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92

228. (2m If handicapped)
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1. MIGHTY MUGUL chestnut gelding Good
Thys. - Dark Stone - R Diamonds -
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Use rate: 9.1 p.

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M A Pirie
Island (Stb.),
shd. 100-120 cm
By (quelled sp.)
T. Turnell, W
D. 40. £2.40
79. MR. Bay

Gelding Int.
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Other Members of Committee : Mrs. JONES, Miss NOWELL, Mrs. CLUTTERBUCK
Home and Country - Mrs. CLUTTERBUCK
Meetings held on the second Wednesday of each
month, at 7 p.m.
Committee Meetings, first Thursday at 2.30
Old Peop.

OCTOBER 14th
Mountains of Glass. John I
Competition - Photograph of

NOVEMBER 11th
Annual General Meeting
Presents for Elderly Patients

DECEMBER
Christmas Party

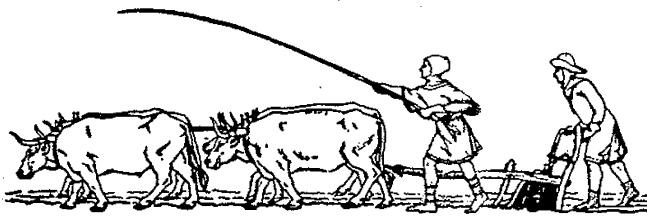
MARCH 11th
The Sound of Music. Mrs. Ida Prins-Buttle
Competition - Bring any interesting musical
item and/or write a short passage using as
many song titles as possible
EASTER EGGS for Handicapped Children

APRIL 8th
The Cultivation of the Rose. Mr. Goodchap
(Messrs. Sanday Roses Ltd.)
Competition - Flower Display

MAY 13th
Discussion on A.G.M. Resolutions
Members' Meeting
Competition - Dog Show, Classes, Pictures.

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The village has not yet modernised itself by copying the American habit of using the car to travel even the shortest distance. Many still walk to fetch the daily paper from the church porch or the Sunday paper from the bus shelter, to attend a church service or a cricket match, to catch the school bus or the travelling fishmonger. This ancient habit of walking allows us to meet and to maintain the habit for which other countries mock us so much; we pass the time of day, we comment on the weather. In a village that has always, in the past, lived off agriculture and been subject to the weather, the habit is not surprising.

In 1660, at the Restoration of the Monarchy, a copy was made of the original 1601 list of tithes for the village. The introduction to that 1601 list refers to it being an agreement of tithes that had been the custom since 1539. It reveals a picture of agricultural practice that belonged to the period when the medieval lords, the Tracies, still held the manor. The value of the titheable items, at the onset of that custom, can be gauged by the inventory, made on Sept. 4, 1538, of an ancestor of the Dymock family of Doynton. The list of tithes gives us an indication of the relative importance of the various crops.

EXTRACT FROM INVENTORY: RICHARD DYMOCK OF SYSTON SEPTEMBER 4, 1538

6	Oxen	£5-2-0	26	Sheep	£1-13-4
4	Kine	2-13-4	7	Swine	14-0
1	Bullock	12-0	9	Pigs	9-0
2	Heifers	1-0-0	6	Geese	18-0
3	Calves	10-0	5	Hens and a cock	1-0
3	Mares	15-0	6	Hives of bees	3
Inventory.008.7 BA 3585/2b (1538)					
Hereford and Worcester R.O.					

EXTRACT of the TITHES of DOYNTON:

1539 - 1601 - 1660

Of wheate or Rye the tenth sheafe at one corner of the stuck, the same being indifferently set up. If it be set in dozens at the 5th stuck a top sheaf to

Of barley, pease and Oates the 10th cock. Of beans the 10th stook or ruckle.

Of Hay the 10th cock to be taken at the first rearing.

Of our kine the 10th calfe or 7th. If under 7 and weaned 1/2d a piece, if killd the shoulder or 4d. If sold the 12th penny. If 7 the parson is to answer the owner an ob. (1/2d) a piece for as many as are wanting of ten.

Of our kine white 3d a cow for a through cow, 2d heifer of 1st calf at Lamas

Of our sheep at St. Marks tyde the 10th lamb or 7th for want of ten. The owner to choose the first 2 and the parson the third for his 10th; afterward owner to choose 9 and the parson the 10th. If under 7 the parson is to have a ob a piece for the fall. If 7 the parson is to pay the owner ob a piece for as many as are wanting of ten.

For havengers the tyth is usually paid at the feast of the Annun. of V. Mary.

Of our wool shorne and tryed; if the sheep have depastured within the parish by the space of a whole year we pay the 10th pownd or 10th weight. If under the year and shorne within the parish, we pay according to the time.

For sheep sold forth of the parish before the year, wee pay for every sheep a farthing a quarter, havengers the like or 6d a score wintered in parish.

For the fall of every colt a penny.

For the fall of every pigg under 7 a ¼. And for as many as are wanting of ten if the number be 7 the parson is to answer the owner ¼ a piece.

