of Frankpledge Hundred with Court of the Manor there held the xxv th day of April in the Year of the reign of our lady Elizabeth, by the grace of god of England, France, and Ireland Queen, defender of the faith, the 29 th [ie 29 Elizabeth, = 25 April 1587]		
in mercy vj d	Constable ^{vj d} there) in mercy because he was not here to present that which pertains to his office as appears and Tithingman) came and present everything well at this day Tithingman there ^{vj d} in mercy because he was not here to present that which pertains to his office as appears above [his] head Tithingman there ^{vj d} in mercy because he was not here to present that which pertains to his office as appears above [his] head		
Dracotte and			
Escome			
in mercy vj d			
xij for the lady Queen	John Bampton)	(John Smythe)	(Robert Styles)
	William Osler)	(John Dollinge the elder)	(Thomas Pitcher)
	John Chasse)	(Laurence Richarde)	(Robert Rycharde)
	Richard Hodges) sworn	(Roger Browne) sworn	(Nicholas England)
	John Hopkins the elder)	(John Mabbet)	(Thomas Napper)
	William Trotte)	(William Hopkyns)	(Thomas Hodges)
	Thomas Smithe)		
Death Heriot nil	Who say on their oath that the way[s] on the part of the said lady Queen are well at this day. And they present that Charles Lacye who held from the lord one tenement with appurtenances died since the last court of which nothing accrues to the lord as heriot upon which at the same court comes Christian Lacye his daughter and cla[ims] to be admitted to hold the premises during the term of her life according to the custom of the afore said manor by a Copy proved of tenant here in the Court by the grant of John Petre knight. And thus was admitted.		
Admission	And they present that John Meaker had a pain at the last Court to reside on [his] tenement before this Court ... and having done nothing incurred the same pain of 20s., therefore he forfeits the aforesaid pain. And in the same Court a day was given to him to reside on his tenement before the next Court on pain of forfeiture of 30 s. to the lord.		
in mercy			
xxs			
Total xxj			
Tyntenhull	Court of the Manor there held the xv th day of August in the year of the reign of our lady Elizab ..., by the grace of god of England, France, and Ireland Queen, defender of the faith etc, the 29 th [ie 29 Elizabeth, = 15 August 1587]		
Of strays	The homage there present by the name of John Chasse in the name of the whole homage that a ewe ^{dead} and a lamb of white colour, their value ij s., came as strays within the aforesaid manor in the land of John Bampton in the feast of Mary the virgin last past ¹⁰⁵ and so remain with the aforesaid John till proclamation		
Pain laid	And they present that Robert ^{xij d.} Gill and Robert ^{did it} Tucker among others had a pain to sufficiently scour ...		
Forfeit xij d.	the ditches about great east field and did not do it, therefore each of them forfeits xij d. to the lord And a day was given them to sufficiently scour the aforesaid ditches before the next Court under pain that each Pain laid of them who defaults shall forfeit xl s. to the lord		
Pain forfeit	And that John Meaker had a day at the last Court to reside on his tenement before this ...		
xxx s.	Court under pain of forfeiture of xxx s. to the lord and did not do it, therefore he is in mercy. And a day was given to him to reside on his tenement before the next Court under pain of forfeiture of 40 s. to the lord.		
Stray	And that one white lamb, value ij d., came as a stray in the land of John Chasse .. in the feast of Pentecost last past [22 May 1586]. And so remains with him till proclamation.		
Total xxxj s.			
Mountague	Court of the Manor there held the xvij th day of August in the year of the reign of our lady Elizabeth as above [ie 16 August 1587]		
Escombe = Hescombe.			
Draycott (in Ashington) and Hescombe (in West Coker) were tithings in Tintinhull Hundred (VCH Soms. iii, p. 176)			
In mercy = the fine imposed			
Appears above his head = the fine written in superscript, after the name			

The fact that the Tintinhull courts were combined most probably historically reflects financial rather than jurisdictional motives. By “referring” all but the more serious misdeeds to the manor court the lord could profit from the amercements (fines imposed) which were directly paid to him, as for instance the 2 shilling fine for not wearing caps, above. By the late 16th century, the date of the first extant Tintinhull court roll, the View of Frankpledge must have been in its final stage of decline for the rolls record little else than confirmations of “all is well” in a tithing or the fact that the tithingman was fined for not attending court at all. The combined nature of the Tintinhull court may also explain the unusually large juries as they may contain twelve jurors from Tintinhull plus more from the other tithings.

The courts had by this time been “privatised” meaning all revenues and goods whether fines, heriots or sequestrations belonged to the lord of the manor and were the bailiffs’ responsibility to collect. Even stray animals became the lords, if after a year and a day following a proclamation in the area and neighbouring villages, the owner could still not be identified.

The courts recorded the heriots following the deaths of tenants perhaps one or two per court. In 1649 however the list of what appears to be 18 deaths since the previous court was appallingly lengthy, was Tintinhull caught up in any of the fighting? Though the disruption caused by the Civil War had probably prevented any courts being held for several years, so it may just be the accumulation of 5 or 6 years' deaths, exacerbated slightly by the war and associated disease.

There were also occasions when the lord was deprived of his manorial court income and this same roll records the presence of Cromwell's roundheads in the village.

Item they present [that], as they believe, several heriots which were owed to the lord of the manor after [tenant] deaths before the entry of the Parliamentary army in this place were seized by the lord's bailiff and afterwards by the sequestrator for the benefit of the Republic.

July 1649

The activities of the court in the general administration of agriculture in the parish included the supervision of crop rotation and grazing rights, the maintenance of banks, ditches, and bridges, and the control of water meadows in the north of the parish. Thus in 1623 an old order was quoted whereby freehold 'places' were charged with the upkeep of gates in the temporary enclosures in the open fields.

Each freeholder was thenceforward required to find locks for the gates until the grass or corn was taken, and then to re-lock until the whole field was breached.

Item we present that whereas the gates about the Common feildes and meadoes of this Mannour are to be revyzed by an order heertofore made in this Courte by severall Tenantes of this Mannour viz't: that Euer free hold place hold and halfe [sic] to mayntayne a gate and there is great Complaynt made, that by reason of the standing open of the said gates the Corne and grasse there growing is much spoyled It is therefore ordered and Consented vnto by all the tenantes of this Mannour or the most parte of them that all the tenantes that are sett to euery seuerall gate of the gates aforesaid proporcionably and rateably att their seuerall cost and Charge to find lockes to lock the said gates, and the same lockes soe locked to kepe untill the Corne and hay be taken out of the said feilde and meadowe; and after the taking out of the same Corne and hay to lock again the said gates vntill the breach of the said feildes and meadowe; and whosoeuer of the said tenantes shall refuse to contribute to the said lockes rateably as his parte comes vnto shall forfeit the payne of ij s. iij d. the lower gate in the lower Soxsoms field (only excepted.)

26th April 1623

Of particular importance in the north of the parish were the water meadows, regulated by floodgates or 'shittles'. One of these, Tintinhull Moor shittle, was maintained under the court's supervision until 1885 out of land called Landacre and by occasional rates charged on the occupiers of the meadows.

The court still clearly controlled parish affairs in the late 17th century, ordering the waywardens, for example, to repair gutters in the village street, and the churchwardens and overseers to erect stocks¹⁰⁸. The churchwardens and overseers, however, managed the poor. In 1610 two wardens and three overseers leased from the lord some waste land between the pound and the church house on which to build a poorhouse¹⁰⁹. There were already three houses near the site 'lately' erected for the poor at the request of the parish officers¹¹⁰. By 1722 the overseers were renting five houses, normally known as 'poor houses' or 'parish houses', which they in turn let at higher rents to increase their income. Only on rare occasions, for example in 1745, were paupers temporarily lodged in one of these houses¹¹¹.

The Tintinhull Court Rolls and Churchwardens Accounts contain a wealth of *snippets* which are anecdotes of late medieval and early modern period life in the village. Amongst others, facts such as the daily rate for craftsmen, rents, cost of materials, parish responsibilities, frequency of structural maintenance and village bylaws can all be extracted from these accounts. Collecting and *deciphering* snippets will undoubtable give further insight into rural village life and customs of the past.

That will left to later research but a few totally random examples of such snippets are given to illustrate the diversity of simple statements that can be expanded into anecdotes of village life past. Fragments of thoughts and writings which themselves are *the presence of the past*.

And of 6s. 8d. of Walter Gille, John Gille, Thomas Bouryng, John Cribbe and John Exale for the profits of 1 play called “Cristmassepley”

And they present that who pastures sheep in the Commons between the Annunciation and Michaelmas should keep shepherds following the sheep, pain 3s 4d.

Item paid for 1 bee hive – 4d.

The tithingmen present that George Browne a customary tenant against the custom of this manor makes his residence outside this manor and his customary tenement within this manor without licence of the lord or his other officers

1 roofer there with his servant for 3 days for building the brew house roof paid 2s. 8d

Browne agreed that the heriot due when he dies or sells his tenement will be £5 or the best beast, at the lord's choice.

Dilapidations – John Tucker distrained to repair his ruinous house

And of 6s. 8d. received of the same wardens for the profits of an ale for St. Margaret's [Day] this year.

Ursula Richardes, widow, forfeits pain of 5s. for not digging and scouring her ditch as ordered at the last court, but by the court's grace is given another day.

Relief given to a minister that travelled, an impotent woman; a cripple to buy salve

To Peter Tucker for whipping the dogs out of church, 2d.

Afterword.

