**The Meaning and Evolution of village names in the Soke of Peterborough**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ailsworth | Aegel`s Farm | Eglesword, DB[[1]](#footnote-1), Aylesworth 1335 |
| Ashton | Ashtree Farm | Aesctun c. 960, Asshton juxta Badyngton 1330 |
| Bainton | Bada`s Farm | Badingtun c. 980, Baynton 1369 |
| Barnack | Warrior`s Oak | Beornican c. 980, Bernac DB |
| Borough Fen | Fen north of Peterborough | Burgfen 1307 |
| Burghley | Woodland clearing by burgh of Stamford  | Little Burlee near Staunford 1335 |
| Castor | Roman Camp, church dedicated to St Kyneburga | Cyneburge caestre 948 |
| Etton | Eata`s Farm | Etton(e) 1125-8 |
| Eye | Island | Ela 1125-8 |
| Glinton | Glym(e)=name of stream | Clinton 1060, Glinton(e) DB |
| Gunthorpe | Gunni`s village | Gunetorp 1130, Gonethorp 1277 (Scandinavian) |
| Helpston | Help`s Farm | Hylpeston 948, Eelpeston 1284 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lolham | Sheltering thatch | Loholm 1160, Leham 1284 |
| Longthorpe | Village along road | Torp DB, Langethorpe 1285 |
| Marholm | Manor house by pool | Marham 1052, Marreham 1166 |
| Maxey | Maccus Island | Macuseige 965, Macusie 970 |
| Milton | Mill Farm | Myletune 972, Meleton(e) DB |
| Northborough | Burgh north of Peterborough | Nordburgh 12th c., Norburc 1200 |
| Nunton | Nunna`s Farm | Nunnetun 963, Nunneton 1285 |
| Paston | Paecci`s Farm | Pastun 963, Paxtona 1199 |
| Peakirk | From St Pega`s church | Pegckyrc 871, Pelkirke 1198(Scandinavian) |
| Peterborough | Was Medeshamsted - home by the deep well; then Burgh - fortified town; then Peterburgh |  |
| Pilsgate | Gate of a man called Pil | Pilesgat(e)956, Pillesgete DB |
| Southorpe | South Village | Sudtorp DB, Suthtorp 1306 |
| St Martin`s Without, aka Stamford Baron, south of River Welland |   | Stamford Barne 1558 |
| Sutton | South Farm | Sudton 948 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Thornhaugh | Thorn Enclosure | Thawnhaugh 1198, Tornau 1205 |
| Torpel | Outlying settlement | Torpett 1131, Thorpel 1198 |
| Ufford | Uffa`s Farm | Uffawyrde 948, Uffewurda 1178 |
| Upton | Higher Farm | Uptun 948 |
| Walcot | Cottage of the serfs or Britons | Walcot(e) 1125 |
| Walton | Walled Enclosure | Waltun 972, Waletun DB |
| Wansford | Ford by the spring | Wylmesforda 972, Welmesford 1233 |
| Werrington | Wider`s Farm | Widringtun 972, Widerington(e) DB |
| Wittering | Settlement of the people of Wider | Wideringaig 975, Witheringham DB |
| Woodcroft | Croft by the wood | Wodecroft 1140 |
| Wothorpe | Village by the thicket  | Writhorp 11th c., Wridtorp(e) DB |

(Source: Gover J. E. B.; Mawer A.; Stenton F. N. *The Place Names of Northamptonshire*.)