For our garden a penny. For our orchard the tenth of such fruits of Apples and peares as grow therein.

For eggs we always pay on Good Friday for every hen 2 and for the cock 3.

For ground letten by an inhabitant to a stranger by the year, the same stranger is to pay the 12th penny or the 10th of the fruits, at the choyce of the parson: For our bees that be taken a proportion of the honey according to the quantity.

For breeding cattle, Oxen or horses in other sort than is before expressed hath not been paid.

The parson by custome is to find the parish a Bull & a Boar.

The first item is for bread flour; today rye is not in common use in this country although still popular in East Central Europe. During World War II the majority of stocks were made of six sheaves, sometimes of eight, if the lie of the land made it advantageous. The custom then suggests ten or twelve sheaves to a stool; it may be that, without fertiliser, the growth was low and the hand-bound sheaves were kept small.

The second line makes clear that medieval food, for humans or animals, lacked a range of vegetables and root crops. Porridge is a survivor of the staple food for cottagers at that time, and the beans and peas were their main source of starch. There was a Bean Close near Tracy Park mentioned in a deed of 1598 and a Bean Lease together with a Pea Lease just behind Rectory Farm, the first of which had the name in use before 1639.

The third item, hay, was the food to overwinter the reserve or breeding stock. Here the parson took his tithe when the haystack was raised. In part, at least, he would need it to feed the bull and the boar that he had to provide and maintain for the parish.

When we come to the flocks of sheep, we begin to feel the importance that this animal had in the local area. St. Mark's Tide, April 25th., was laid down as the time for assessment, presumably because most lambs had been dropped by then. Whether owner or parson had the choice, is laid down. At this time the village still had a tucking mill and a resident clothier - the wool industry was important and had not yet moved to the north of the county. The product, wool, was tithed additionally to the tithe upon the animal itself. The tithe upon wool had to be refined by several court cases and even this document makes reference to the locks of wool taken from about the cod and the flanks. It is probable that the sheep spent a large part of the year pastured in other parishes above the escarpment. They probably came down into Doynton for the winter lambing. If this was the case, then the tithe upon the wool was laid down as proportional upon the length of time spent in the parish.

In 1571 that litigious parson of Doynton, Arthur Sawle, took two of his parishioners, Thomas Browne and Walter Butler alias Myles, to the ecclesiastical courts for non-payment of tithes. In both cases reference was made to 'locks of wool' but in the first case one has the suspicion that the real reason was that Thomas Browne's main income depended upon his trade as a clothier and weaver. The Rector felt frustrated and claimed that he was losing 22 pence a month (more than the value of a

whole sheep). As the Tudor period advanced, the merchant classes increased in numbers and wealth and the dissatisfaction of the church with the tithe system would have increased. These two cases underline the value of the weaving trade and its ancillary trades such as tucking and dyeing in Doynton at the end of the sixteenth century.

One of the major interests in the tithe agreement lies in those products that are not listed within it. We are an inland parish but we had a well-stocked River Boyd that could power two mills and arouse the enthusiasm of one local squire. This was John Dennys, a member of a family that at different times occupied the manors of Dyrham, Cold Ashton, Pucklechurch and Syston. It was from Pucklechuch manor that John came to Doynton to fish in the Boyd and it was in that manor that he died in 1609. Three years later his verse instruction on 'The Secrets of Angling - teaching the Choyest tooles, bates and seasons for the taking of any fish in pond or River' was published in London. The third verse reads as follows:

*And thou, sweet Boyd, that with thy watry sway
Dost wash the cliffs of Deignton and of Weeke
And through their Rockes with crooked winding way
Thy mother Avon runnest soft to seek;
In whose fayr streams the speckled Trout doth play
The roach, the dace, the gudgin and the bleike.*

pub: Master Roger Jackson - 23 March 1612/3

At that time Wick and Abson were part of the parish of Pucklechurch. In the period before large-scale quarrying, Wick Gorge had equal heights to the cliffs on both the Wick and the Doynton sides of the river and tended to hold back water upstream from Cleeve Bridge 9.

In addition to the river, where the fish might be considered 'ferae naturae', the village also has the sites of two series of stewponds - Fishpools, fed by the stream running past the Roman villa footings - the second site further down the same stream, in Court Close behind and below the church. Here the ponds were also filled by the stream flowing down from the Woodlands Farm basin past the Rectory and Poor House.

The latter site formed part of the group that probably held the early heart of the village of Doynton - the Manor House, Manor Farm, the church and churchyard. No 'modus' or fixed contribution has been shown to cover Doynton Manor, although one did cover Tracy Park, anciently the Manor of Southwood. No tithe is laid upon the fish bred in the stewponds, which may suggest that these sites ceased to be used for their intended purpose by 1539. There are other anomalies as well; no mention is made of goats and yet there was an early named section of Lower Field called Goat Acre.

