

DESERTED FARMSTEADS ON EXMOOR AND THE LAY SUBSIDY OF 1327 IN WEST SOMERSET

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Introduction

This is a study of deserted farm sites in West Somerset. It concerns the whole of the area within the Exmoor National Park in Somerset and the whole of those modern civil parishes which have only part of their area in the Park, with the exception of Stogumber. The sea, or more correctly the Bristol Channel, forms the northern boundary, the county boundary with Devon lies on the west and south, and on the east the modern boundary between the West Somerset District and Taunton Deane Borough as far as Elworthy, and thereafter a line of parish boundaries roughly northwards to Watchet. This is a large area, roughly 25 miles by 15 miles (Fig. 1).

This study is principally concerned with locating deserted farm sites as part of a wider study into deserted settlements in Somerset, mainly concerned with deserted and shrunken villages (Aston in Aston and Burrow 1982). Except for the publication of notes on a few sites and an earlier version of Fig. 3, this is the first time there has been any attempt to catalogue and describe deserted farmsteads in West Somerset (Aston and Murless 1978, pp 136–8 and Fig. 12).

It is not the intention to cover all aspects of deserted farmsteads in West Somerset. The discussion below is principally concerned with the location of those deserted farms known to have existed, and their basic documentation, together with the compilation of a gazetteer which will form the basis for future research. An assessment of the present condition of the physical remains of the farm sites is included to help present and future archaeologists and as a contribution to the debate about land use change and future land use within the area of the National Park. No attempt is made to discuss in detail either origins or reasons for abandonment. Similarly, no surveys of individual sites are included and there is no discussion as to siting, morphology, and so on. Richard McDonnell, in his detailed survey of the air photographs of Exmoor, has begun such work and has produced a number of sketch-plans. Without his work, this survey would have lacked much of its detail (McDonnell 1980).

The main purpose of this study is to show that by the systematic use of printed, published and easily accessible sources, a large amount of comparative material can quickly be gathered about the former settlement pattern in an area. In this case, the recently published edition of Domesday Book (Thorn and Thorn 1980), the 'Kirby's

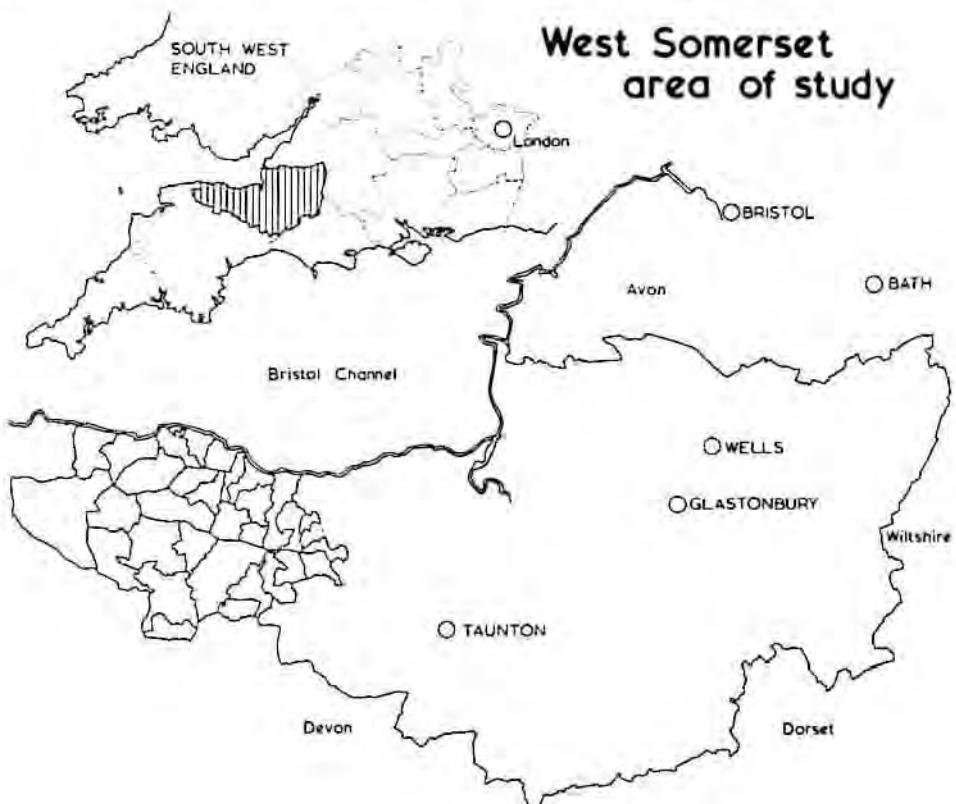


Fig. 1 Location Map of Parishes studied in West Somerset

Quest' volume of the Somerset Record Society (Dickinson 1889) and the tithe maps in the County Record Office, Obridge Road, Taunton (SRO), were the principal sources used.

Despite the vast literature on deserted medieval villages and all aspects of nucleated rural settlement, the study of isolated farmsteads and small hamlets has in general been neglected. The nearest comparable research is Catherine Linehan's work, where well over one hundred deserted farmsteads were identified, largely from physical remains, on Dartmoor (Linehan 1966). Elsewhere in the west, the Parish Surveys of Cornwall, published under the auspices of the Cornwall Archaeological Society, have been recording deserted farmsteads, along with a multitude of other features, as detailed parish studies and checklists are undertaken. A study of medieval settlement, however, has not yet been drawn from this information. Professor W. G. Hoskins drew attention to dispersed settlement in the west, and its likely existence by the 11th century or earlier, in his classic article 'The Highland Zone in Domesday Book' in *Provincial England* (Hoskins 1965). In Wales, the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments has covered medieval rural settlement to some extent in its inventories on Caernarvonshire (RCAHM 1956-64) and further north there is the important work on Sheilings and Bastles in Cumberland, Westmorland and Northumberland (RCHM 1970). Some work has been undertaken in Cumbria by Angus Winchester in a study showing how present day (or 19th century) holdings frequently include the land of a host of earlier, smaller, farmsteads and how much farm desertion and consolidation of holdings is of post-medieval and often of 17th- and 18th-century date (Winchester 1979).