**Comparison between Ailsworth and Glinton in Domesday Book**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Ailsworth | Glinton |
| Extent of Peterborough Abbey`s land, in hides | 6 | 3 |
| Number of ploughs, used in own cultivation by villagers | 12 | 12 |
| Number of ploughs on demesne (lord`s land) | 2 | 3 |
| Number of serfs (slaves) on demesne | 0 | 3 women |
| Number of villeins (unfree or bondmen) on demesne | 17 | 10 |
| Number of bordars/cotters (smallholders) | 2 | 6 |
| Number of sokemen (freemen) | 8 | 8 |
| Number of their ploughs | 12 | 5 |
| Mill and value in shillings | 2 @ 12 | 0 |
| Meadow and size in acres | 15 | 100 |
| Woodland and size in furlongs | 3 long x2 wide | 10 long x9 wide |
| Former value in shillings | 20 | 60 |
| Current value | 70 | 60  |

(Sources: Thorn F. and C. *Domesday Book, Northamptonshire*; Ryland W., Adkins D., Serjeantson R. *The Victoria County History, Northamptonshire Vol 2.*)

**The Knights of Peterborough**

The list below shows the 10 most influential knights in the Soke.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of knight | Fees | Land holdings |
| Anketil de St Medard | 6 | Thornhaugh and Wittering |
| Roger Infans (de Torpel) | 6 | 11 in Soke near Ufford, 3 near Oundle |
| Geoffrey Infans | 3 | Gunthorpe and Southorpe |
| Ralph de la Mare | 3 | Maxey and Thurlby |
| Askelin de Waterville | 3 | Marholm, Upton, Thorpe Achurch |
| William Marmyon | 3 | Lutton and Castor |
| Thorold de Castor | 2 | Castor |
| Robert de Fisi | 2 | Sutton |
| Geoffrey de Cambrai | 2 | West Deeping and Stow |
| Roger de Milton | 2 | Milton |

(Source, including a complete list, can be found in: Mellows W. T. *The Knights of the Peterborough Baronry.*)

**An Appraisal of the Torpel/Camoys Dynasty**

Just to survive as lords of Torpel for 200 years was an achievement. Being called out to fight for the king, sometimes for months at a time, must have been frustrating, especially when they did not agree with the king`s policies. Managing such dispersed land holdings, spread across 15 miles must have been challenging, but this was conducted efficiently later by the Abbey.

Each generation made contributions to society. In the 12th and 13th centuries changes in land ownership were recorded in charters and there are hundreds of these, each witnessed by influential local people including the Torpels. This indicates their status in the local community.

(Sources: Brook C. N. L. and Postan M. M. ed. *Carte Nativorum*; King E. *Peterborough Abbey 1086-1310*; Hilton N. R. H. *A Medieval Society.*)

The landscape changed a great deal between 1100 and 1300 and Roger IV was one of land owners who initiated some Fen drainage and co-operated with the Abbey to survey woodland in the Soke, some of which was cleared to create additional land for cultivation (assarting).

(Source: King E. *Peterborough Abbey 1086-1310.*)

However none of the Torpels achieved high office. By the 13th century it is debatable if they could be classed as true knights, certainly not based on their economic situation. As has been shown, debt to "Jew and Gentile" also affected other knightly families and the Abbey regained much of its former land.

(Source: King E. *Large and Small Landowners in the 13th c*. Oxford Journals Past and Present No 47.)

The Camoys family did more to improve their life styles, for example the building of the new manor house and the re-stocking of the deer park. The weekly market and the annual fair must have transformed the lives of the ordinary people.

**Torpel Hallmoot, 1363**

The Court was held on Thursday after the feast of St. Nicholas in the 35th year of reign of Edward III.

Debt was the recurring theme and in most cases, the debtor was saved by another person who agreed to pay the debt, but one assumes that they would expect to be reimbursed:

* *John Osbern in debt to William Catte, paid by Geoffrey Strak*
* *Robert Frer " Walter Smyth " Simon, son of Gilbert*
* *John Chersham " John Rysburrough" John Cuonsdle*
* *Thomas Peryne " Robert Wadnow " John Wadnow* and numerous others.