Fig 5.1. Two very traditional agricultural pictures (1). In the 36 acre field called 'The Park', James. E. Kldner is working three horses and a binder up to the crest of Freezing Hill.



Fig 5.2. Two very traditional agricultural pictures (2). Sam Kldner's Friesian milking herd returning home to Tracy Park Cottage Farm in the mid-1950s.
Both photos courtesy Elsie Fishlock.



Fig 5.3. Looking East from Bowd Farm. 1.7.1991. Hay drying in Home Ground and Long Bowd. To the left, Dyrham Wood, to the right, the 'Roman Road'.



Fig 5.4. Lawrence Fisher having turned the hay, probably in the 1940s, rests on the tedder. Unfortunately, 'Captain' has pushed his head out of the picture.



'For our orchard the tenth of such fruits of Apples and peares as grow therein.' No mention is made of plums or cherries, perhaps because they would be difficult to store for any length of time. However some horticultural historians suggest that there had been little development of orchard varieties of these two fruits by the Tudor period. Plums and cherries were not planted in the orchards but found growing wild in the hedgerows. Like the fish in the river, wild produce was often not subject to tithe. There was no set pattern, for one parish can be found where wild cherries were considered titheable in the seventeenth century.

The tithe upon sheep and upon the products of sheep was laid down in great detail within the agreement; even hens were taxed on their eggs. But no mention was made of that storable product of cattle - cheese, which figures so prominently in inventories and valuations from the late 1600s. The inventories that survive for Doynton from 1639 to 1718 show that most houses, whether of farmer or craftsman, possessed a cheesepress. Most inventories showed the cheese to be kept in a special cheese loft (or sometimes in a cockloft) sited over the kitchen or the white house. In the 1960s the cheese racks were still set up in the attic with an open louvred window at Wilkes Farm.

In 1665 half a hundred of cheese was valued at approx. £1; by 1718 three hundred of cheese was valued at £39-12-0. These examples from the general trend epitomise not only an increase in value but also an increasing role for cheese within the farming economy - by 1718, it could represent a quarter of the valuation. If the eighteenth century represents the traditional high period of mixed farming in Gloucestershire, there are indications that there was a narrower farming economy in Doynton in the first part of the sixteenth century.

Other ecclesiastical records, the Terriers, provide some essential clues to the type of field system that formed the background to the 1539 agreement. On pages 5:8-11 is shown an analysis of the glebe land mentioned in each terrier with the elements in the sale of the glebe on Dec. 1st., 1920 at the Griffin Inn, Bridgeyate.

Enclosure had started in the village by the mid-sixteenth century; the miller was tenant for no less than four enclosures in 1555, the glebe had Bowood before 1570 and another in New Tynning by 1613. This is to ignore those closes lying next to the farmhouse.

There are certain anomalies to consider; the 1570 court case stated that the glebe had 40 acres in each of the two fields; by 1613 this becomes 101½ acres as a result of the clearance of woodland pasture to create the New Tynning. From 1635 to 1671 the Terriers show a loss of approx. 15 acres. This was the period of increasingly accurate surveying and a loss of 20% of the acreage was not unreasonable. That they had become more accurate in the late seventeenth century is a statement justified by the close approach of their figures to those in the Tithe Apportionment Survey of 1839.

Right from 1613 the Terriers refer to 4 fields: New Tynning, a recent creation and soon to be parcelled out in enclosures; Lower Field or, in earlier deeds, Northfield, this early name expects the contrast with South Field. This exists, but only as a very small area which, when studied with the history of the Bury Castle estate, seems to have been on the periphery of that estate and to have been used for arable land by the tenants of Bury Manor. Some of it remained in strips until after WW I. The

Bury Castle desmayne of 180 acres in 1598 was largely pasture and represented the interest in sheep by its owner Arthur Player and by the tenant Thomas Browne, clothier.

The fourth field mentioned and the second major one was Toghill Field. It thus pairs with Lower Field to make the two-field system of 1570. It ran from the top of Toghill down to the church. A deed in 1555 mentions '1 acre of meadow in Somer Lease lying in Toghill Field'.

Fig 5.5. Glebe Terriers.