The 1327 Lay Subsidy

In this study, a great deal of use has been made of the 1327 Lay Subsidy published in Volume 3 of the Somerset Record Society (Dickinson 1889). The subsidy returns contain a list of manors or vills, together with the people assessed and the amount of subsidy paid. Large numbers of people are listed and their surnames are of great interest. Those surnames which are topographical, referring to named places or topographical features, such as wells or stones, are of value in this study because the early 14th century was a time when surnames were evolving, and it has proved useful to compare the surnames under a particular vill with place-names within the area on early and current maps. The names examined, and the places to which they seem to refer, are listed in the gazetteer with the numbers used for Figs. 2 and 3. These are assessed in tabular form in Fig. 4. There seems to be a high correlation between surnames recorded for a vill and place-names, particularly farm names, associated with a particular parish. Fig. 4 shows that of the 137 deserted farm sites located so far (and mapped on Figs. 2 and 3), 46 or 33.6% are indicated by surnames indicating places in 1327, of which 161 or 70% can be located today from sources discussed elsewhere. Thus, 20% or a fifth of farm sites known or likely to have been in existence in the 14th century are now deserted. This represents an important archaeological reserve of rural settlement and a significant resource for the study of agricultural developments.

There seems to have been little attempt to use surname evidence for such studies in the past. Pamela Allerston used surnames contained in documents to aid her study of villages in the Vale of Pickering (Allerston 1970) and she refers to research earlier in Surrey by E. M. Yates (Yates 1961). A further example is the West Yorkshire Archaeological Survey, where there is a useful discussion of settlements and surnames and the use of the latter for reconstructing settlement and land use patterns (Moorhouse in Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 585-591). The present writer has used the surnames of 1327 extensively to obtain a picture of early 14th-century settlement in Somerset and to assess the way in which the patterns and forms of villages and hamlets may have changed (Aston forthcoming). There is no doubt that further similar research would be beneficial to settlement studies generally.

In a number of cases, most of the surnames of people assessed under a vill in a particular parish can be easily related to farms and hamlets in existence. In such cases, the first edition Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile maps or the modern OS 1:25000 (2½":1 mile) maps can be compared with the 1327 lists. Such is the case particularly with Winsford and the Withypoole part of the Exton entries. In such cases, the pattern of medieval farm sites seems to have survived through to the present as the basic rural settlement framework. In other cases, there are surnames which cannot be associated with a surviving farmstead, but other local topographical names may indicate roughly the former location of the place sought (such as Road castle, next to the deserted Road farmstead in Winsford). Usually it is only by inspecting more detailed maps with field names that such sites can be found.

The tithe maps of 1836-44 provide the most accessible and comparable information on field names for a group of parishes such as those under study. The lists of field names can be searched rapidly for field names with the same or similar form to those of 1327 surnames. The method has been used to great effect in West Somerset to locate lost farmsteads. There are many examples, but Patswell and Patcombe farm sites in Brompton Ralph parish were found in this way, as well as Mousehanger in Winsford and Hurscombe in Brompton Regis. In most cases, the farm sites were not deserted until the early 19th century. They were thus either listed as working farms, as farmholdings but without farmhouses or, as is the case of Brompton Regis (see below), as former farmholdings which had by 1836 been absorbed or changed their name. The