Trespass appeared several times:

* *William Catte accused of trespass by William Wright*
* *Robert Frer " " by Walter Smyth*

There were some cases of inheritance:

* *On death of Elizabeth Gibbon, heirs Robert and Beatrice Londreys, have to pay the lord 16s.*
* *Robert of Ache held of the lord one messuage and certain lands is dead without heir and they were handed back to the lord.*
* *The heir of John de Eston who held of the lord 24 acres of land in Torpell is ordered to come before the next court.*

Buying and selling of land was still forbidden and had to be returned:

* *Augustus Strak had acquired one messuage, with a croft and 6 acres of land and meadow from John Clophorn.*
* *William A. had acquired 60 acres of meadow from the heirs of John Gybbon.*

There were some fines:

* *Simon Nunton, 2d, because he did not prosecute against Robert Mason, regarding a debt.*
* *Walter Seymer owes Hugh Wake 18d and he should be repaid, fined 2d.*

There were also some pardons, on this occasion because the Abbot of Peterborough and the Abbot of Thornhaugh had not come to the court.

(Source: TB/15/27/3 in Trollope Archive at Lincoln Record Office.)

**Lay Subsidy Tax Payers in Selected Villages near Torpel in 1334**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Helpston | 38 |
| Northborough | 37 |
| Ufford | 27 |
| Barnack | 22 |
| Southorpe | 21 |
| Upton | 20 |
| Wothorpe | 19 |
| Walcot | 18 |
| Bainton | 16 |
| Milton | 15 |
| Ashton | 11 |
| Nunton | 11 |
| Lolham | 11 |
| Torpel | 8 |
| Burghley | 4 |
| Pilsgate | 3 |

(Source: Glasscock R. E. ed. *Northamptonshire Tax Assessment, Lay Subsidies 1334.*)

**Peterborough markets and fairs**

In the time of King Edgar in 972, the Abbot of Peterborough was given the right to hold a market every Sunday. He could also charge a toll on all merchandise coming through the town. King Edgar`s condition, in granting the charter, was:

* *I will that there will be none other between Stamford and Huntingdon.*

(Endnote: Mellows W. T. *The Peterborough Chronicle of Hugh Candidus.*)

For the first 200 years the market was held in the churchyard to the east of the monastery, but about 1133 it moved to Market Place, now called Cathedral Square, and the market cross was under the site of the Guildhall. The day changed to Saturday.

Peterborough had several fairs, the oldest being St Peter`s Fair, granted by a charter by Richard I in 1189 and held in the Market Place. In 1308 Abbot Godfrey built Peterborough`s first bridge to replace the ford. It was built of wood with stone piers.

(Endnote: Tebbs H. F. *Peterborough.*)

The Abbot`s Accounts for 1309-10 refer to the income from the market and stallage tolls. The steps of the Guildhall were repaired a new tumbrel and pillory for women had to be made. This involved the purchase of timber, planks, nails and the carpenter`s stipend. The lord abbot gave a tree from Westwood for them. (A tumbrel was a farm cart. A pillory was a wooden framework into which an offender`s neck and wrists were locked). This was a common punishment for selling bad meat or ale at the fair.

(Endnote: Raban S. *The Accounts of Godfrey of Crowland, Abbot of Peterborough Abbey 1289-1321.*)

**Stamford Market and Fair**

Stamford market also appears to have been in existence since the time of King Edgar, 972.

Stamford market was in a good position for exchanging the wool and meat from the fenland pastures to the east and the corn and iron from the forest smelters to the west. The meat market was in front of St Michael`s church, white meat market in Red Lion Square, beasts in Broad Street and sheep in Sheepmarket Square.

Stamford fair which lasted 2-3 weeks from mid-Lent to Easter attracted traders from all over England, notably to buy green and scarlet cloth for the royal household. Foreign and luxury goods as well as local produce were on sale.

Stamford also had a mint and a large population of Jews attracted by its trading role.