We have presented a summary of the evidence gathered from both *The Victoria County History of Somerset vol.3 (1974)* and our own research over the five years since the establishment of the Tintinhull Local history Group. The detailed evidence behind this publication is contained in a digital database which is available on DVD. More information is also available on the group's web site at www.tintinhull-localhistory.org.uk

No study of the local history of a settlement will ever be complete and that given in this publication can be regarded as no more than “work in progress” of Tintinhull from earliest times until the mid 17th c. This was the objective we had set ourselves and for which the Heritage Lottery Grant was awarded.

Challenging and exciting evidence awaits research for the period following the mid 17th c. For instance no less than 40 boxes of Napper family deeds are catalogued at the Somerset Records Office but these have not yet been examined by this group. The tithe apportionment and map awaits future careful analysis amongst many other sources of *insight* to the social and geographic development of the community since the 18th c. It is to be hoped that the results of that research will also be published in a few years time.

Appendix 1 Extracts from Tintinhull Court Rolls 1612 - 23

Devon RO ref DD/X/Ho

Extraction policy and comments by Dr M. Tompkins:

1. Presentments by the four tithings. Not extracted.

(The tithing men are seldom named. Their presentments are usually just *omnia bene* [all's well], though Tintinhull tithing usually also present a tenant for default of suit [not turning up to the court]. This is odd – the courts are always described as Views of Frankpledge, Lawdays and hundred courts, yet none of the normal business of such courts is ever recorded)

2. List of jurors and their first presentment. Not extracted.

(The jurors are always named, and usually number 12, sometimes 14 or 15. Their first presentment is usually that the tithingmen have presented truthfully and that *omnia bene*, and perhaps that certain individuals owe suit of court and have defaulted. The rest of the normal business of a manor court – property transfers, by-laws etc – is usually recorded as a series of presentments by the jurors – these matters are covered below.)

3. Appointments of manorial officials. Not extracted.

(These are the constables, tithingmen, haywards - usually just one appointed at each court.)

4. Stray animals. Recorded in summary form. (Animals which have wandered into the manor, and how disposed of - often 2 or 3 animals per court.)

5. Property transfers. Recorded in summary form, omitting repetitive standard-form wording (ie name of deceased/transferor, what land he held at death/sold, name of heir/purchaser, heriot, entry fine). (At least one transfer in most courts.)

6. Licences/presentments for living outside the manor. Only first entry extracted, thereafter just summarised.

7. Agricultural by-laws and orders and presentments for breach (at least one entry, often several, in each court). Extracted in full at first, in later courts often just summarised.

8. Other miscellaneous entries. Extracted if unusual or interesting, especially if relating to the agriculture, landscape/geography or tenurial structure of the parish.

Note on 'hedges': the court rolls frequently refer to *sepes*, a Latin word that means any kind of boundary structure, including both fences and hedges. Because the rolls also sometimes refer to *fensura*, which usually means just 'fence', I have assumed that they use *sepes* to mean 'hedge', but it should be born in mind that there is some uncertainty on the point.

Note: text in italics is a faithful transcript of the original document (used mostly where the original text is in English, but also when the Latin is unclear). Non-italic text is a translation into English from the Latin of the original document.

\text/ indicates interlined words.

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Court of John, lord Petre, lord of the hundred and manor, 22 Oct 10 Jas [1612]

Strays – a white ewe [matrix] worth 12d., found at feast of St John the Baptist, now unclaimed for a year and a day, so forfeit to the lord and sold.

– a white ewe worth 12d., found in the west feilde at the feast of the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Property transfer – Joan Meaker, wife of John Meaker, who held for her life a customary tenement containing 24 acres and pasture for three beasts in le west feilde, had died since the last court, heriot by [previous] agreement is £6 in money, their heir is their son Thomas Meker who proved it by showing their copy [of the roll] in court, a grant by John lord Petre dated 4 Oct 2 Jas [1604], but Thomas Hopkins also claimed it and the matter was remanded in litigation.

Item they [the jury] present that Richard Smythe, gent. has trees and hedges [sepes] lying beside the hedges of John Wilkins and is given a day to lop [truncand'] the aforesaid trees from the corner of the said John's house to the end of his orchard and to lay his hedges [sepire sepes s'] to the higher end of his close called le Backside next to the close called ?ny', before the feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, on pain of 10s.

[Margin:] day given

with a pain

Item they present that John Hopkins pens [obseruat] his sheep, at Martocke by night which by day pasture within this manor, against the custom of this manor, therefore he is to be distrained.

[Margin:] distract

Total profits of court: £5 2s. 6d.

First Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Court of Thomas Petre esq., 22 Apr 11 Jas [1613]

At this court comes John Hopkins \10s./ a customary tenant and gives the lord as a fine to have a licence to live [Comorand'] [away] from and outside this manor and his customary tenement within this manor until the feast of St Michael Archangel next. And for such licence he gives the lord as a fine as appears in his heading.

[Margin:] fine licence to }

reside } 10s. [This entry is repeated, with minor variations of wording, in most of the subsequent years, will usually just be summarised.]

At this court comes John Hopkins \12d./, a customary tenant, and places himself in the lord's grace for the fine for the trespass [fin' tr'ns'] of which he is accused as appeared in the last preceeding court, namely, because against the custom of the manor he penned his sheep,[doth pyne his sheepe] at Martocke by night which by day pasture within this manor to the great detriment of the lord and the bad example of the others. Therefore his fine is assessed as appears in his heading.

[Margin:] fine for trespass 12d.

At this court Richard Smyth, gent., forfeited the pain of 10s. because he has not yet lopped his trees growing in his hedges beside the hedges of John Wilkins from the corner there, as he was specifically ordered at the last preceeding court, therefore he incurs the aforeaid pain, but by the grace of the court he has another day to trim [ellopiand'] the aforesaid trees before the feast of All Saints next, on pain of 20s.

[Margin:] pain forfeit 10s.

Stray – white ewe worth 12d, found in the west feilde at the feast of the Annunciation of the BVM, now unclaimed for a year and a day so forfeit to the lord and sold.

– 3 white wethers [vervic'] worth 4s., found in the lord's land at Christmas. To be proclaimed.

Item they [the jury] present that every tenant who has a ?close about [h'et inclusur' circa] Eastfeild and Marshefeild should before 1st May next well and sufficiently make their part of the ?hedge/fence [sepiu'] and le bancks about le feilde aforesaid, on pain of 3s. 4d. And that Thomas Priddle and Thomas Browne shall oversee the repair of the hedge and le bancks aforesaid, and if there be any default on 1st May the offending tenant shall repair the default within 3 days of notice given him [et si vllu' defalt' ?p't pred' primi diem maij \?t'orum/ ten' offend' reparavit defalt' pred' ?suet noticiam triu' ?diem ei dat'], on pain of 3s. for each offence [toties quoties in quo]

At this court came Thomas Napper \12d./ gent., John Braine \3d./ Richard Smyth \12d./ gent., John Laber \4d./, Thomas Braine \3d./, John ?Dye, William Pulman, Agnes ?Whensler widow, Agnes Chamber widow, Thomas ?Bookings and Thomas Moore \2d./ ?conventionary tenants [conven' ten' - or 'lessees'?] for divers tenements and closes of pasture, parcel of this manor, and in full Lawday court the aforesaid tenants individually paid and gave to the said lord money as appears above their heads, by which the aforesaid tenants attorned to the said lord as tenants of all their individual tenements and parcels of land [per quos ten' pred' attorn' d'to d'no ut ten' al' eo seperalia Ten'ta et parcel' terre eorum]

[Margin:] attornment of the conventionary [?or leasehold]

tenants there

At this court came Ambrose Bishoppe \12d./, Joseph Hopkins \3d./, John Meaker \4d./, John Chaffey \3d./, Thomas Chaffey \3d./, John Will' \2d./, John Hopkins \4d./, John Baunton \6d./, William ?Ostler \3d./, John ?Ostler \3d./, John Tucker \1d./, John Mawberd \2d./, George Browne \6d./, Richard Browne \2d./, John Priddle sen. \6d./, John Priddle jun. \6d./, Thomas Priddle \6d./, John Hopkins sen. \?/, John Hopkins jun. \2d./, John Alys \2d./, Thomas Browne \6d./, Robert Richards \1d./, Henry Jenes \3d./, Robert Smyth \2d./, George Cuffey \2d./, Agnes Borowe widow, Elizabeth Browne widow, Christian Pitcher widow, Joan Richards widow and Joan Trott widow, customary tenants for all customary lands and --- lands of this manor, and in full court as tenants individually paid and gave to the said lord money as appears above their heads, by which the aforesaid tenants attorned to the said lord as tenants of all their individual tenements [per quos ten' pred' attorn' d'to d'no ut ten' al' eo seperalia Ten'ta eorum]

[Margin:] attornment of the customary
tenants there

[the two above entries presumably amount to a list of all the tenants of the manor (excluding the free tenants) and, via the sums paid, a rough indication of the size of their holdings. The names and amounts paid should be checked carefully, however – they need more time and care to transcribe accurately than I given here. M Tompkins]

Property transfer – William Alye surrendered his life interest in a copyhold cottage with 2 acres 3 rods of land and pasture for 1½ beasts in le ?Tynteyhull moore to John Alye his son, who was the next tenant therein [prox' ten' inde'] and who showed the copy [of the court roll recording the grant] to him and William Warde dated 11 Oct 35 Elizabeth [1593] and was admitted as tenant for his life and did fealty.

Total profits of court: 22s.