1613	1635	1671
a) Parsonage not mentioned but implied by entry b)	i) Dwelling house 10 rooms, 6 below 4 above staires, all gd. repair ii) 1 Barn of 4 bays, gd. repair iii) 1 Oxhouse of 3 bays iv) 1 Stable new-built by incumbent v) 1 Garden well mounded adj. to Ho.	6 lines blank
b) CLOSE adj. to parsonage Ho. 4	Home Close or Parsonage Close 4	parsonage close 5
c) CLOSE called Bowwood 10	of pasture 12	called Bowd, where is much gosse 12 adjoining Derham Wood.
d) CLOSE in New Tining 4	close of pasture called 4 Acre 4 because it containeth 4 acres	called 4 acres on other side of 4 lane to Tyning Lease & adj. to Fishpools.
e) POCKE called Blackpooles in Lower Field $\frac{1}{2}$	of meadow $\frac{1}{2}$	With Normead 5 ac. - a little $\frac{1}{2}$ parock by the brookside
f) In New Tining Field 16	of meadow 16	i) gnd. called Sanders River beyond 13 the common tyning south-east ii) 4 or 5 lugg in common tyning $\frac{1}{2}$ pertaining to said ground iii) Tyning Lease bordering on 8 lane for Riverland
g) In Toghill Field 22	of arable 22	i) Babwell, Swrd next Toghill Way .8 ii) 2 acs. in ? by Toghill Way .2 iii) 7 lugg in Jn. Packers Gnd upon 3/4 Toghill almost south
h) In South Field 8	of arable 8	i) at Long Hedge nxt. South Fld. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ii) in South Field, arable 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
j) In Lower Field 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	of arable 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	i) at Normede 5 ii) in Lower Fld. W. adj. Stonepitts 6 iii) in Lower Field, arable/past. 7
k) In Woodmead 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	of wood ground 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	iv) in LF, adj. to Pucklechurch 12 v) in Common Lower Fld. next gate 1 i) Woodmead ii) likewise incl. T. Tucker N. or NE $\frac{1}{2}$

	1704-1807	1839	1920			
		Name	P/A	Acreage	TN	SALE O.S. Rent
a)	6 lines blank	Lawn, shrubbery, garden, yard and buildings.	-	1-1-20	276	
b)	home close wherein stands Barn, 5 sometimes mow'd, sometimes fed.	The Close	P	3-3-25	275	
c)	eastward adj. to Dyrham commonly 10 mowed.	Bowd Bowd	P P	7-3-38 4-3-16	69 71	243 242 } £20
d)	pasture or meadow 4	Four Acres	P	3-2-24	101	219 £8-15
e)	½ ac. beyond the brook now called Lapton Withy	(suspect part of TN14)				
f)	i) Sanders River, pt. arable pt. mead 12 ii) & adj. to upper end of it in the ½ common tyning iii) Tyning Lease, adjacent lane up 6 Riverland.	Sanders River Sanders River Garden Tining	P P A P	5-0-33 5-1- 3 0-1-28 5-2-24	94 96 118 105	229 } £15 145 145 216 £12½
g)	i) arable . Babwell 7 ii) Standing Post, by Toghill lane 2 iii) Upon Toghill, 7 lugg in John 3/4 Packers Ground. iv) On other side a pluck of ground within Mr. Willm. Whittingtons	Babwell Standing Post	P P	6-1-16 2-0-18	145 258	127 £14 205 £5
h)	i) in Long Hedge, 3+½+½ ar. 4	In Common Tining Southfield	A A	5-1- 3 1-2-33	151ace 210de	£7 £2
j)	i) Normead, arable 5 ii) now called Burnt Gnd., past. 5 iii) beyond that gnd. now called Pease 6 lease, by T. Lutons house, arable iv) adj. P. opp. sd. of way Small Mead 12	Lapton Withy Burnt Ground Pease Lease Small Mead Small Mead Paddock	P P P P P	5-0- 1 4-2-13 7-1-25 13-0-20 2-2-26	14 31 6 25 27a	384/3£7 359 £7 377 £10 363 £28 369 }
k)	i) in Woodmead, woodground. 1	Woodmead	P	0-1-30	52	330 35/-

1613	1635	1671
a) Parsonage not mentioned but implied by entry b)	I. Dwelling house 10 rooms, 6 below 4 above staires, all gd. repair II. Barn of 4 bays, gd. repair III. Oxhouse of 3 bays IV. Stable new-built by incumbent V. Garden well mounded adj. to Ho.	6 lines blank
b) CLOSE adj. to parsonage Ho. 4	Home Close or Parsonage Close	parsonage close 5
c) CLOSE called Bowwood 10	of pasture 12	called Bowd, where is much gosse adjoining Dyrham Wood 12
d) CLOSE in New Tining 4	close of pasture called 4 Acre because it containeth 4 acres 4	called 4 acres on other side of lane to Tynning Lease and adj. to Fishpools 4
e) POCKE called Blackpooles in Lower Field $\frac{1}{2}$	of meadow $\frac{1}{2}$	With Normead 5 ac. – a little parrock by the brookside $\frac{1}{2}$
f) In New Tining Field 16	of meadow 16	I. gnd. called Sanders River beyond the common tyning south-east 13 II. 4 or 5 lugg in common tyning pertaining to said ground $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 III. Tynning Lease bordering on land for Riverland
g) In Toghill Field 22	of arable 22	IV. Babwell, Swrd next Toghill Way 8 V. 2 acs. in ? by Toghill Way 2 VI. 7 lugg in Jn. Packers Gnd upon Toghill almost south $\frac{3}{4}$
h) In South Field 8	of arable 8	VII. at Long Hedge nxt. South Fld. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ VIII. in South Field, arable 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
i) In Lower Field 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	of arable 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	IX. at Normede 5 X. in Lower Fld. W. adj. Stonepitts 6 XI. in Lower Field, arable/past. 7 XII. in LF, adj. to Pucklechurch 12 XIII. in Common Lower Fld. next gate 1
j) In Woodmead 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	of wood ground 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	XIV. Woodmead $\frac{1}{2}$ XV. likewise incl. T. Tucker N. or NE