WEST SOMERSET **Deserted Settlements**

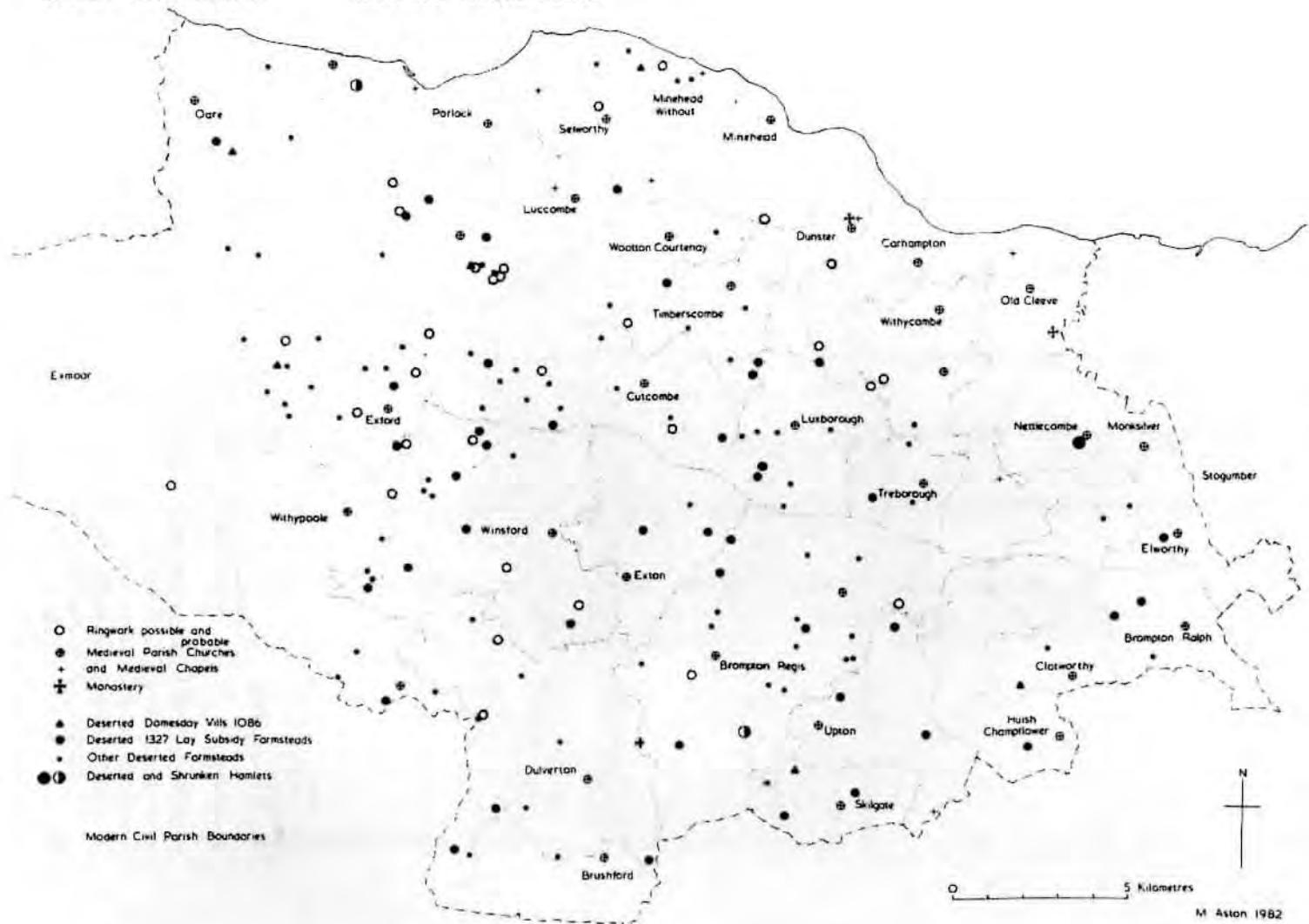


Fig. 3 Deserted Farmsteads in West Somerset

Fig. 4 Table of 1327 data and Deserted Farms

see Figs. 2 and 3

Modern Civil Parish	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	- Deserted Domesday Vill	2 Total 1327 Topographical Surnames in Parish	3 1327 Surnames — Reasonable Sitings	4 1327 Surnames — Deserted Sites	5 1327 Surnames — Unlocated	6 Tithe Maps Deserted Farms In Addition to 3	7 Other Deserted Farms Not In 4 or 6	Total Deserted Farms 1 + 4 + 6 + 7 (see Fig. 3)
Brompton Ralph	0	12	10	2	2	1	0	3
Brompton Regis	0	17+2	10+2	4	7	12+2	1	19
Brushford	0	9	7	0	2	0	0	0
Carhampton	0	6	3	0	3	2?	0	0(?)
Clatworthy	1	6	3	1	3	1	0	3
Cutcombe	0	12	10	3	2	9	1	13
Dulverton	0	21	16	3	5	6	0	9
Dunster	0	7	4	0	3	0	0	0
Elworthy	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	1
Exford	1	7+3	5+2	1+1	2+1	8	3	14
Exmoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Exton	0	13	5	2	8	1	0	3
Huish Champflower	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1
Luccombe	1	7	6	4	1	3	1	9
Luxborough	0	3	3	5	0	3	3	11
Minehead	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Minehead Without	1	4	2	0	2	2	2	5
Monksilver	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nettlecombe	0	8	4	0	4	0	1	1
Oare	1	6	4	1	2	1	0	3
Old Cleeve	0	8	4	0	4	0	0	0
Porlock	0	4	2	0	2	2	0	2
Selworthy	0	6	1	0	5	1	0	1
Skilgate	1?	5	5	3	0	0	0	3
part of Stogumber	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Timberscombe	0	6	4	1	2	3	0	4
Treborough	0	3	2	1	1	2	0	3
Upton	0	6	5	2	1	0	0	2
Winsford	0	20	16	8	4	2	2	12
Withycombe	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	1
Withypool	0	10	10	1	0	4	2	7
Wootton Courtenay	0	7	5	1	2	2	0	3
32 Parishes	5 or 6	232	161	46				137

identification of holdings separately named, but without farmhouses in use, or even possessing only single buildings, in some cases could be more extensively used to locate yet more deserted sites. Such a method was important in the recognition of Bradley in Withypool and several estates in Cutcombe and Winsford parishes.

A further use for the tithe maps lies in comparing the parish boundaries in the 1830s and 1840s with those of today — the modern civil parishes. There have been considerable changes to these boundaries, as will be seen by comparing Figs 2 and 3.

Ascertaining the earlier pattern is important, since farmsteads implied in a surname listed under a particular vill may be located some distance away in what was, until the rationalisation of parish boundaries in the late 19th century, a detached part of the main parish. Thus, Croydon in Timberscombe parish was formerly in Carhampton and Gilbert de Crondone (or Croudone) is listed in Carhampton; Halscombe, formerly in Brompton Regis, is now in Dulverton and William de Halscombe is listed in Brompton Regis. Sometimes, several miles separate the detached parts of parishes. Harwood, with Alicia Harewode in 1327, is now in Timberscombe, but was formerly a detached part of Luccombe parish some two miles from the nearest part of the main parish.