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Court Baron of Thomas Petre esq., lord of the hundred and manor, 15 Oct 11 Jas [1613]

Stray – 3 wethers still in custody

Item they [the tithingmen] present that George Browne a customary tenant against the custom of this manor makes his residence (facit moram suam) from and outside this manor and his customary tenement within this manor without licence of the lord or his other officers. Therefore he is to be distrained. And he has day to make his residence in and on his customary tenement within this manor before Christmas next, on pain of 13s. 4d.

[Margin:] day given
with a pain

[similar entries appear every year hereafter, but hereafter are mostly just summarised]

Item they [the jury] present that every tenant who has common of pasture in le Moore there should sufficiently repair and make good their parts of the hedge [sepiu'] and le bancks about le Moore before the feast of the apostles Simon and Jude next, on pain of 3s. for every etc. And that Thomas Chaffey and John Lye will oversee the repairs of the hedges etc and le Bancks etc, and that they be sufficiently repaired from time to time until the feast of the Annunciation of the BVM next, and will certify who makes default.

[Margin:] order made

with a pain

Item they present that every tenant who has any enclosures [villas inclusuras] or trees growing beside or about the ?plots [?plates] from ?Chymans as far as le lower house of John Baunton should sufficiently scour their ditches and lop their trees before 1st May next, on pain of 6s. 8d. for each etc. And that John Hopkins the elder, John Priddell the elder and John Marborde the elder shall oversee the enclosures and trees and will certify who makes default.

[Margin:] order made

with a pain

Item they present that every tenant who has common in Southmore, Little Eastfeilde and Socksam should sufficiently repair his parts of the common there and sufficiently scour le watercourses at le headlondes or otherwise about le fields aforesaid before the feast of All Saints next, on pain of 3s. 4d. for each etc. And that William Ostlar and John Baunton shall oversee the hedges and le watercourses and will certify who makes default.

[Margin:] order made

with a pain

Total profits of court: not recorded.

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Court of Thomas Petre esq., lord of the hundred and manor, 28 Apr 12 Jas [1614]

Strays – 3 wethers worth 4s now unclaimed for a year and a day so forfeit to the lord and sold.

Property transfer – John Richards, widow, died holding a life interest in a copyhold cottage in the village of Tintinhull, no heriot by the custom of the manor, her son William Richards was her heir by virtue of a copy dated 27 April 37 Elizabeth [1595] which he showed in court and was admitted for his life and did fealty.

Property transfer – Robert Richards, a customary tenant, died holding a life interest in a copyhold tenement in the village of Tintinhull, no heriot by the custom of the manor, his relict Ursula was admitted for her life, while she lived single and chastely, and did fealty.

Property transfer – John Hopkins the younger died holding a life interest in several parcels of copyhold land, part of the customary tenement of John Hopkins the elder, heriot one ox [bouem] worth £6, to be paid at the next audit, his brother Nicholas Hopkins ought to have a life interest according to the custom of the manor, but his admission was respited until etc..

Dilapidations – John Meaker ordered to repair dilapidations to his house [domum suam ?manco'cilem]

Item the overseers Joseph Hopkins and John Priddell the younger present a certain waste done on Newham, parcel of the customary tenement of John Laner, that a certain Charles, servant of Thomas Chaffey, by order of the said John Laner or Thomas Chaffey, cut down certain thorns, thistles and other things growing there to the value of 6s. 8d., and carried them away from there. And that they had no permission or justification for their removal or destruction which was a bad example to others and in disherison of the lord. Therefore they are to be distrained.

Total profits of court: ---.

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Court of Thomas Petre esq., lord of the hundred and manor, 19 Oct 12 Jas [1614]

Chevage – John Hopkins and George Browne paid chevage, 10s. and 5s. respectively.

Property transfer – John Bampton, customary tenant, paid 10s. for licence to grant the reversion in his customary tenement to his son Nicholas Bampton, the next tenant therein, both for the pasture and the harvest in the following year [dimittend' ... in Reuercone tam ad pastur' quam ad colend' hoc anno sequent'], on condition that no waste should be done, notwithstanding any custom or otherwise to the contrary. John and Nicholas agreed that when John died, if they have no goods or chattels of greater value, they will pay two heriots of £10 in money, at the lord's choice.

Item they [the jury] present that every tenant who has common of pasture in great Eastfeilde should well and sufficiently make their parts of the hedges [sepis] from Bowdens Corner to Allergate about Estfeilde before the feast of All Saints next, on

pain of 3s. for every default. And that Thomas Browne and Thomas Priddle will oversee the hedges and will certify at the next court who makes default therein.

[Margin:] day given

with a pain

Dilapidations – Thomas Browne is distrained to repair the ?roof of the house [mantellam spectant domo] in which he lives, which is ruinous and very dangerous to the inhabitants there.

Property transfer (lengthy) – Thomas Hopkins the elder, as the sole purchaser, surrendered the life interests which he, Thomas Hopkins and Eleanor Hopkins his children [prolibus suis], had, by copy of the court roll dated 17 Jul 42 Elizabeth [1600], in a customary tenement containing 20 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow in le Longmeade, pasture for 2 beasts in le Westfeilde, 3½ acres of land in Tyntenhull moore, and also the tofts of 2 cottages called le Northing Towne, 10 acres of arable land, 1 acre of meadow in le longmeade, to himself, John Hopkins and William Hopkins his sons, for their lives. Rent 23s, and the obligation to accommodate and feed the steward and the lord's officials and servants for 1 day and 2 nights every year. Heriot nil, by previous agreement. Entry fine £10. Thomas the elder was admitted and did fealty (the sons' fealty was respited).

Property transfer (lengthy, partly obscured by creases and folds) – Thomas Hopkins the elder surrendered the life interest which he had, by copy of the court roll dated 10 Oct 20 Elizabeth [1578], in:

- a heritable tenement called Wilmotts containing 20 acres and 2 acres of meadow in Longmeade, common pasture for 2 beasts in Westfeilde, and a cottage called ?Cappares Cotte, and

- a heritable tenement called Stacies containing 20 acres of land, 1 acre and 3 rods of meadow in longmeade, and pasture for 4 beasts in Westfeilde, and also a close of pasture now called le Moore, lately parcel of Tyntenhull Moore, with

- ?---[obscured by fold] cottages and curtilages called ?Mereson and

- a vacant piece of land opposite le parsonaig, and

- a close of pasture called le Downe containing 6 acres of Ouerlande, and

- a close of land called Gibbs furlong containing 9 acres of ouerland,

to himself, Thomas Hopkins the younger and Edward Hopkins his sons, for their lives. Rent 37s. 6d., comprising 14s. 2d. for the close and overland and 23s. 4d. for the tenements. Heriot nil, by previous agreement. Entry fine £270. Thomas the elder was admitted and did fealty (the sons' fealty was respited).

Property transfer (lengthy) – Henry Jeanes, as the sole purchaser, surrendered the life interests which he, Susan Jeanes and Henry Colling had, by a copy dated 3 Apr 9 Jas [1611], in a Cottage called Sopers Cottage [later Sopers Cotte] containing 1

acre 1 rood of land, 1½ acres of arable land in the common fields, 2 acres of meadow in Longmeade, and 3 acres of land in le Moore, to himself, Susan Jeanes and Mary Jeanes his daughters, for their lives. Heriot nil by previous agreement. Entry fine 10s. Rent 16s. 5d. Henry admitted and did fealty (the daughters' fealty was respited).

Total profits of court: £281 16s. 8d.

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Court of Thomas Petre esq., lord of the hundred and manor, ? Apr 13 Jas [1615]

Strays – 3 sheepskins worth 6d, 2 ewes and 1 white lamb worth 3s. 4d., strayed onto land of Christian Pitcher, widow, in Tintinhull at the feast of St John the Baptist.

Ditches and hedges – Thomas Browne and Joseph Hopkins each forfeit 3s. 4d. for not repairing fences around Eastfield from Bowdens Corner to Alllegate

– all tenants who have enclosures around le Beainfeilde opposite the highway to make their parts of the hedges sufficiently before Easter, on pain of 3s. 4d.. John Hopkins and Richard [obscured by thumb] overseers, to certify defaulters.

– all tenants who have enclosures from Haybonds Stille and Northgawsway to Stockway before 3 May, on pain of 3s. 4d.. Thomas Tucker overseer, to certify defaulters.

Property transfer – John Braine died. Held a life interest by copy of the court roll in a parcel of land called Fyne Acers. No heriot because not heriotable. Isabel his relict admitted during her chaste widowhood and did fealty.

Property transfer – William Ostler the elder surrendered his life interest, held by a copy of the court roll, in a tenement with cottage adjacent containing 35½ acres, pasture for 2 beasts in Westfeilde, and 3 acres of pasture in le Moore, to John Ostler his son, who was admitted and did fealty. Heriot an ox worth £6.

Property transfer (lengthy) – John Ostler, son of William Ostler the elder, as sole purchaser surrendered the life interests which he and his son William Ostler the younger had, by a copy dated 21 Dec 7 Jas [1609], in a tenement with cottage adjacent containing 35½ acres, pasture for 2 beasts in Westfeilde, and 3 acres of pasture in le Moore, to himself, William Ostler and a certain Adam Ostler, brother of William, for their lives. Heriot an ox worth £6. Entry fine £50. Rent 19s. 8d. Best beast to be given as heriot after the death of each tenant. John admitted and did fealty (the sons' fealty respited).

Total profits of court: £56 9s. 10d.