1704		1839				1920	
		Name	P/A	Acreage	TN	SALE O.S. Rent	
a)	6 lines blank	Lawn, shrubbery, garden, yard and buildings.	-	1-1-20	276		
b)	home close wherein stands Barn, sometimes mow'd, sometimes fed.	5 The Close	P	3-3-25	275		
c)	eastward adj. to Dyrham commonly mowed	10 Bowd Bowd	P P	7-3-38 4-3-16	69 71	243 242	} £20
d)	pasture or meadow	4 Four Acres	P	3-2-24	101	219	£8-15
e)	½ ac. beyond the brook now called Lapton Withy	½ (suspect part of TN14)					
f)	I. Sanders River, pt. arable pt. mead II. & adj. to upper end of it in the common tyning III. Tyning Lease, adjacent lane up Riverland	12 ½ 6	Sanders River Sanders River Garden Tining	P P A P	5-0-33 5-1-3 0-1-28 5-2-24	94 96 118 105	229 } £15 145 216
g)	I. arable - Babwell II. Standing Post, by Toghill Lane III. Upon Toghill, 7 lugg in John Packers Ground IV. On other side a pluck of ground within Mr. Willm. Whittingtons	7 2 ¾	Babwell Standing Post	P P	6-1-16 2-0-18	145 258	127 205
h)	I. In Long Hedge, 3+½+ ½ ar.	4	In Common Tining Southfield	A A	5-1-3 1-2-33	151 ace 210 de	£7 £2
i)	I. Normead, arable II. now called Burnt Gnd., past III. beyond that gnd. Now called Pease lease, by T Lutons house, arable IV. adj.P. opp. sd. of way Small Mead	5 5 6 12	Lapton Withy Burnt Ground Pease Lease Small Mead Small Mead Paddock	P P P P	5-0-1 4-2-13 7-1-25 13-0-20 2-2-26	14 31 6 25 27a	384 /3 359 377 363 369
j)	I. in Woodmead, woodground	1	Woodmead	P	0-1-30	52	330 35/-

One other curiosity revealed by the Glebe Terriers is the reference to Blackpoole in Lower Field. Doynton's boundary with the parish of Dyrham is represented by the Bowd Brook and by the Boyd River, which had formed the boundary in the Saxon Charter of Pucklechurch with a reputed date of 950. Grundy quotes and comments as follows:

