

Scenario 3:

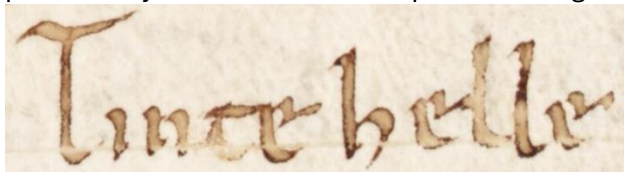
Place-names in pre-Conquest southern England frequently combined a personal name with a word referencing the estate, and the name Tintinhull probably derives from an Old English ownership name, Tutte's hall (*Tutten heall*).

To work out where the modern name of Tintinhull comes from, we need to look for the earliest surviving written versions of the name. This is found in the Exon Domesday of 1086 (the survey of the West Country that was subsequently copied into the Domesday Book). Tintinhull is also named in earlier charters but those only survive as later copies of the originals, where the spelling was probably updated by scribes. In the Exon Domesday, Tintinhull is mentioned 5 times using 4 different spellings from 3 different scribes; the variants are *Tintehelle*, *Tintenelle* (occurs twice), *Tintehella* and *Tuttehella* (see pictures 1 to 5 below). Although the modern ending 'hull' could suggest 'hill', that would typically have appeared in Domesday with an 'i' or 'y' vowel rather than the 'a' or 'e' seen here, and it is hard to describe the village centre as being on a hill. The way the ending was written in the Exon Domesday as *helle* or *halle* suggests it comes from the Old English word *heall*, meaning hall or residence (https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/heall#Old_English). The addition of a final 'e' was a frequent occurrence because scribes were using Latin writing styles but still influenced by older English spelling.

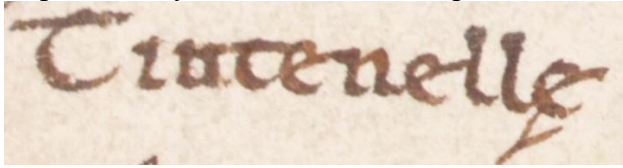
The name part of the word is '*Tutte*' or '*Tinte*'. *Tutte* fits Old English naming patterns, being a derivation of the known Old English name 'Tut(t)', but I have not found evidence for the name '*Tinte*'. The form '*Tutten*' may reflect a scribal or possessive rendering of 'Tut', so '*Tutten*' or '*Tinten*' would be the possessive forms of '*Tutte*' or '*Tinte*', equivalent to 'Tutte's' today. When combining the two words (*Tutten/Tinten* with *heall*) either the 'h' or 'n' sound could naturally be lost, explaining spellings such as *Tuttehella* or *Tintenelle*.

Of the 5 entries in the Exon Domesday only entries 266b1 and 512b5 (images 4 and 5 below) are likely to come directly from original word-of-mouth transcripts, and these tend toward '*Tuttehella*'. This is the spelling used by Eta (picture 5 below) and he is the one scribe of the three with possible West Country links, as his handwriting has also been identified in manuscripts from Salisbury. Entries in pictures 1 to 3 were probably copied from the records in 4 and 5 as they occur in lists of place names. '*Tinte*' could easily be a scribal misinterpretation, influenced by misreading of minims, as seen in example (4) where the spelling is ambiguous and could be read either as *Tintehella* or *Tuttehella*. Further confusion may have arisen because Norman scribes, working across three languages — Old English, French and Latin — were copying spoken Old English place names into Latin-style writing. All this suggests *Tuttehella* may be closer to an early recorded form of the spoken name, and Tutte's hall is a plausible translation of that name.

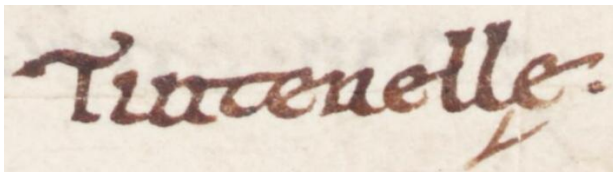
(1) Entry 63b30, scribe Psi; in the phrase "Tintinhull hundred". This entry is part of a list and so presumably would have been copied from original drafts of the main listing:



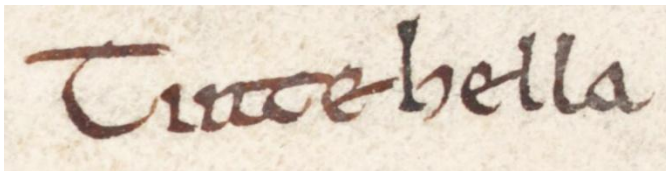
(2) Entry 64a16, scribe Beta; in the phrase “Tintinhull hundred”. This entry is part of a list and so presumably would have been copied from original drafts of the main listing:



(3) Entry 170a5, scribe Beta; occurs in a manuscript primarily concerning Camerton and so in this script the relaying of the name of Tintinhull to the Courts can be taken as less reliable than those scripts primarily concerned with Tintinhull:



(4) Entry 266b1, scribe Beta. Note *Tintinhull* is written ambiguously as *Tintehella* or *Tuttehella*. Full transcript: *The count of Mortain has 1 estate which is called Tintinhull, which Æthelnoth, abbot of Glastonbury, held on the day that King Eadweard was alive and dead. In it there are 7 hides and 1 virgate 1 thegn held that virgate jointly on the day that King Eadweard was alive and dead. Drew holds this from the count; and it is worth 1 silver mark and it paid geld for 5 hides. 10 ploughs can plough these. Of it the count has 4 hides and 2 ploughs in demesne and the villans the other land and 8 ploughs. There the count has 19 villans and 9 bordars and 5 slaves and 2 cobs and 5 cows and 30 pigs and 100 sheep less 6 and 1 mill, which pays 30 pence, and 57 acres of woodland and 60 acres of meadow and 200 acres of grazing-land; and it pays 16 pounds and, when the count received it, 10 pounds.*



(5) Entry= 512b5, scribe Eta. Full transcript: *The count of Mortain has 1 estate which is called Tintinhull, which Æthelnoth the abbot of Glastonbury held on the day that King Eadweard was alive and dead. There are 7 hides and 1 virgate in it. 1 thegn held that virgate jointly on the day that King Eadweard was alive and dead. Drew holds this from the count; and it is worth 1 silver mark. These 7 hides just mentioned paid geld for 5 hides; and they are worth 17 pounds a year and, when the count acquired them, they were worth 10 pounds.*