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Court of Thomas Petre esq., lord of the hundred and manor, 30 Sept 13 Jas [1615]

Chevage – John Hopkins 10s (condition that no waste done in his tenement), George Bussey, 2s.

Strays – 3 sheepskins, 2 ewes, 1 lamb all forfeited and sold.

Property transfer (lengthy) – Thomas Moore the elder, as sole purchaser, surrendered the life interest which he, William and Thomas his sons had, by a copy dated 21 Oct 39 Elizabeth [1597], in 2 acres of land lying in Ivelchester in ? Brettismoore alias Riverfeild, and also a messuage with burgage and curtilage in Ivelchester, and also a ?chapel [Pcapell'] there and the toft of a burgage lying in a certain close called Beereclose, to him, Ambrose Moore and the said Thomas Moore, his sons, for their lives. No heriot because not heriotable. Entry fine £5. Rent 9s. Thomas the elder was admitted and did fealty.

Property transfer (lengthy) – Peter Tucker surrendered his life interest (in reversion after Joan Trott, who holds during her single and chaste widowhood) in a tenement and 2 cottages in Tyntenhull containing 27 acres of land, meadow and pasture, to one John Trott, for his life. No heriot because not heriotable. Entry fine £30. Rent 16s. 9d. John Trott was admitted to the reversion, and his fealty was respited [until he comes into possession].

Total profits of court: £35 19s. 2d.

Court of the hundred and manor, 26 Apr 14 Jas [1616]

Ditches and hedges – ditches at Tyntenhull Moore from ?the gate [Januam] to Newham Shittle and from there to the riverbank [att Ripam] to be scoured by those who ought to do it, before feast of St John the Baptist, pain 20s. Thomas Priddle and John Lye overseers, to certify defaulters.

And they present that who pastures sheep in the Commons between the Annunciation and Michaelmas should keep shepherds following the sheep, pain 3s 4d.

Total profits of court: 6s. 6d.

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Court of Thomas Petre esq., lord of the hundred and manor, 22 Oct 14 Jas [1616]

Chevage – John Hopkins, 10s (condition as to waste).

Ditches and hedges – Every man who ought to repair the gates [Januas] about le Corne fields, namely Socksam, little Estfeild and Southover to repair them by Martinmas, pain 5s.

– the same for the gates about Marchfeild which are now ruinous.

Dilapidations – John Tucker distrained to repair his ruinous house [domus].

Property transfer (lengthy) – John Hopkins, customary tenant, surrendered his moiety of a house, granary, stables, cowshed, barton and all other outhouses [domus, horrei, stabuli, bobilis, bartoine et omniu' alium le Outhouses] with common pasture for one beast in Westfeild, part of his customary tenement, to Nicholas Hopkins his son, the next tenant therein, for his life, who was admitted and did fealty. Always upon this Condic'on, that in case Agnes nowe wife of the said John Hopkins and mother of the said Nicholas shall overlyue the said John her husband shee the said Agnes shall and may (being endowerd of and in the Moytie of the said premissseis Surrendered for her widowhood estate by the Custome of the said Mannor) devide the said housings and barton equally. And being devided shee the said Agnes shall and may make Choise of her parte and Moytie of the same and peaceably enioye the same without any disturbance of or by the said Nicholas Hopkins.

Total profits of court: 13s. 6d.

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Court of Thomas Petre esq., lord of the manor and hundred, 26 Apr 15 Jas [1617]

Bylaw – no parishioner to allow his beasts to be at large or to depasture in the ways and lanes of the parish between 1st March and 1st June, pain 10s.

– every man who pastures his sheep upon the commons of Tyntenhull to have le Shepherd following them, pain 3s. 4d.

Ditches and hedges – every man who has a part in Tyntenhull Moore to make good le banks and le Capps there which lie beside le watercourses before 6 May, pain 10s. Thomas Priddle and Thomas Browne overseers.

– Thomas Napper, gent., to scour and ditch his ditch and parcel at Chapmans house to the lands of Joseph Hopkins before 10th June, pain 5s.

— every man to scour and ditch his part of the hedges and ditches from Brockmansh to Raysons ground before Midsummer day, pain 10s.

Total profits of court: 6d.

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Court of Thomas Petre esq., lord of the hundred and manor, 25 Oct 15 Jas [1617]

Chevage — John Hopkins and George Browne paid chevage, 10s. and 5s. respectively.

Hopkins' licence had the condition that 'for this no waste shall be done, the custom there to the contrary notwithstanding'.

Browne agreed that the heriot due when he dies or sells his tenement will be £5 or the best beast, at the lord's choice.

Item they [the jury] present that every man should sufficiently make a fence and enclosure [sufficient' faciet fensur' et inclosuu'] from Bowdens Corner Round about great East Field as far as Habartes Stile before the feast of All Saints next, on pain of 3s. 4d. for each default.

[Margin:] day given
with a pain

Item they [present that every man should sufficiently scour and dig all watercourses between [sic — inter] Great East Field before Martinmas next, on pain of 3s. 4d. for each default.

[Margin:] day given
with a pain

Item they present that John Hopkins and Roger Priddle shall be overseers of great East Field for this year following

[Margin:] Overseers

Item they present that Edward [Ed'r'us] Banton a customary tenant has not made his residence (facit mora[m] s[uam]) in and on his customary tenement within this manor. And he has day to make his residence in and on the aforesaid premises before the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, on pain of 13s. 4d.

[Margin:] day given }
with a pain } Forfeit

Total profits of court: no total visible (either obscured by weight, or none recorded)

Manor Court, 28 Apr 16 Jas [1618]

At this court Edward [Ed'r'us] Bannton a customary tenant forfeits the pain of 13s. 4d. because he has not yet made his residence in and on his customary tenement which he holds from the lord of this manor within this manor as he ought and was particularly ordered in the preceding court, but incurs the aforesaid pain. Therefore by the grace of the court he has another day to make his residence in and on the aforesaid premises as he ought by Custom before the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary next to come, on pain of 26s. 8ds.

[Margin:] Pain forfeit 13s. 4d.

another day given

At this court it was ordained that every tenant who has land in the marsh [in mora] of Tyntenhull between Newha' Shittle and ora' fluuij in English The Ryvers mouth should sufficiently maintain and scour their ditches/dikes [fossat'] before Midsummer Day next, on pain of 6s. 8d. for each default.

And that all tenants who have fences [fensur'] about tria acr' faba- in English the Three Beane Fields should sufficiently maintain and enclose their ---- about the aforesaid ?marsh --- ?the common way ?before the ?last of May next, on pain of 6s. 8d. for each default

[Margin:] Order

And that all who have fences and enclosures between the part of John Pridle at ? Othm-sse and le ?Ginele at Ridge land of --- [blank] Smyth the elder should sufficiently scour and make good le --- syde ?vby opus est before the last day of May next to come, on pain of 3s. 4d. for each.

Overseers of this ordinance John Wilkings and John Trott

[Margin:] Order

with a pain

Total profits of court: 13s. 4d.

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Manor Court of Thomas Petre esq, 21
Oct 16 Jas [1618]

Chevage – John Hopkins, victualler [victul'], and George Browne paid chevage, 10s. and 5s. respectively.

Strays – a black heifer [juventa] worth [blank], found in the lord's land called le weastlease on 1 Aug; a black wether [vervex] worth 3s. 4d found on the feast of St Bartholomew last.

[next following entry:] And they [the jury] present that everyone who has a fence (fensuram) around Westfeilde namely Halyeat Corner and Marlepit Corner should sufficiently dig and stop it (fodiere et stopare) their individual parts before Martinmas next following on pain of [a fine of] 3s. 4d. from defaulters. And that John Priddell and John Hopkinges the elder shall be overseers therein

[Margin:] Day given

with a pain

Overseers

At this court Edward [Ed'r'us] Bannton forfeits the pain of 26s. 8d. because he has not yet made his residence in and on his customary tenement, as he was particularly ordered in the preceding court, but incurs the aforesaid pain. ?Therefore by the grace \of the court/ he has another day to make his residence in and on the aforesaid premises before Michaelmas next on pain of 40s.

[Margin:] Pain forfeit

26s. 8d.

another day given

with a pain

Total profits of court: 42s. 2d.

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Manor Court of Thomas Petre esq, 29 Apr 17 Jas [1619]

Stray – black heifer and white wether still held.

Property transfer – Ambrose Byshoppe and wife Margaret (she examined separately) surrendered all their interest in 2 cottages and 12½ acres of land, late in tenure of Robert Stibbes deceased, to the lord, in whose hands they remain ? because no one claims them (absque aliquid titul' et clam' - literally: 'without any title and claim'). No heriot because not heriotable.

Total profits of court: 6.

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Court of Thomas Petre esq, 12 Oct 17 Jas [1619]

Chevage - Hopkins and Browne pay the same fines for licence to live outside for another year.

Strays – the black heifer (valued at 20s.) and white wether forfeited and sold.

– a ewe (matrix) worth 3s. 4d. found on 25 March

Property transfer – John Wilkins the elder has died, who held a copyhold cottage and 2 acres of land for his life, granted on 24 Oct 9 Jas [1611]. According to the custom of the manor his widow Margaret ought to hold them during her widowhood, if she remains single and chaste, and is admitted and does fealty to the lord. No heriot because not heriotable.

[Total profits of court obscured]

Lawday, 13 Apr 18 Jas [1620]

Stray – the ewe forfeited and sold..

It'm [the jurors] present that the hayward for the westfeild doe not suffer any Cattle or pigges to goe in the westfeild ouer and above the Ordinance ffrett by the space of Eight dayes on pain of 3s. 4d. for each default. This Order to Continue for euery hayward yearly.