Such names recorded under one vill but relating to somewhere else need to be allowed for constantly and imply former relationships in some cases. The fact that Withypool is not separately assessed but that many surnames in Exton seem to relate to Withypool holdings surely suggests they were assessed together in 1327, as does the inclusion of a number of Upton names in Brompton Regis parish when Upton itself was not separately assessed.

Other Sources

Although comparison of tithe map areas, farms, farming units and field names with 1327 vills and surnames has been the most extensively used method in compiling the data for the gazetteer and Figs. 2 and 3, there are other sources which can be used. Richard McDonnell has shown how the use of air photographs, particularly the vertical RAF series of the late 1940s and the 1971 runs taken by Hunting Surveys Limited for the County Planning Department (the latter prefaced by SCPO below), can produce evidence for deserted farm sites. Much of his work is incorporated in the gazetteer. In some cases, such as in Winsford and Withypool, completely unrecorded sites for which even the name is not known at present have been found, whereas elsewhere medieval farm sites which have survived in use can be seen, from earthworks all around, to have shifted or shrunk, perhaps from hamlets to farms, over the centuries. The air photographs often do not show clearly individual house or building sites, but frequently they indicate collections of abandoned enclosures, yards and old roads meeting together. Such 'clusters' of features are evident also on Ordnance Survey maps. Indeed, the recent 1:10000 or 1:10560 (6":1 mile) and 1:25000 (2½":1 mile) maps have been used very effectively to pick out abandoned farm sites. Frequently, such clusters of enclosures are labelled with a name that can be traced back to 1327, such as at Prickclade and Littlecombe in Luccombe, but there are clearly no buildings in use and no farmhouse or access road is indicated. Such sites often turn out to be abandoned farms, even if the odd cottage is still occupied or outbuildings used for storage by a farm situated elsewhere. Modern maps also indicate by farm names that other farms may have disappeared. Names such as 'Higher' and 'Lower', or 'West' and 'East', when not accompanied by a partner, probably indicate lost farms. In some cases, these can be found using the methods outlined above, but often there seem to be no remains.

Domesday Book lists a few places which are no longer in existence. In the area of this study, there are five deserted 1086 sites. These are of great interest, and the site of one, Bagley, is definitely known and was a farming unit until the 19th century. Another two may be represented by known sites — Mene may be East or West Myne (Minehead Without) or Mene in Selworthy (or one of several other sites on North Hill, Minehead) and Milton (in Skilgate) may be West Milton, which is now deserted, or East Milton, which survives as Surridge Farm. The sites of Stowey in Oare and Almsworthy in Exford are, however, not known for certain and Syndercombe (in Clatworthy) was obliterated before Clatworthy reservoir was built, although much could probably still be retrieved from its site during periods of low water!

Finally, there is archaeological fieldwork. The implications of the 1327 Lay Subsidy surnames and the tithe map information have to be checked on the ground. As will be seen from the gazetteer, not all of the sites listed have yet been visited — possibly only 50% have in any way been examined on the ground by the writer, Richard McDonnell, or others. A great deal of checking in the field is clearly needed and no doubt new sites will be discovered in the process. Any reports of new sites, or information on the current condition of places listed in the gazetteer, would be appreciated.

Brompton Regis and Upton — A Case Study

The work at Hurscombe by Peter Leach in 1977 (Leach 1981) was partly prompted by a desire to test, on a threatened site, whether the implications of the 1327 Lay Subsidy surnames can be demonstrated by archaeological excavation. In this connection, the writer also undertook to look at the whole of Brompton Regis in which Hurscombe lies, to see what further information could be derived from sources other than those discussed above. The aim was to record the dates by which the dispersed farm sites were in existence and any changes which could be seen to have taken place in the settlement pattern.

A number of sources are available which supplement the farm sites indicated in 1327 (and these are listed in the gazetteer). In particular, the existence of some farms is indicated in the late 12th century (Weaver 1908), 1314 and 1629. Some of these sites are associated with the foundation of the Augustinian priory of Barlinch c1174 (Knowles and Hadocock 1971).

The estates of Barlinch Priory, confirmed in 1339, can mostly be located in Brompton Regis and Upton parishes (Fig. 5). Weaver helps in the identification of other places (such as Four Chimneys in Upton as possibly Chymeworth) and he also gives a reputed list of places mentioned in the foundation charter of Barlinch (Weaver 1908 83, 101–5). This suggests that many of the farms were in existence by the late 12th century at least.

Fig. 5 uses the 1327 Lay Subsidy, the 1339 confirmation places, and lands probably in existence in the late 12th century to suggest the pre-Black Death situation in the 14th century in Brompton Regis and Upton parishes. All of the places on this map can be located reasonably well, either because the farms are, or were until recently, still in existence, or because later evidence (see below) helps in their identification. Other places cannot be precisely or even vaguely sited and these are listed in the table alongside.

Although of post-Medieval date, a document of 1629 has proved of inestimable value in reconstructing the earlier settlement pattern. This is 'A note taken by Henry Nicolls vicar' and others 'of every man and woman seats in ye church' on March 31st 1629, listed according to holdings in the parish of Brompton Regis. While of considerable interest in any case, giving a 'picture' of the interior of an early 17th-century church, the supplementary note 'A note of the seats in the church and to what estates they doe belong' means that a map can be compiled of the holdings in Brompton Regis at that date (Fig. 6). I am grateful to Dr J. Bettey of Bristol University for much discussion about this document (SRO D/P/b.re 7/3/1 — see Appendix) and also for his note in the Appendix.