(Endnote: Rogers A. *The Book of Stamford.*)

**Torpel Manor`s Absentee Landlords 1307-1687**

From the end of the Torpel Dynasty in 1281, the manor was restored to the Crown and successive monarchs gave it to a member of their family, notably Edward I to Queen Eleanor (1281 until her death in 1290), leased it to Peterborough Abbey (1290- 1307) or gave it to one of their supporters (Edward II to Piers Gaveston 1307-1312).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| c. 1320  | Edward II granted it to Edmond, Earl 0f Kent |
| 1327 | Edward III granted it to **John**, Earl of Kent |
| 1408 | **Edmond de Holande**, Earl of Kent, who passed it to his sister |
| 1413 | * **Margaret**, wife of John, Earl of Somerset
* **Henry**, Duke of Somerset
* **Margaret**, mother of Henry VII, who was married to Edmund, Earl of Richmond. It was confiscated by Richard III who granted it to his nephew
 |
| 1483 | * **John**, Earl of Lincoln. It was still claimed by Peterborough Monastery, but was next held by **St. John’s College**, Cambridge
* For some years it remained in the hands of **Henry VIII**
 |
| By 1525 | He gave it to his illegitimate son, **Henry**, Earl of Richmond |
| 1537 | It was leased to **Sir William FitzWilliam**, Earl of Southampton |
| c. 1544 | Then leased by **Sir Robert Wingfield** |
| 1550-1 | Edward VI granted it to his half-sister, **Elizabeth** |
| 1561-2 | Elizabeth I confirmed the Wingfield lease |
| 1591 | His son, **Sir Robert Wingfield** followed |
| 1619 | * James I granted it to **Sir Henry Hobart**
* Charles I who was short of money leased Torpel to the City of London, as security for a loan. The City was represented by **Edward Ditchfield**, who sold the manor
 |
| 1630 | Torpel was bought by **John Tighe**, a local man, son of Robert Tighe and Mary Bancroft |
| 1687 | The Torpel land was sold to **Sir Thomas Trollope** of Casewick near Uffington |

(Source: Ryland W., Adkins S., Serjeantson R. *The Victoria County History, Northamptonshire, Vol 2.*)

**Climate Change and Disease 1300-1320**

**1300-1301**

An early warning was the failure of the pea crop at Lolham caused by flooding when the River Welland burst its banks. Lolham manor had to buy seed from Torpel Manor for the next year`s crop.

**1307**

At Eye, Thomas the reeve, paid 20s. to be relieved of this responsibility. At Boroughbury the tenants clubbed together and raised money to avoid being the reeve.

**1308-1310**

The torrential summer rain contributed to the high rate of disease among the sheep flocks. At Biggin 127 sheep died.

**1314**

This was another wet year and in 1315 there was torrential rain accompanied by cloud and low temperatures all the summer from May to October. The meadows at Boroughbury were not mown and drowned animals were floating in the flood water. This also caused parasites and crop diseases. Families were unable to survive through two consecutive failed harvests.

**1315-1317**

The Great Famine.

**1317-1318**

There were fewer rents to collect. Boroughbury accounts record defaults, totalling £48 4s 3 pence derived from houses, shops, stands and meadows.

(Source: Raban S. *Accounts of Godfrey of Crowland Abbot of Peterborough Abbey 1299-1321*; Vill of Peterborough 1317-1318 in the Abbey`s accounts.)

**Documentary evidence for changes from labour services and renders (gifts in kind) to rents**

There were small changes year by year but the overall distribution of Torpel land changed very little.

Documentary evidence of extent:

* **1367.** The Northamptonshire holdings had gone but Torpel land was still scattered across 12 villages - Ashton, Bainton, Castor/Ailsworth, Deeping Gate, Glinton, Helpston, Lolham, Maxey, Northborough, Nunton, Southorpe and Ufford.

(Source: TB 15/27/11 Torpel Terrier, held in Trollope archives at Lincoln.)

* **1570-1602.** Torpel held land in Helpston, Maxey, Lolham, Nunton, Glinton and Northborough. The Rental of 1602 also included land in Southorpe and Deeping Gate.

(Sources: TB 15/27/34 Torpel Terrier of 1570 and Torpel Rentals, 1594 and 1602, held in Trollope archives at Lincoln.)