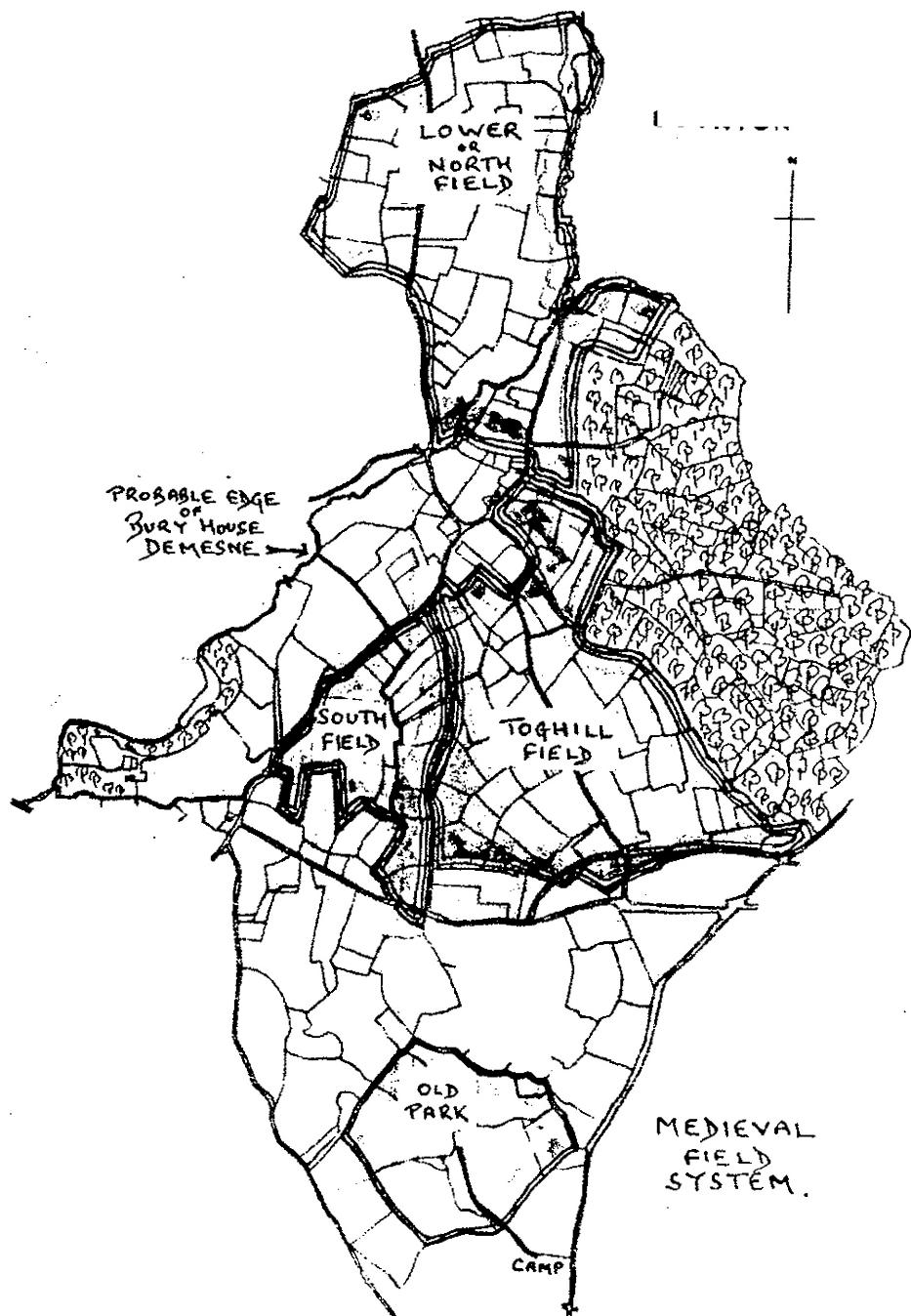
p. 203

17. *Of than Forde on tha Ealdan Byd* - from the Ford (at Feltham Brook) to the Old Boyd river.
18. *Andlang Byd on Deorham* - along the Boyd to the Deer Enclosure.
19. *Of etc on Maerbroc* - from the Deer Enclosure to the Boundary Brook (Bowd Brook).
20. *Andlang Broces on than Wyrtwalen to tham Achosle* - along the Brook to the Hillfort to the Oak Copse.

Only at two points does the present-day boundary differ from that of a thousand years ago and cross over to the Dyrham side of the river:

- a) At TN 12, the Paddock, making a whole with TN 11&12 as Caddows or Paddons Ditch, or Carways Ditch in the Dyrham records.
- b) Blackpools, a little pock of half an acre without a Tithe Number which seems to have become part of TN14 Lapton or Lappen Withy. No trace of a dwelling house has been found although there is a crab apple tree there still. A house in such a position could have been used by a basket weaver, who used the ford to soak the withies or by a limeburner who worked in Limekiln Lease.

Fig 5.6. Medieval Field System.



The Saxon charter of Cold Ashton (AD 931) refers to other boundary points which can be found on the map of early sectional names:

12. Hlipiget or Deerleap and called Dogs Gate in the Pucklechurch charter (and probably the same as the Lyppiate given as the dwelling place of Thomas Bryan in his will probated in 1598) was to be found where the Old Park crossed the embankment of the Freezing Hill Camp. In moving along the ridgeway to *Cocgan Hylle* (Toghill) the boundary runs past the *Graue* or Grove (Hengrove) downward as far as *Cattys Gett*. This Catsgate contrasts with the Dogsgate mentioned earlier in the charter. The 'downward' movement of the boundary fits in well with the lie of the land as it approaches what was called in 17th century deeds Catshead. It is a pity that the name seems to be a thousand years old and prevents the romantics among us from connecting Catshead with its sometime owners - the Whittington family.

Field names also reflect some of the agricultural experiments of the 17th and 18th centuries. TN 99, in later years known as Pear Tree Ground, was in an earlier period called Tobacco Lease - the cultivation of tobacco had swept swiftly through Gloucestershire in the 17th century. TN 162, 166 & 169, including part of the earlier Hengrove was called French Grass Grnd. and refers to the attempt to use sainfoin as an earlier maturing grass for sheep to cover the hungry months of April and May. Experiments had been initiated by Nicholas Hall when he moved to North Wraxall after 1650.

But we have to be careful - the fields called Townsend do not refer to Viscount (Turnip) Townshend, who introduced the four-year cycle - the spelling is incorrect but both Doynton and the author would be capable of that. However the name is first used in a will written in 1713, that is seventeen years before Viscount Townshend retired from government office to deal with his estate. Townsend farm buildings themselves did not appear in the 1839 Tithe Map and, until the mid-19th century, the Townsend land was dealt with by other farms and sometimes from other parishes.

'Mulberry', TN 322 & 323, refers neither to the fruit nor the harbour, but has shown the following spellings: Molebury, Mowbury, Mowleberrowe, Owlde Berrie. The last version could suggest the fantastic notion of an early castle site. However the same site is later known as Yellow Ham, Yelloms or Alloms. This last version sounds like a tenant's name. So often the tenant gives his name to a field or a farm: Nichols, Mabbetts Ground, Laptons Withies, Rogers Patch, Saunders River. Some of these names can be given a date but others are intriguing survivals from a date earlier than extant documents - Caddows Ditch or Casters Lease.