In this document of 1629, fifty-eight separate places are listed in Brompton Regis. Of these, twelve cannot be identified from later sources; a few of them are known to have existed earlier. These are listed on the table alongside Fig. 6. Three of the settlements listed were clearly small hamlets at that time. Bury is listed with at least nine named tenements; Harford has six tenements, and Mashrow eight. The latter place

BROMPTON REGIS and UPTON in the 14th CENTURY

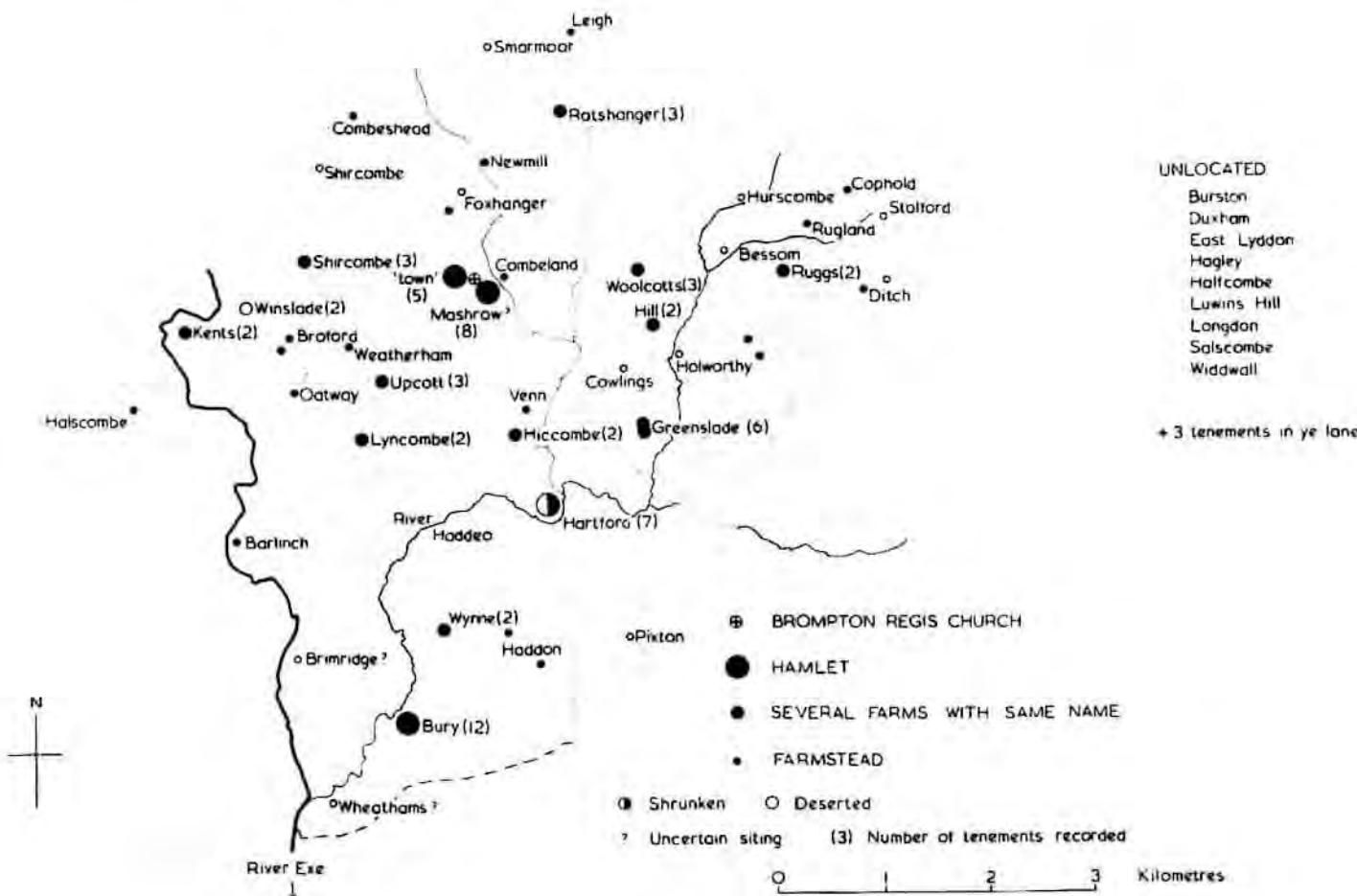


Fig. 5 Brompton Regis in the 14th Century

BROMPTON REGIS in the 17th CENTURY

From 'A note of the seats in the Church
and to what estates they doe belong'
(SCRO D/P/b re 7/3/1)

March 31 1629



cannot now be identified, but almost certainly it lay below the church and village — the only area of settlement not clearly referred to in the document. At both Bury and Harford there are still hamlets, although at the latter there are house platforms, enclosures and other earthworks marking the sites of some of the tenements. It is likely that there had been other and smaller hamlets in Brompton Regis, since there are a number of 'Over' and 'Nether', 'Higher' and 'Lower', and 'North' and 'South' elements applied to the same name. In some cases, these farms are separate, but elsewhere they are adjacent holdings suggesting original hamlets with differentiated farm holdings. There are also several holdings given with the same name, such as Duxham (unlocated with 2), Haddon (2), Hoocombe (2), Lincombe (2), Kents (2), Ruggs (2), and Ratshanger, Shircombe and Upcott with three each. These again probably represent small hamlets with groups of farm holdings, especially as for the latter the tithe map gives 'Dawes or Upcott' and 'Wood at Upcotts' as two of the holdings.