[Margin:] Order made.

Total profits of court: 3s. 10d.

[4 courts missing, from Oct 1620, Apr and Oct 1621 and Apr 1622]

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Court of Thomas Petre esq., lord of the hundred and manor, 23 Oct 20 Jas [1622]

Chevage – John Hopkins, 10s., George Browne, 5s.

Strays – 1 wether, 1 white ewe worth 2s found

– 1 white ewe worth 2s. and 1 white ewe worth 20d. forfeit and sold.

Ditches and hedges – the ditches and fences [fensur'] to be repaired about the fields now ?sown with wheat [circa campis nu'c serit' Tritico], namely the fields called Little Eastfeild, Southouer and Soxsomsfeildes, and le headlandes in Soxsoms field, from the gate called Burrowes Barres to the bank [Riviu'] in Shurmore, to be fenced, by the feast of All Saints. Richard Smyth, Thomas Hopkins overseers.

– Ursula Richardes, widow, ordered to dig and scour her ditch at the upper part [apud altiore' partem s'] of le Croft beside the house of John Priddle as far as ?her house [domus s's], so that the water standing in the common way there can run off as it should, by the feast of the Annunciation of the BVM, on pain of 5s.

– John Meaker and William Richardes ordered to ditch and scour their ditches, namely John Meaker from the orchard of John Chaffey the elder to his end of le Backside, and William Richardes from le Backsides end to the house [domus] of Robert Smyth, before the Annunciation, pain 5s.

By-laws – No tenant of this parish should make any le Breach in the common meadows or in the field called Edgefeilde, except by agreement between all the tenants of this manor or the greater part of them, nor should the free tenants do the same without the consent of the customary tenants, on pain of 10s for every breach of the agreement.

– That the Payne long sithence made in this Courte for the Forfeyting of xij d. for euery warning by the hayward of the said Westfeild for the time being, sufficyently to stopp and amend their reparacions in and about the same field within three dayes next after such warning, to be given otherwise to forfeit xij d. for euery tyme

he or they shall make default in fensing the same shall continue and remayne in force.

– No tenant of this manor should allow his pigs to be at large in the ways and lanes of the manor from ?the feast of St Luke [die Luci] to the time of autumn [ie harvest time], pain 3s. 4d.

– The same for sheep, unless shepherded.

Total profits of court: 21s. 11d.

Lawday, View of Frankpledge and Manor Court, 26 Apr 21 Jas [1623]

Hedges etc – Ursula Richardes, widow, forfeits pain of 5s. for not digging and scouring her ditch as ordered at the last court, but by the court's grace is given another day, pain 10s.

– John Meaker and William Richardes similarly.

– John Hopkins, Thomas Hopkins and Robert Smyth ordered to dig and scour ditches and le gutters from the upper end of John Hopkins' orchard beside Robert Tucker's house, around John Hopkins' house and Backside, Thomas Hopkins' house called Stronges and Robert Smyth's garden, so that the water in the ditches and le gutters can flow into le Horsepoole, before Easter, pain 5s., overseer John Alye.

– all tenants with ditches in any latert de Rui- ?or inclosures in the manor to scour them from Welham Bridge to Welham Mill before Midsummer Day, pain 5s., overseer John Ostler.

– Thomas Napper gent., Ursual Richardes widow and Henry Jeanes ordered to scour their ditches from Greene Close Corner beside Joseph Hopkins' house and ?porch [ostiu'] to le parsonage poole before Midsummer Day, pain 5s., overseer Edward Baunton

– all orders in the preceeding court repeated

– all tenants with fences [fensur'] from Hayboote stile to Allerhill Corner ordered to fence them by 6 May, pain 3s 4d, overseers Richard Hopking, John Priddle.

– all tenants with fences from little eastfeild Gate to Bowden Corner ordered to scour and ditch them by Michaelmas, pain 3s. 4d

– Item present that whereas the gates about the Common feildes and meadoes of this Mannour are to be revyzed by an order heertofore made in this Courte by seuerall Tenantes of this Mannour viz't: that Euery three hold place hold and halfe [sic] to mayntayne a gate and there is great Complaynt made, that by reason of the standing open of the said gates the Corne and grasse there growing is much spoyled It is therefore ordered and Consented vnto by all the tenantes of this Mannour or the most parte of them that all the tenantes that are sett to euery seuerall gate of the gates aforesaid proporcionaly and rateably att their seuerall

cost and Charge to find lockes to lock the said gates, and the same lockes soe locked to kepe untill the Corne and hay be taken out of the said feilde and meadoe; and after the taking out of the same Corne and hay to lock again the said gates vntill the breach of the said feildes and meadoe; and whosoeuer of the said tenantes shall refuse to contribute to the said lockes rateably as his parte comes vnto shall forfeit the Payne of iiij s. iiiij d. the lower gate in the lower Soxsoms field (only excepted.)

Dilapidations – John Chaffey the elder ordered to amend the roof [mantell'] of his house called Felpes, which is in decayed and badly maintained to the terror of the neighbours [ad terr' vicinorum], by Midsummer Day, pain 5s.

Property transfer – Ursual Richardes widow and John Richardes surrendered back to the lord a tenement containing 13 acres 1 rood of land, namely 2 acres in the curtilage, garden and orchard, 2½ acres of arable land in the close called North Soxsoms, 1½ acres in Soxsoms field, 3 roods of land in Southfeild, 3 roods in Great Eastfeild, 3 1/3 acres in le marsche, 3 roods in Longmeade and 1 acre in Tyntenhull moore. Heriot as agreed [amount not stated]

Total profits of court: 11s. 3d.

Translations by Dr Matt Tompkins

January 2009

Appendix 2 Latin Churchwarden's Accounts 1432-1538

Dr Katherine French ⁷⁴ prepared the following extracts from the early accounts to illustrate some of the issues and sums recorded.

Note the abbreviation ob = 1/2d

(1433-34)

Accounts of William Strecche and John Aste, wardens of the goods of the church of Tintinhull, from the feast of Easter in the 11th year of the reign of King Henry VI up to the same feast in the 12th year of the same king.

Item received of the arrears of the preceding account – 2s. 8d.

Item received from the collection of holy wax – 3s. 5d.

Item received from the profit of an ale made by William Strecche – 6s. 8d.

Sum – 12s. 9d.

Whereof in expenses

First item first for making holy wax – 3s. 10d.

Item for the visitation – 6d.

Item for binding of 1 ordinal – 10d.

Item for washing vestments – 1d.

Item for oil – 1d.

Item for a cord – 7d.

Item for a latten pyx to put on the body of Christ – 10s.

Item paid to John Capell for celebrating for the souls of all people – 8d.

Sum of all expenses – 16s. 7d.

And thus in expenses plus all receipts – 3s. 9d.

(1434-35)

Accounts of William Strecche and John Aste wardens of the goods of the church of Tintinhull from the feast of Easter in the 12th year of the reign of King Henry VI up to the same feast in the 13th year of the same king

Item received from the collection of holy wax – 3s. 3d.

Item received from the gift of William Morys – 20s.

Item received of the profits of an ale by William Strecche – 6s. 8d.

Item received for candles sold – 3d.

Sum 30s. 2d.

Whereof in expenses

First item for making holy wax – 3s. 4d

Item for washing vestments and making the taper and trendle – 4d.

Item paid for 3 “ropys” for bells – 15d.

Item for leather for the bells – 2d.

Item for oil for the clock – 1d. (*First record of a clock belonging to church though 1432 entry for oil was probably for clock too*)

Item paid 1d. for mending 1 surplice

Item to clerk Thomas Capel for a half 4d. year for celebrating for the souls of all people

Item paid for making a book of accounts – 4d.

Item for arrears of the preceding account which the parish was in debt to the wardens for the previous year – 3s. 9d.

Sum 9s. 8d.

And owes all clear for all allocations – 20s. 6d.

(1435-36)

Accounts of William Strecche and John Ansteys custodians of the goods of the church of Tintinhull from the feast of Easter in the 13 year of the reign of King Henry VI up to the same feast in the 14th year of the same king.

Item received of arrears of the preceding account – 26s.

Item received of Isabell Honchyn – 13s. 4d.

Item received of the legacy of the wife of John Bronne – 4d.

Item received 1d. ob. of the candle sold for a trendal

Item received 6d. of William Strecche for 6 bushels of grain worth – 6s.

Item received 2s. of John Aste for 1 quarter bushel of oats

Item received 18d. of Robert Aste for 6 bushels of malt sold

Item received 6d. of Thomas Cole for 2 bushels of the same

Item received 18d. of Thomas Crybula for 6 bushels of the same

Item received 12d. of John Trent for 4 bushels of the same

Item received 12d. of William Pawdy for 4 bushels of the same

Item received 3d. of Edward Monie for 1 bushel of the same

Item received 6d. of Thomas Wilmot for 2 bushels of the same

Item received 12d. of John Stacy for 4 bushels of the same

Item received 4d. of Richard Shepman for 1 bushel of the same

Item received 3d. of John Mulleward for 1 bushel of the same

Item received 6d. of Henry Mareys for 2 bushels of the same

Item received 12d. of John Ansteye for 4 bushels of the same

Item received 5 pecks of gift of the wives, worth 10d.

Item received 12d. of Thomas Capel

Item received for the sale of 1 cow – 12d.

Item received form the collection for holy wax – 3d. 5d. ob.