**Documentary evidence of replacement of labour services and renders (gifts in kind) by rents**

In 1367, Thomas Mortimer “for Downhalle with appurtenances” was paying rents for his strips:

* At the nativity of the lord, 12d.
* At the feast of the nativity of St. John, 18d.
* At the feast of St. Peter in chains, 21 1/2d.
* For "ward", 7d.
* There were additional rents: "He will plough 2 acres of land per annum, the price of the ploughing of one acre, 6d; he will mow one acre of corn, the price 6d".

John in Ashton had to pay both renders and rents:

* To give the lord one pound of pepper at Easter and plough one acre, the price of ploughing 6d and he ought to mow one acre of corn, the price 3d".

Simon and Geoffrey also had to pay both, Simon, at the nativity of the lord two cocks and four hens, and Geoffrey, one cock and seven hens.

(Source: TB 15/27/11 Torpel Terrier 1367, held in Trollope archives at Lincoln.)

**1619.** The highest rent, £10 8s 2d, was paid by Adam Claypole, followed by Francis Quarles who paid £3 0s 5d and William Fitzwilliam, £2 2s 10 1/2d. There were 19 other rent payers, including Nicholas Weldon, 1d.

(Source: NRO Portfolio 32 no 27 Torpel Rentals, at Northampton Record Office,1619.)

**Documentary evidence of the land held by Downhall and Torpel in 1566 and 1570**

While the Torpel land holding changed very little and the open fields remained intact, the Downhall owned land gradually increased over the years. In 1367, Thomas Mortimer was renting land in the demesne and also for “Downhalle and appurtenances” and one of his successors probably built the original Downhall Manor House. By the mid-16th century, as a result of the consolidation of strips and bringing new land into cultivation as small enclosures or “closes”, Downhall owned some closes and also owned and rented strips in the demesne.

The Francis Quarles` Terrier of 1566 was an inventory of “Land belonging to the Manor of Ufford (Downhall Manor) and other land in Ufford, Ashton and Bainton”. It is set out in furlongs, identified by holders of neighbouring strips.

(Source: NRO ZB 1240 Francis Quarles Terrier, at Northampton Record Office,1566.)

The Torpel Terrier of 1570 is a list of Torpel land. Out of the total of 248 lands listed in the 1570 Terrier, 33 belonged to the Queen (Elizabeth I) and 13 to Mrs Bridget Quarles. Other owners included “Esquires2”, “Gentlemen”, the parsons of Ufford and Barnack and their strips were intermixed with those of ordinary folk.

(Source: TB/15/27/34. Torpel Rentals 1570.)

*Comments:*

It is impossible to reconcile these two records because they are set out differently and landmarks no longer exist, but the almost 100% absence of names common to both, confirms that the Downhall land was not the same as the Torpel land.

Mrs Bridget Quarles, widow, was renting some Torpel land in the demesne.

In both of these records, there is a distinction between the owners and the person who cultivated the land.

**Downhall Land in 1627**

There is further confirmation of arable land, meadows, pastures and cottages, for example:

* *The close called Down Hall leys and two adjacent closes,*
* *Dove Coat (sic) close,*
* *Cottages and gardens in Ashton and Bainton.*

(Source: X4567 at Northampton Record Office.)

**The will of Anne Quarles dated 1601, selected bequests**

**Item.** To Francis Quarles, my sonne, my mansion house where I dwell in Ufford with all the barnes, stables and other edifices and all the lande, meadow and pasture and other groundes.

**Item.** I give to Francis Quarles my sonne, my best guilt salt with the cover, my best guilt Bell salt, my best guilt cup, six of my best guilt spoones, my best coveringe or my best carpet, my longe pillow, and two cushons of greene taffitie, my best tableclothe, a dozen and a half of my best napkins, my best towell and my best cupboard clothe and my annuitie of eight poundes a yere.

**Item.** I give to John Proctor my sonne, fouretie marks of lawefull English money, my best ring having deathes head on it, two stone pottes garnished with silver and guilt, two parcell guilt boles, my middle guilt salt with the cover, six of my best silver spoones, called Apostle spoones, my thread covering, and my green carpet.