Such a pattern is reminiscent of the ancient hamlets suggested as the basic settlement pattern of western Europe by Professor Harold Uhlig in 1961. Despite the small village at Brompton Regis, it is likely that this pattern of hamlets and farmsteads evident in 1629 is more typical of the general pattern across West Somerset in earlier times.

The identification of some of these 1629 holdings is made easier by the existence of a fine collection of estate maps (1804) and records of 1801 of Lord Egremont's Somerset Estates (SRO DD/WY) and the 'Names of Estates' in the Brompton Regis tithe award (SRO D/D/Rt 1841). The former has 'Dawes at Upcott', while the latter most usefully refers to 'Over Brover'd (Broford) or Dawes' and 'Nether Brover'd or Delbridges', enabling later-named holdings to be linked to earlier recorded farmsteads.

This list of 'Names of Estates' in the tithe award must have been gathered from earlier documentation on the parish because at least one holding cannot be identified (and is not annotated in the award) — Langdon, and several tenements are not later recorded — Rumbelows, Trottis, Yeandels, Duxham, Hurwoods and others. The fact that Ratshanger has now become Kings Brompton Farm must, however, make us aware of further and more recent name changes. It is very likely that most of the unidentified farm and tenements in 1629 and 1841 are, in fact, represented by tenements and holdings later recorded differently or now with changed names on the modern maps. Clearly, there must be more deserted farm sites to be identified in West Somerset and a parish like Brompton Regis; no doubt a more thorough search of the documents than has been possible here would locate some of them. More archaeological fieldwork would probably locate others, especially within the extensively wooded areas. However, the general impression both on the ground and from the documents is that this pattern of farmsteads and hamlets is a very persistent one and that the casualties discussed here are the exceptions that prove the rule generally of settlement stability in West Somerset. The origins of such a pattern clearly lie in the pre-Medieval period and the existence of large numbers of ringworks and hillslope enclosures in the west of the county argues strongly for a basically prehistoric or Romano-British pattern of land use, with mere 'shifts of site' to the medieval farmsteads documented here.

The Present Condition of the Deserted Farm Sites

Fig. 7 shows the data derived from the gazetteer on the present condition of the farm sites in West Somerset. It is divided into the Domesday sites (1), sites derived from the 1327 Lay Subsidy (2), other probable medieval sites — based largely on field evidence (3), and other sites, mainly those from tithe map and award evidence (4). Within these sections, some attempt at grading has been made. 'A' represents sites where there are ruined buildings and/or well-preserved earthworks, 'B' good earthworks with, for example, building sites visible, and 'C' poor quality earthworks and

those recently or currently being damaged. 'D' refers to obliterated sites, including those recently totally cleared or flooded, or buried in the recent past. Category 'E' refers to sites for which insufficient data on condition is available, particularly imprecisely located sites.

Only five or six sites are known to represent deserted Domesday vills and few can be satisfactorily located. Mene (in Minehead Without or Selworthy), Milton (in Skilgate) and Stowey (in Oare) fall into this category, as does the important site of Almsworthy in Exford. Syndercombe exists, but lies beneath Clatworthy reservoir, and thus Bagley in Lucombe is the only Domesday site to remain intact. There are other reasons why Bagley and its environs represent such an important part of Exmoor (Fig. 8).

Fig. 7 The Present Condition of Deserted Farm Sites

	Total Deserted Farms (see Fig. 4)										Others usually from Tithe Maps				
	1086					1327					Probably Medieval			Tithe Maps	
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
Brompton Ralph	3					1									1
Brompton Regis	19					1	1	2						1	5
Brushford	0														4
Carhampton	0(2?)														
Clatworthy	3			1											1
Cutcombe	13										3			2	1
Dulverton	9										3				6
Dunster	0														
Elworthy	1														
Exford	14			1										4	2
Exmoor	2													2	5
Exton	3					1		1							1
Huish Champflower	1										1				
Lucombe	9	1				1	1	2	1		1			1	1
Luxborough	11					1		2	2		1			3	1
Minehead	0														2
Minehead Without	5			1							2			2	
Monksilver	0														
Nettlecombe	1														1
Oare	3			1	1										1
Old Cleeve	0														
Porlock	2														1
Selworthy	1			1?											1
Skilgate	3			1?											
part of Stogumber	2													1	1
Timberscombe	4					1									2
Treborough	3					1								1	1
Upton	2														
Winsford	12					2	1	2	3				2		2
Withycombe	1													1	
Withypool	7										1	1	2		
Wootton Courtenay	3										1			1	1