Sum with arrears of previous account - £3 2s. 10d.

Whereof in expenses

First item for making holy wax and the trendal – 3s. 8d.

For washing vestments and making the trendal and taper – 4d.

For oil for the clock – 1d.

Paid to Thomas Capel for celebrating – 12d.

Item paid for 1 bee hive – 4d.

Item paid for 1 lock – 3d.

Item paid for 1 Lent cloth – 14s. 2d.

Item paid for 1 taper – 16d.

Item paid in expenses at Wells – 8d.

Item paid to John Davy for making a wall around the cemetery – 20d.

Item paid to the plumber – 6d.

Sum 24s. 3d.

And owes – 42s. 6d.

Sum 24s. 3d. and owes 18s. 10d.

(1437-38)

Accounts of William Strecche and John Trente wardens of the goods of the church of Tintinhull from the feast of Easter in the 15th year of King Henry VI after the conquest up to the same feast of Easter extending to the next year following in the 16th year of the said King Henry VI

Arrears

Item received of 19s. 4d. ob of arrears from the last account from the last year past according to the patent at the foot of the same accounts

Sum 19s. 4d. ob.

Received of the Goods of the Church

And of 36s. 10d. received of the whole parish for 1 cross and chalice newly bought up to the value for parcels in custody of the wardens of the church aforesaid

And of 8d. received from the profits of malt for ale made for St. Margaret's [Day] by the wardens aforesaid in the year past then not accounted for.

And of 6s. 8d. received of the same wardens for the profits of an ale for St. Margaret's [Day] this year

And of 34s. 3d. received of John Aste for timber of the same John for the brew house made and repaired this year

And of 5s. received for timber from Henry Morys being the said 5s. of one ale recovered.

And of 6s. received of the bands from the late wife of John Warwyke this year etc.

And of 2s. for 1 cow from John Smyth's place this year

And of 12d. for 1 skin from said cow now dead this year

And of 7s. 7d. of the profits of the time being for one half year being previously not accounted

And of 17s. 6d. of profits of the said brew house this year by the said wardens etc.

And of 6s. 8d. received of William Panday of the goods of St. Mary's [Guild] this year

And of 5d. received of a candle of the trendal this year sold to diverse people

Sum £6 11s. 11d.

Sum received with arrears £7 11s. 3d. ob.

Wardens of the church

Whereof who paid for 1 chalice newly bought this year for sacramental purposes – 30s.

And paid for 1 cross of silver for the nave this year for same purposes – 21s.

And paid for mending 4 baldrics for the bells – 3s. 4d.

And for mending the clapper of the great bell – 15s. 14d.

And for 1 cord bought for the clock this year – 9d.

And for 1 laborer about the place for 1 day and for mending 1 <seam> and diverse food bought – 6d.

And in expenses at Ilchester the day of the archdeacons visitation – 5d.

And for the women of the place for washing altar cloths and for kerchiefs for the images this year – 6d.

And for soap and brimstone bought at the same time – 2d.

And for 2 cords bought for two ringing bells – 11d.

And in 7 pounds of wax bought for 1 candle called "le holytaper" and "le trendle" this year and for making of the same – 3s.2d. ob.

And for the cemetery there, for stone walls around the cemetery towards the priest's demesne this year made and in diverse locations repaired – 2s. 9d.

And paid to Sir Thomas Brytell, chaplain of the same church for diverse obits – 12d.

Sum £3 6s. 1d. ob.

Wardens of the Brew House

And for 1 carpenter for the large brew house newly made and in carpentry, for agreement with him to make the most of it, and with his food – 8s.

And paid for 1 meal bought for William Tritt – 12d.

And in diverse food bought for men coming with their wagon for carrying said timber – 3d.

And paid to John Exale for timber bought for “les spere”

And paid for mending 1 glass window for the brew house opposite the screen – 6d.

And paid to one man for said “spere” with timber knotted(?) and with whitewashing on top(?) this year – 4d. (mss reads: brydnand or vrydnand et desuper dauband)

And paid 1 man for the support called a “helmebought” made for said brew house roof – 2d.

And paid for thatching bought – 4d.

And for carriage of the said thatch in from the field up to the said brew house – 4d.

And for diverse men and <seam> there for thatching of and carrying and laboring for the said brew house – 8d.

For stone bought at Stenteyate for the road into the village mended in diverse places where ruined – 3s. 3d.

And paid for mending “le pykeys” this year – 4d.

And in 1 roofer there with his servant for 3 days for building the brew house roof <seam> – 2s. 8d.

And in spire <seam> – 6d. ob.

And for 1 man there for a day for wattling for the said house – 5d.

And expenses for diverse men <seam> for timber raised on it and diverse food bought – 13d. ob.

And paid for carriage to the house – 3d.

And paid to the lord prior for annual rent for said brew house being for one half year – 7d.

Sum £2 3s. 4d.

Sum total of all expenses £5 9s. 3d. ob.

Note that the wardens owe for arrears 37s. and 1 ox worth 10s.

(1450-51)

Tintinhull: Accounts of William Golyght and John Broun wardens of the goods of the same church from the feast of St. Margaret the virgin up to the 28th year of King Henry VI up to the same feast of St. Margaret in the 29th year of the reign of the same king being for 1 year

Arrears

Item of 54s. 10d. ob. of arrears for the year past

Receipts

And of 10s. received for rent of communal bake house from feast of Easter last past up to the feast of Easter next from Stephen Baker – 10s.

And of 4d. received of a legacy of Isabel Dycen this year – 4d.

and of 3s. 4d. received of the legacy of Bartholomew brother of Ilchester – 3s. 4d.

And of 20d. legacy 1 cow thus of John Somerton this year – 20d.

And of 2d. received of <seam> candle proved for the trendal this year – 2d.

Sum all receipts – 15s. 6d.

Sum all receipts with arrears – 70s. 4d.

Whereof in expenses

And which accounting for 6 pounds of wax bought for the trendal and “le paschal taper” made this year – 3s. 2d.

And in expenses <seam> and others made for said trendal and “le paschal taper” in the place of the said church this year – 8d.

And in soup and brimstone and “match yarn” bought for said necessaries made and washed – 3d. ob.

And paid to Stephen Baker for custody of the clock – 3s. 4d.

And in expenses for proctor and other necessaries at Ilchester for the archdeacon’s visitation – 7d.

And paid to the lord prior for renting the communal brew house – 13d.

And paid the rector of the church of the same for prayer for certain souls for the year – 12d.

And in linen cloth bought for 1 amice to make new this year – 7d.

Sum of all expenses – 11s. 8d. ob.

Owed – 59s. 8d.

(1451-52)

Tintinhull: Account of William Golyght and John Broun wardens of the good of the same church from the Feast of St. Margaret the virgin from the 29th year of the reign of King Henry VI up to the same feast of St. Margaret in the 30th year of the reign of the same king being for 1 year

Arrears

Item the account of 59s. 8d. of their arrears from the past year

Sum 59s. 8d.

And of 13s. 4d received of the rent of the communal bake house this year from John Cribbe handing over for 1 year being from the feast of Easter a year last past up to Easter this year last past – 13s. 4d.

And of 13d. for rent of the same bake house, the same John hands over 13d.

And of 8d. received of William Warafable for 1 old church door thus sold this year.

And of 4d. received of Robert Aught for 2 wood boards thus sold to him.

And of 2d. received of John Trente for 1 book beam sold to him.

And of 6d. received of William Wywmen for 1 oak board thus sold.

And of 18d. received of John Gille and William Tappe for 2 boards of oak call “liermes” of the old rood loft and thus sold.

And of 4d. received of Robert Sherene for 6 wooden joists thus sold to him.

And of 6s. 8d. of Walter Gille, John Gille, Thomas Bouryng, John Cribbe and John Exale for the profits of 1 play called “Cristmassepley”

And of 8s.4d. a gift of his father.

And of 20s. received of Robert Aught of a gift

And of 20s. received there 1 cow thus sold to John Somerton this year.

And of 13s. 4d. a gift of Richard <cannot read> deceased.

And of 6s.8d. a gift of his executor (?)

And of 2s. received of the gift of Thomas Breton.

And of 2s. 6d. received of John Gille collector of the quarter part of the 15th for our lord king this year so that of the money for the lord king’s official is allocated of the old portion – 2s. 6d.

Sum 51s. 5d.(?)

Sum with arrears 110s. 1d.

Whereof in expenses

And in which money paid to Thomas Dayfote, carpenter, there for building “le rodelofte” out of oak boards from the convent – 40s.

And for John Brayne of Stoke for wood called “waynscote” for said “rodelofte” made by him bought in gross – 6s.8d.

And paid to John Stibi for free stone for said “rodeloft” bought from him – 12d.

And paid to diverse men there for demolishing “le olde rodelofte” – 18d.

And paid John Davy, servant, for mending the stone wall by the north part of “le rodelofte” with 2d paid for his food – 5d.

And paid to Henry Mason of Odcombe and Thomas Bouryng there for mending defects in the stone wall on the other parts of the church being holes where the rood loft was previously located there – 7d.

And paid to John Broun for him to bring 1 man and his servant John Davy – 4d.

And in expenses for diverse men to bring 2 wagons of wood from Montacute to Tintinhull – 8d.

And nails and certain fasteners for said “rodeloft” bought this year – 8d.

And paid to John Brayne with his servant there for 1 day for boarding and mending the partition between the cross being between the nave of the church and the chancel – 10d.

And paid to William Porys there for making 9 new judas boards for the light beam standing before the cross location there – 10d.