We started the section on agriculture with the Tithe Agreement of 1539 which, to the relief of both parishioners and priest, reached its end three hundred years later with the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836. This resulted in a survey of the land of Doynton in 1839 and the official confirmation in 1841. In this they estimated 1,400 acres in the parish, of which 261 were arable, 1025 meadow or pasture and 33 woodland. The glebe was only subject to tithes if the Rector did not farm it himself. There was only one 'modus' or customary payment - this was 13/4 (one mark) for the 122 acres of Tracy Park. It was agreed that £360 p.a. was to be the rent charge payable to the Rector in lieu of tithe - a comfortable sum in 1839.

The figures for 1839 ought to be those for traditional mixed farming and would make an interesting comparison with those in a period of farming subsidy and that of the return towards free competition. Unfortunately, the figures for the whole village are not available, so only three farms are cited in differing sections of the parish.

Fig 5.7. Area Names Used in 16th & 17th Century Deeds.

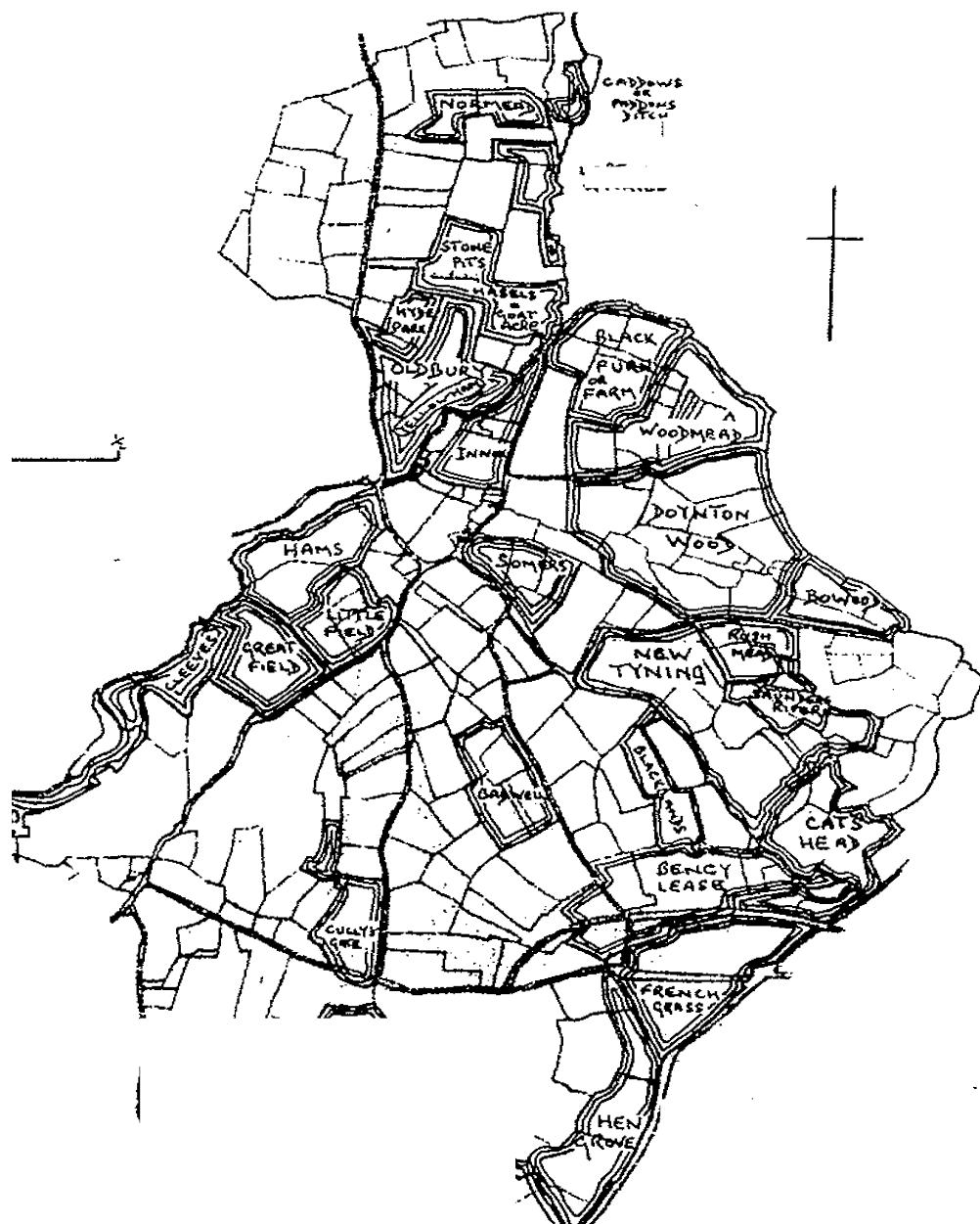


Fig 5.8. Happiness is a free-range pig. At Court Farm in 1965 across the stream from where there is now a new bridge below the old Waggon House.