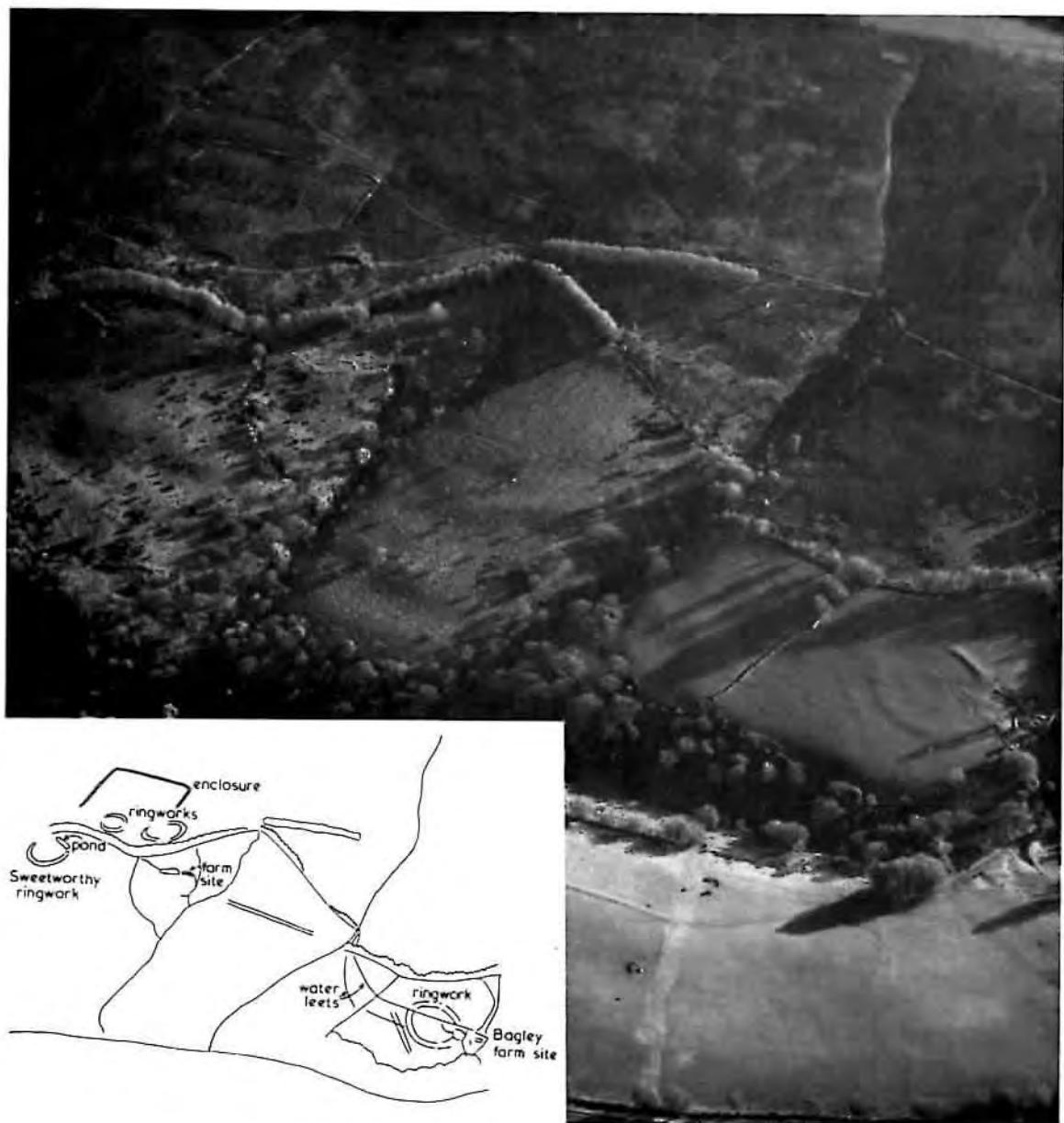


Fig. 8 Air Photograph of Bagley and Sweetworthy in Lucombe (West Air Photography)

Of the 46 deserted 1327 Lay Subsidy sites, a considerable number fall into the recently damaged, obliterated or unlocated categories (D and E), including completely removed sites like Week in Exton. However, well-preserved sites also exist and these represent the most important archaeological reserve of medieval settlement sites in West Somerset. Examples include Thorne in Luxborough, Clicket in Timberscombe, Hazery in Treborough, and Road and Mousehanger in Winsford.

Other well-preserved sites of probable medieval date are represented in category 3. These include the fine earthworks on North Hill (Minehead Without) and the site at Bradley in Withypool. The site at Sweetworthy would be important in its own right, but its association with several ringworks and the Domesday Bagley site makes the whole of the valley north of Dunkery (in Lucombe parish), together with the probable contemporary field systems, of great importance. Only slightly less important, is the valley near Luxborough containing Thorne and Clicket, with several mill sites.

In category 4, attention must again be drawn to the damaged and unlocated sites in categories D and E. Such sites, while not being documented at all, or only from the early 19th century, are nevertheless probably of medieval date. Of great importance in category 4 are Holmoor in Exford and Twitchen in Oare; the farm site at the latter appears to occupy a prehistoric ringwork and the farmhouse, surviving as earthworks, is clearly a longhouse of traditional medieval form (Figs. 9 and 10).

Appendix

The 1629 'note of the seats in the church and to what estates they doe belong' Somerset County Record Office D/P/b.re 7/3/1)

BY DR JOSEPH BETTEY

Seating plans such as that for Brompton Regis survive for several west country churches and provide a great deal of information about the local community and farmsteads: the Brompton Regis plan gives the names of the various estates or farms in the parish as well as of the persons who occupied the seats in the church as tenants or the wives of tenants on those farms. In some parishes the seats or pews were rented out to parishioners, and in others, as at Brompton Regis, they were regarded as belonging to a particular estate or farm which paid church rates towards the maintenance of the parish church. The regular services in the parish church were the only occasions on which the whole parish met together; attendance was obligatory and persistent absentees were liable to be reported to the ecclesiastical courts, and the seating arrangements mirrored the rigid social structure of the parish with the wealthy farmers seated at the front and the poor crowded uncomfortably into the seats and forms at the back or in a gallery. The right to a particular seat in the parish church was therefore regarded as an important sign of social status; any attempt to alter the seating arrangements was strenuously resisted, and the right to pews was a fruitful cause of dispute. Throughout the 17th century the church courts heard many cases concerning quarrels over seats in churches and about the fact that private pews had been rebuilt or enlarged so that persons sitting behind could neither see nor hear the parson. When Richard Gough of Myddle in Shropshire wrote his well-known history of the families in the parish during the later 17th century (*Antiquities and Memoryes of the Parish of Myddle*, first published in 1875), he did so by taking each pew in the parish church in turn and writing about the family which occupied it, thus ensuring that he included all the parishioners. It was in an effort to prevent arguments over seating arrangements that plans such as this for Brompton Regis of 1629 were made.