And in lumber bought for it – 1d.

And paid William Golyght there for bringing Thomas Dayfote to raise the rood loft’s solarium above the location there – 4d.

And paid to John Harle there for pargetting and whitewashing the stone walls to the whole bell tower at that location there – 2s. 9d.

And paid a certain man called “alabaster man” in equipment(?) and agreement for 1 slab of alabaster -1d.

And in 6 pounds of wax bought for the trendal and the Easter taper made this year – 3s. 4d.

And in soap, brimstone, and wick yard with incense bought this year – 4d.

And in expenses for the wardens and other necessaries at Ilchester for the archdeacon’s visitation this year – 6d.

And paid to John Strecche there for custody of the clock this year – 3s.4d.

And paid to the lord prior for rent of the communal bake house this year – 13s.

And paid the rector for certain souls prayed for this year – 12d.

And paid Robert Smyth there for mending the iron hammer for the bell – 12d.

Sum all expenses 67s. 2d.

And owed 43s. 11d.

(1477-78) (Early example of an English language account)

Tintinhull: Accounts of John Bowill and Thomas Pycher wardens of the goods of the church and received of the hands of William Bowill and Thomas Prydell - £3 19s. <seam> said church in the 17th year of the reign of King Edward IV

Whereof in expenses

And received of the bake house for mowing and carrying home of straw – 8d.
Item for the bake house for laying up thatch – 20d.
Item for wax for the trendal taper – 3s. 6d.
Item for the bede roll to the priest 4 times – 12d.
Item for <seam> of the church walls – 10d.
Item for the rope of the canopy – 1d.
Item for ropes for trussing of the bells and for a baldric and for his labor – 17d.
It to the clerk bearing of the banner to Ilchester – 2d. ob.
Item for 2 pulls of stone to the church causeway – 8d.
Item for wintering and summering of the church cow – 3s.
Item for keeping of a calf from midwinter to after Easter – 6d.
Item for expenses at the visitation – 4d.
Item for writing – 5d.
Item for wick yard- 1d.
Sum 14s. 7d.

Received

Item for an ale 7s. 6d. at the feast of St. Margaret –
Item for the church loaf – 5s. 6d.
Item for the oven – 8d.

Sum £4 5s.

(1479-80) (Heading in Latin, receipts and expenses in English)

Tintinhull: Accounts of Thomas Stacy and John Bowyll wardens of the goods of the same church from the feast of St. Margaret the virgin from the 19 (sic) year of the reign of King Edward IV after the conquest of the English up to the same feast of St. Margaret in the 19th year of the same king.

Arrears

Item received £4 5s. of arrears of the account of the year preceding as in the patent in the food of the said account

Sum £4 5s.

Receipts

And of rent from the communal bake house - <blank>

Item for a cow of John Stacy - 8s.

Item for the same of John Stacy - 6s.8d.

Item from the wife of Peter Prettyll for a gown - 5s.

It for a "kroke" of William Undyrway - 3s.

Item for the bake house - 6s.4d.

Item for the holy loft - 5s. 10d.

Item for selling of wax for the trendal - 3d.

Item for an end of a bell rope - 1d.

Item for an ale that was sold at the feast of St. Margaret - 4s. 6d.

Sum 40s. 8d.

Sum with arrears £6 5s. 8d.

Expenses

For making of the oven and carrying of stones and all that belongs to it - 8s. 8d.

Item for solder and lead for the plumber's labor - 8s.

Item for the wax and wick yarn of the taper and trendal - 3s. 4d.

Item for the visitation - 6d.

Item for the mending of a surplice -2d.

Item for ladder for a bell - 1d.

Item for tallow candles - ob.

Item for a Lent cord - 2d.

Item for a pulley - 2d.

Item for a bell rope - 4d.

Item for bearing of a banner - 2d. 0b.

Item for frankincense - ob.

Item for soap - 1d.

Item for dirges and mass for the Sundays - 8d.

Item for writing - 4d.

Sum 23s. 8d. ob.

This remains in clear £5 2s. ob.

(1512-13) (Account a mixture of Latin and English)

Accounts of William Smyth and William Wheler wardens of the good of the church of Tintinhull on Passion Sunday in the year 1512 up to the same feast in the next year

Arrears

Item they received of arrears of the year aforesaid being in the patent at the foot of the said account - *blank*

Received of goods

Item received for an ale sold on the feast of ~~SS. Peter and Paul~~ SS. Philip and James - 20s.

Item received of a Robin Hood ale - 11s.

Item received of an ale sold on the feast of St. Margaret - 7s.

Item received of James Stacy from the hands of the rector - 8s.11d.

Item received from John Trentt for the old seats of the church - 5s. 4d.

Item received of Brewer for the oven - 8s. 4d.

Item received of Toker for renting his ~~cannot read~~ - 15d.

Item for 3 "leggs" of the Moore - 9d.

Item received of diverse [people] for brewing at the ale house - blank

No total

Allocations

2s. 4d. for Easter Wax

2d for a baldric

6s. 8d. paid to the carpenter for making seats

40s. paid to the carpenter for the same work

4s. 2d. paid for repairing 1 cope and for necessaries for the same work

8d. for expenses at the visitation at Montacute

2d. ob. paid to the clerk for carrying the banner to Ilchester

1d ob. for soap, starch, and thread

2d. for repair of "le oven"

3s. allocated to William Smyth for caring for the clock

2s. for obits and for making a book

James State is elected new warden

Sum - not given

Dept - 20s.

Thomas Jentyll owes the church 26s. 4d. ob.

(1526-27)

Tintinhull: Whereof accounts of Peter Towker and William Wheler wardens of the goods of the church of Tintinhull aforesaid from the last day in March up to the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary in the 19th year of the reign of King Henry VIII

Arrears

Item received of arrears 11s. 4d. ob received of the remains from last year

Sum 11s. 4d. ob.

Receipts

And received of the profits for an ale sold at the feast of SS Philip and James the Apostles this year – 23s.

And of the profits from 1 ale sold at the Feast of St. Margaret – 9s.

And of the assessment of the said church – 15s. 8d.

Sum 15s. 8d.

And the legacy being from William French – 20d.

And of the 6s. 8d. the gift of William Hopkyns received this year – 20d.

Sum 3s. 4d.

Sum of all receipts £3 2s. 4d. ob.

Expenses

For the carrying of the flags – 2d. ob.

And for the making of “le trendal” this year – 13d. ob.

And for the incense bought – ob.

And for soap bought and washing the church ornaments this year – 2d.

And in expenses at the visitation this year – 12d.

And for collecting 1brewing vat this year – 2d.

And for “le dawlyn” <cannot read>

And for “le hopyng le vate” – 1d. ob.

And for “whypcord” – ob.

And for making wax for the high cross this year – 3d.

And for 2 baldrics for the bells this year – 21d.

And for the wards of the clock – 3s.4d.

And for the obits of benefactors -12d.

Sum 13s. 2d.ob.

Owed 49s. 2d.

After burden of 1 ale this year 8d. owed 49s. 10d.

(1527-28)

Tintinhull: Accounts of Richard Smyth and John Richard wardens of the good of the church aforesaid from the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary in the 19th year of the reign of King Henry VIII up to 7th day of March in the 20the year aforesaid

Arrears:

First received of 32s. 2d. of the remains of last year

Sum 32s. 2d.

And of the profits from an ale sold at the feast of the Apostles Philip and James – 16s.

And the same for the profits of an ale sold at the feast of St. Margaret this year – 7s.

And the rent assessed for the said church – 17s. 10d.

And of the legacy this year being from Agnes Hopkins – 20d.

And for the same for 1 veil sold for 12d.

And of the same 1 <cannot read> remains

And of Thomas Browr 4 bushels of wheat paid at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next

And of the same – 2d. paid

And of 1 pan left by Walter Gyll price – 6s. 8d. thus sold

And of veil sold from the said church – 5d.

and for rent of the brew house this year – 8d.

Sum 10s. 7d.

Sum all receipts £4 3s.

Carrying the banner – 2d. ob.

And for making the wax for the trendal – 16d.

And for frankincense this year – 1d.

And for soap bought to wash the church ornaments – 1d. ob.

And in expenses at the visitation this year – 12d.
And for making Easter was this year – 2s. 6d. ob.
And for <cannot read> bought this year – 1d. ob.
And for custodian of the clock – 3s. 4d.
And for obits of benefactors – 12d.
And for 1 lamp bought this year – 8d.
And for 1 banner bought this year – 22d.
And for 1 surplice – 8s.
And in expensed for carrying 1 vat – 4d.

Sum 21s. 11d.

Debt £3 20d.

And remains in the store of the church: one jar <cannot read>, 1 garnish of silver, "garnish vessel" 4 rings(?), a "bokyl" of silver, and 4 bushels of grain the gift of Thomas Hewh.

Robert Brown and William Bole are elected <gap> and remains in the hands of William Weler 3s. 3d. being from brewing and 20d. received on 6s. 8d. remaining in the hands of <cannot read>

(1537-38)

Tintinhull: Accounts of Peter Tolker and Robert Browne, senior wardens of the goods and chattels of St. Margaret from the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary the Virgin in the 28th year of the reign of Henry VIII up to the same feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary the Virgin in the 29th year of the same king being for one year

Arrears

Item received 46s. 8d.ob of arrears from the last account as appears at the foot of the same

Sum 46s. 8d.ob.

Ale sold:

And of 42s. received from an ale sold at the feast of SS Philip and James – 42s.
And of 10s. received from selling an ale at the feast of St. Margaret – 10s.