Photo Courtesy Jean Cottrell.

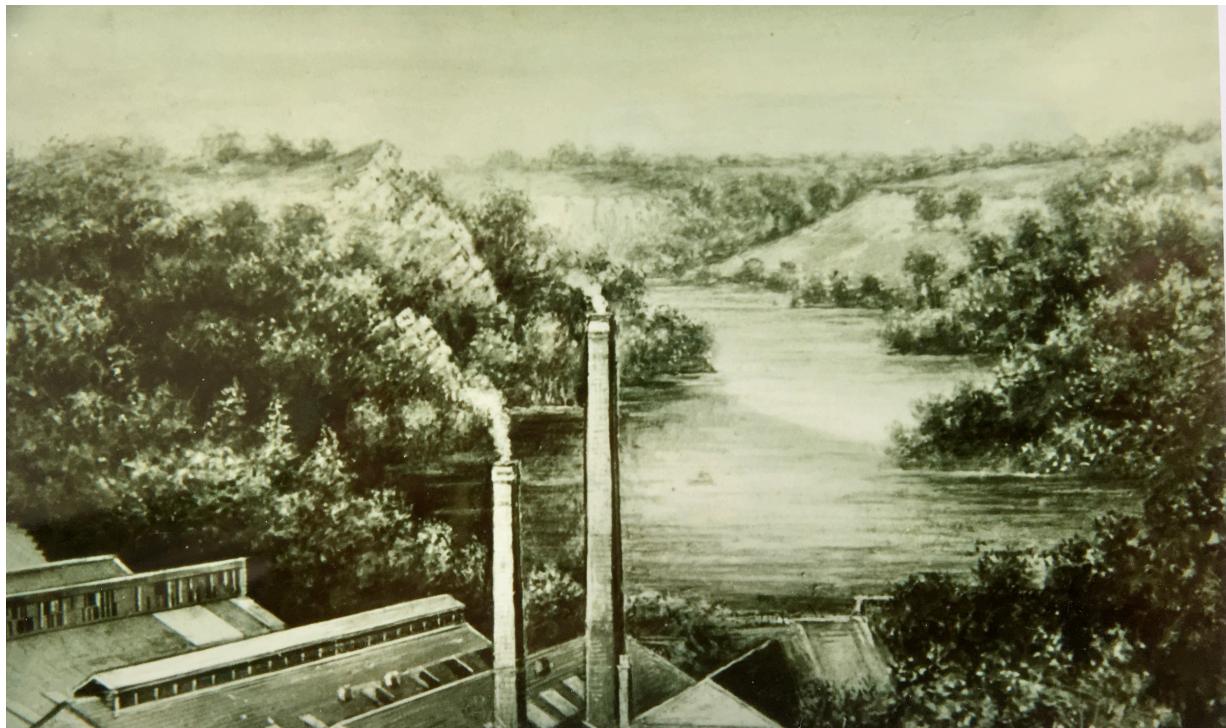


Fig 5.9. It is hard to see who is the happiest – Tom Fisher and his daughter, Mabel, or her sow and her piglets. Taken in the 1920s.

Photo Courtesy Isabel Fisher



Fig 5.10. Enlarged section of a postcard of 1901 showing In the foreground The Golden Valley Ochre Works and the dam holding back the water power for the works. Behind, to the left, Wick Rocks beauty spot contains the Truebody quarry and limekilns. To the right, wooded cliffs on the Doynton side are not yet quarried away. The rural setting and Industry were intermingled.



Arable as a percentage of total acreage

Year	COURT FARM across valley bottom	BOWD FARM lower slopes of escarpment	ROOKERY FARM top of clay ridge
1839	16.6 %	1.5 %	0 %
1968	49.1 %	68.7 %	27 %
1992	7.6 %	0 %	0%

In all the documents: registers, wills, deeds, the terms for farmers have been:

yeo(man) originally a freeholder when most farmers were Copyhold or Court Roll tenants

husb(andman) in Elizabethan times the tenant of a small holding of 12-20 acres

lab(ourer) all others within farming. Even the eldest son of a yeoman until he inherited the holding from his father.

There was a tendency in wills and deeds to try to classify oneself one stage higher than reality. Until the mid-twentieth century most people worked on until their death. Those in the nineteenth century and earlier who had managed to accumulate enough money to be able to hand on the farm or trade to the next generation, and who no longer soiled their hands, would have themselves written down as gent(leman).

Only rarely is there a reference, before the census returns, to show that there were specialities within the agricultural community.

waggoner	1688	John Francombe
potato man	1818	unnamed but paying the poor rate
thatcher	1779	Richard Ricketts
grazier	1804	Nicholas Mannings

The last named ought to be expected to have moved stock down to fields of grass keep, rented or owned. In fact the same man was given as butcher in 1763.