**Item.** I give to James Quarles my son, my thre best guilt bowls, my silver pott parcell guilt, one dozen silver spoones with rounde guilt knobb, my gold ring with an F and a Q uppon it.

**Item.** I give to Anne my daughter, one silver bole percell guilte, five guilte spoones, my silver guilt castinge bottell, my second best covering, my vallences of needlework for a Bed, which are not yet finished. And my best Kirtle, and my peticoate.

**Item.** My will is that my Father and my mother shall have my mancion house with all the groundes and appurtenances, during their naturall lief, without paying any rent… and that whatsoever Tables, stooles, bedspreads, brewing vessell, milk vessell, cartes, ploughes, pewter, brasse or anie such like implementes in the house or on the yarde, that they shall have use for… My will is also that my saide parents shall have all the corne and butter and bacon which shall be left…

There were bequests of money to her nieces and nephew, but the main interest is the clues about their lifestyle at Downhall Manor.

(Source: meeting and correspondence with the descendants of Anne Quarles, in particular Cordula Waldeck-Quarles van Ufford from the Netherlands.)

**Transcription of Torpel Rentals, including former Torpel Deer Park 1699**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | £ | s. |
| James West for Ashton House, Smooth Ravens 12ac, Rough Ravens 6ac, and a 6ac.Close by the orchard | 08 | 00 |
| James West for a farm, viz 80ac of arable land and 8ac of meadow, The Lawns 28ac and a 2ac.Close by the wood | 13 | 00 |
| Mr Bunning.The Barn Close 20 acres | 07 | 10 |
| Richard Turnell.Wormstalls 19 acres | 03 | 05 |
| John Watkins.A ten acres Close next ye road | 03 | 15 |
| Robert Machell .The 10 and 15 acres Closes | 06 | 17 |
| Widow Mackerness.The 26 acres Close | 08 | 00 |
| Mrs Hunt.A 10 acres Close | 03 | 10 |
| Giles Young.A 10 acres Close | 03 | 05 |
| Mews & Jo Pullin.A 10 acres Close | 03 | 05 |
| Mrs Rebb Curtis.A 10 acres Close | 04 | 05 |
| Robert Holmes for the Warren | 01 | 10 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lfra Richardson for a Close next ye Meadow | 00 | 07 |
| Mrs Hunt for Middle Dykes | 09 | 00 |
| Robert Rippon for 29 acres of arable now set to the west | 03 | 00 |
| Chr Tomson.* For 28 acres of arable and 3 acres 2 roods of meadow
* For 21 acres of arable
* For 3 acres late Hacketts
 | 030100 | 051106 |
| Richard Martin.* For 26 acres of arable land
* For a Close
* For a Close by ye wood side and 4 acres of fallows
 | 0101 | 1912 |
| Thomas Hacket for a house and homestead | 00 | 10 |
| John Rhodes for a little Close | 00 | 10 |

**Description of Torpel House in 1624**

**Background information**

Richard Bancroft Esq (Complainant) was the owner of Torpel House but he had leased it to Thomas Styles who had leased it to Thomas Greenhill for the use of John Worsley (Defendant) who had been ordered to pay £156 10s the Court in unpaid rent.

The case was heard by 4 Commissioners and 4 witnesses were called to answer questions about the condition of the outbuildings and thefts from them. The Commissioners report on the condition of the buildings is our main source of information about Torpel House. It was transcribed by Tim Halliday.