Sum 52s.

Rent:

And of 11s. 4d. received of rent of the oven this year from Richard Rich
And of 15d. received of Alexander Domytt this year for rent of 1 cottage
And of 8d. received of Agnes Cocke for rent of 1 room in the bake house
And of 9d. received of rent in “le Moore” this year

Sum 14s. 5d.

Legacies received:

And of 20d. received form the legacy of John Coggn of Montacute
And of 5s. from “1 cover lede” thus sold the legacy of John Mathew
And of 4s. 3d. received of the profits of blessed bread this year
And of 2d. received this year for 2 bushels of cordwain sold

Sum 11s. 1d.

Sum total with arrears £6 14s. 2d. ob.

Expenses

Accounts allocate in money paid to John Aspey carpenter for making “le bell cage” – 26s. 8d.
And in money paid for wood for the same – 9s.
And in money paid for making a <cannot read> this year – 3s. 8d.
And in money paid for wax bought this year for the trendal made two times – 14d.
And in money paid for wax bought for the was store for wax called “le paschal” this year – 2s. 4d.
And in money paid for lath for the church house this year – 52d.
And for money paid for 1 stone for our bake house this year bought – 4d.
And for 1 surplice newly bought this year – 6s. 5d.
And in money paid for expenses of the churchwardens and other for mending for the bishop’s visitations – 14d.
And in money paid for 2 bell ropes bought this year for the bells – 21d.
And in money paid to the parish clerks for carrying the banner to the visitation at Ilchester in Pentecost – 2d. ob.
And in money paid for washing vestments and other necessaries of the church aforesaid and for soap bought for the same – 1d. ob.
And in money paid to Richard Smyth for watching the clock this year – 3s. 4d.
And paid to the vicar of the church aforesaid from old debts(?) – 12d.
Sum 58s.

Wardens' reparations

And in money paid to diverse men there around repairing the bake house this year for making a wall of the same house – 2s.

And in money paid for “le naylez” for the same – 1d.

And in money for equipment and “le spars” – 21d.

And in money for a man called a “thecher” for work – 16d.

And in money for 8 men there to help said “thecher” - <blank>

And in money for John Stybbe for mending 1<seam> to the same house – 4d.

Sum 5s, 4d.

Sum all allocations 63s. 4d.

And owed – 6s. 10d.

Thomas Predell of his arrears as appears in the accounts – 9s. 2d.

Item elected to the office of churchwarden John Burford and Thomas Predell and thus <cannot read> elected

Item received in stoke of the church

3 rings and 5 little pegs(?) of silver and in piece money – 2s. 6d. and 1 silver ring the legacy of Edith Hogge and 1 angel* the legacy of William Smyth.

* a coin

Note references of the form VCH (fn) are those quoted in the online version of the VCH History of the County of Somerset, Tintinhull at:

www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66505

ENDNOTES.

¹ LIDAR. Environmental Agency private communication.

² C. Dyer Vern. Arch 37 (2008) 24 -32

³ National Trust Montacute Historic Landscape Assessment 2003

⁴ Costen, M D, 1992, "Huish and Worth: Old English survivals in a later landscape", Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History, 5, 65-83.

⁵ S.R.S. viii. 119–26, 128; Cal. Chart. R. 1257–1300, 139; Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm. ii, p. 50.

⁶ Centre for Metropolitan History GAZETTEER OF MARKETS AND FAIRS IN ENGLAND AND WALES TO 1516. See also <http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/gazweb2.html>

⁷ See VCH Somerset, iii, p. 261.

⁸ The Agrarian History of England & Wales .E.Miller & H Fineberg. p345

⁹ VCH Somerset iii p254 - Tintinhull

¹⁰ VCH - Tintinhull (fn127)

¹¹ Devon RO 123m/m91 Petre purchase of land

¹² VCH (fn129)

¹³ VCH (fn130)

¹⁴ VCH (fn153)

¹⁵ VCH (fn154)

¹⁶ VCH (fn. 155)

¹⁷ Leland Journey. The journey that best exhibits Leland's legacy was his 1533 visit to Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. Chandler , J. (ed) John Leland's Itinerary: travels in Tudor England , 2nd. Ed. Stroud, 1998

¹⁸ Valor of Montacute Priory Public RO. document ref SC 11/798

¹⁹ A survey of the Manor of Tintinhull 1580 Devon RO 123m/e

²⁰ Ash Log Ken Gould. Limited Private Publication

²¹ Private communication

²² Medieval Villages of South East Somerset. A Survey of the Archaeological Implications of Development Within 93 Surviving Medieval Villages in South-East Somerset Bristol, England: Western Archeological Trust, 1983

²³ Collection of deeds held by Exeter College, Oxford of former tenements held by the College in Tintinhull

²⁴ Somerset Vernacular Buildings Research Group. www.svbrg.org.uk

²⁵ Scott pp. 114-15, section 55

²⁶ (SOM 8,21)

²⁷ VCH(fn. 66)

²⁸ VCH(fn. 67)

²⁹ VCH(fn. 68) .

³⁰ C. Dyer, Making a Living in the Middle Ages: the People of Britain 850-1520, pp. 93-4, New Haven & London, Yale University Press, 2002

³¹ Somerset Record Office ref. A/AQP, and the specific folio reference for the number of houses in Tintinhull is A/AQP f.32/37

³² VCH(fn. 165)

³³ VCH (fn. 166)

³⁴ VCH (fn. 167)

³⁵ VCH (fn. 168)

³⁶ VCH (fn. 169)

³⁷VCH (fn. 170).

³⁸ VCH (fn. 118).

³⁹ VCH (fn. 119)

⁴⁰ VCH (fn. 120)

⁴¹ VCH (fn. 122)

⁴² Private communication

⁴³ The History & Antiquities of Somerset Rev. J Collinson 1791

⁴⁴ The Great Roll of the Pipe for the fourteenth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Second (AD 1167-1168), Pipe Roll Society, volume 12 (1890), p. 152.

⁴⁵ Devon RO ref 123m/35

⁴⁶ VCH fn. 124)

⁴⁷VCH(fn. 125)

⁴⁸VCH(fn. 126)

⁴⁹ M Tompkins Private Communication.

⁵⁰ M Bailey *The English Manor* pp109-110, Manchester Uni. Press

⁵¹ VCH(fn. 133)

⁵² VCH fn. 134)

⁵³ VCH fn. 136)

⁵⁴ VCH fn. 137)

⁵⁵VCH(fn. 138)

⁵⁶VCH(fn. 139)

⁵⁷VCH(fn. 140)

⁵⁸VCH(fn. 141)

⁵⁹VCH(fn. 142)

⁶⁰VCH(fn. 143)

⁶¹VCH(fn. 144)

⁶² VCH fn. 102)

⁶³VCH(fn. 103)

⁶⁴VCH(fn. 105)

⁶⁵VCH(fn. 106)

⁶⁶ VCH fn. 107)

⁶⁷VCH(fn. 108)

⁶⁸VCH(fn. 109)

⁶⁹ VCH (fn. 110)

⁷⁰VCH(fn. 111)

⁷¹VCH(fn. 112)

⁷² Somerset RO A\ADZ/72

⁷³ Dr N. Corcos, private communication

⁷⁴ *People of the Parish* by Katherine French. University of Pennsylvania Press 2001

⁷⁵ *People of the Parish* p135

⁷⁶ VCH9 (fn195)

⁷⁷ Conventional or conventional, thus belonging to Montacute Priory. Taken from Rosbottom ref Willis, *History of Abbeys*, II (London, 1719)

⁷⁸ VCH(fn. 203)

⁷⁹ VCH(fn. 207)

⁸⁰ VCH(fn. 208)

⁸¹ VCH(fn. 209)

⁸² VCH(fn. 210)

⁸³ VCH(fn. 233)

⁸⁴ VCH(fn. 234)

⁸⁵ VCH(fn. 238)

⁸⁶ VCH(fn. 239)

⁸⁷ VCH(fn. 258)

⁸⁸ VCH(fn. 259).

⁸⁹ VCH(fn. 260)

⁹⁰ VCH(fn. 261)

⁹¹ VCH(fn. 262)

⁹² VCH(fn. 263)

⁹³ VCH(fn. 274)

⁹⁴ VCH(fn. 275)

⁹⁵ VCH(fn. 276)

⁹⁶ VCH(fn. 277)

⁹⁷ VCH(fn. 278)

⁹⁸ Somerset Medieval Wills, edited by the Rev F.W.Weaver, Milton-Clevedon Vicarage, Somerset.

⁹⁹ VCH(fn. 289)

¹⁰⁰ Tinternhill St Margaret's Fabric Studies 2009. Tinternhill Local History Group publication 2010.

¹⁰¹ VCH(fn. 283)

¹⁰² VCH(fn. 285)

¹⁰³ VCH(fn. 287)

¹⁰⁴ VCH(fn. 288)

¹⁰⁵ M Tompkins private communication

¹⁰⁶ Mark Bailey. *The English Manor*. Manchester University Press

¹⁰⁷ 'VCH Tintinhull Hundred', A History of the County of Somerset: Volume 3 (1974), pp. 176-178

¹⁰⁸ VCH(fn. 184)

¹⁰⁹ VCH(fn. 185)

¹¹⁰ VCH(fn. 186)

¹¹¹ VCH(fn. 187)

Note references of the form VCH (fn) are those quoted in the online version of the VCH History of the County of Somerset, Tintinhull at:

www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66505