"Alleged waste committed at Torpel House" 1624-5

* "That a little chamber over the entree of the dwelling house is decayed in part of the boarded flore being rotten and will not longe serve for use, and that the walls of the same especially the south end is much out of repayre and that the plaster seeling within overhead is much broaken downe and decayed and that the seeling under the said chamber overhead in the entree is almost all fallen downe.
* That the chamber over the closset on the south side of the said house is in decay in the wall uppon the south end thereof.
* That the corner wall of the kytchen is fallen downe and the lean to at the end of the kytchen over the oven is much decayed both in the wall and thack thereof.
* That the stable is out of repayre both in the south and north end of the same and much out of repayre for thack and nether rack nor manger there.
* That a board or framed hovel of tymber thirty foote longe standing on the west of the grate barne is taken away and an other hovell not soe large on the north side of the said house also taken away.
* That the wall of the great barne on the east side and north end part fallen done and much in decay all over for want of thack.
* That the pales and posts formerly sett alonge the east side of the said house contaigning in all about 50 yards in length are all taken away.
* That the three great gates for carts to goe thorowe belonging to the said groundes are also taken away.
* That the dwelling house is in decay for want of some slateing and is in decay in poynting all over the said house.
* And that all the windowes of the said house are unglased except the windowe on the northe side of the said house and the upper part of the north window in the hall which is unglased in 2 panes thereof".

There is another reference to a "great bay rounde window" and one witness said that he had gathered about 20 of the fallen slates.

(Source: PRO E178/4335/22 James I Records of Exchequer Depositions relating to Torpel House.)

**Hearth Tax Records of Selected Villages**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Village  | Total number of hearths | Number of houses | Houses with >7 hearths | Houses with2-3 hearths | Houses with 1 hearth |
| Barnack | 96 | 49 | 2 | 19 | 24 |
| Helpston | 83 | 50 | 0 | 17 | 30 |
| Maxey | 67 | 34 | 2 | 11 | 18 |
| Ufford | 59 | 26 | 3 | 5 | 18 |
| Deeping Gate | 50 | 28 | 1 | 10 | 18 |
| Bainton | 49 | 35 | 0 | 5 | 25 |
| Wothorpe | 47 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| S`horpe/Walcot | 36 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Marholm | 33 | 17 | 0 | 7 | 9 |
| Ashton | 31 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| Pilsgate | 27 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 6 |

(Source: PRO E179/254/12 Hearth Tax 1674 Nassaburgh/ Northamptonshire.)

**Village Populations 1524-1762**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Lay subsidy taxpayer1524 | Hearth Tax houses1674 | Compton households1676 | Militia List males 18-45 years1762 |
| Ailsworth | 26 | 35 | 28 |  |
| Ashton | 7 | 15 | 18 | 13 |
| Bainton | 19 | 35 | 38 | 26 |
| Barnack | 34 | 49 | 88 | 42 |
| Borough Fen |  |  |  | 25 |
| Castor | 54 |  | 82 | 66 |
| Deeping Gate | 17 | 28 | 32 |  |
| Etton with Woodcroft | 11 |  | 21 | 16 |
| Glinton | 28 |  | 59 | 50 |
| Helpston | 48 | 50 | 71 | 48 |
| Marholm | 33 | 17 |  |  |
| Maxey with Lolham | 27 | 34 | 63 | 50 |
| Milton | 14 |  | 3 |  |
| Northborough | 24 |  | 49 | 32 |
| Nunton with Woldramhall | 12 |  |  |  |
| Peakirk | 16 |  | 35 | 24 |
| Pilsgate  | 9 | 12 |  | 16 |
| Southorpe | 12 | 12 |  | 15 |
| Sutton | 14 |  |  | 13 |
| Thornhaugh | 23 |  | 34 | 25 |
| Ufford | 24 | 26 | 25 | 19 |
| Upton | 18 |  | 16 | 5 |
| Wansford | 27 |  | 41 | 16 |
| Wittering | 20 |  | 27 | 23 |
| Wothorpe | 20 | 5 |  | 2 |

(Sources: Sheall J. *Regional Distribution of Wealth in England Lay Subsidy Returns 1524/5*; PRO E179/254/12 Hearth Tax 1674 Nassaburgh/Northamptonshire; Whiteman A. *1676 Compton Census*; King E. *Northamptonshire Miscellany Militia Lists 1762.*)

Uploaded by Frieda Gosling, July 2017

1. DB =Domesday Book 1086 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)