The plan is badly-written in a very difficult hand and is probably the work of the parish clerk, William Heller. It is clear that at Brompton Regis, as elsewhere, the men and women sat separately in church, that the wealthier persons occupied the most prominent seats, that some at least of the pews had been built by those who occupied them, and that for the poor who had no right to a particular seat there were parish seats or forms at the back, one of which is actually described as 'a plank. . . . for the use of the parish'. It is also apparent that the whole church was packed with pews.

Brompton Regis

March ye 31 1629.

A note taken by Henery Nicolls Vicar Thomas Dyke Gregory Gardner Esqs William Heller Clark and others, of every man and womans seats in ye church as followeth (vis).

Bury He

1. The formest seat hath been by ye wardens yearly for ye use of ye parish but barlige is to have in it to seats and boudowns on and ye rest for ye use of ye parish.
2. Jordans at bury Ingrams melbushs an hunts.
3. Jon withes William farthing haglie burston ye tenement in ye lane.
4. James Stephens wife widdwall brownsford burston Collings ye tenement in ye lane a lettel seat nex ye pulpit for Jeams Stephens Jon hole, an other litel seat before him brownsford seat.

On ye southside of ye church

1. Ratshanger nether broford Jeams pleisse Ingrams at South greenslade.
2. Oatway john pulsford luis hill Duxham tenement.
3. Christopher Joyce haddon tenement and hill tenement.
4. hurford at south greenslad over foxhanger Jon badcock Rich hobbs at herford.
5. The parish seat to be set yearly by ye wardens except on seat for ye vicar wife.
6. Badeok petter webber mary bryant at mashrow brimrdges hobbes at herford a seat for each of there woman.

Behind ye church door for woman

1. Comeland Jeams pleise new mill tenement Smallmore miltons in town.
2. nether foxhanger Ingams at south greenslad Langdons at north greenslad leigh tenement.
3. hire wooleott Jon hillier holworthy thomas yeadle at herford.
4. Comshead John Weber in town John webber at hill lyddons at herford.
5. Ruggs est lyddon hurscombe will Langdon for bessett.
6. wheatdons — bowdons at bury john greenslads at wooleott cleaves at mashrow.

On ye other side of ye alleys for men

1. youngs est lyddon ephole miltons in town lower wooleott.
2. nether foxhanger will hellers halfcombe over broford.
3. Ed hoopers for Sloverd John dollin for dich will langdon for bessett ambrose daw, women seats 4. John pulsford wind tenement haddon tenement doxham tenement for each of ye wife.
5. ratshanger Edmund Lyddons langdon tenement lincombe for women.
6. Kenee James Sully Christopher Joyce pixon tenement for women.

behind ye alleys for women

1. Cophole heecombe rugland holes at bury.
2. Upcott Shiscombe winslads john dollins at dich.
3. Shircombe Salscombe to seats over foxhanger.
4. widd hurford woolcott grownd holloworthy neither broford.
5. over broford oatway witherow nither woolcott.
6. there is a seat to be set by the wardans whare john hill built a seat.

on ye north side of ye alleys for women

parish seats going from ye church clore to ye north fel for women.
a new seat for four standing in ye ally on other built for to by danill webber an hosegood an other built by will Joyce an petter norrish an other for four built by No lyddon an pears at ye mill a plank behind that for ye use of ye parish.

on ye south side of ye north He men seats

1. Combshead an Smallmore.
2. Langdon an witherow.
3. Ruggland an Collings.
4. pixson coles at herford.
5. petter webber at herford and yandels.
6. Cleaves at marsrowe an john temblets.
7. Late Lyddons at herford.

over ye ally for women

1. neither dich Stoverd.
2. ventenement farthings at bury.
3. Coles at herford.

on ye other side of He for men

1. heigher woolcott Edmund Lyddons.
2. hurscombe Lea tenement.
3. upcott kences tenement.
4. Christopher Joyce in town John greenslade at woolcott.
5. halscombe John hellers at north greenslade.
6. bryants Sanders at mashrow brimridges.
7. martin wheatdon prad ford new mill.
8. Jeams Sully for holworthy.
9. petter williams and martin ingrambs at marshrowe.
10. Robert Bowdon Ingrambes at bury.
- womens 11. Ratshanger haglies at bery.
- seats 12. ambrose daw at upcott john temlet at mashrowe.
13. Jordans at bery on ye tenement that was Ingrames there.
14. agins ingrambs at mashrow an williams there.
15. agins Ingrams at bery and ye tenement in ye lane.

Seats in ye littel He on ye north side of ye chancel

1. within ye door on ye south side Shirecombe an wind tenement.
2. a seat before it for ye use of ye parish a nother beside that by ye north wall.

On ye north side of ye chancel

1. ven tenement beers at holworthy.
2. ruggs nither dich.
3. a littel seat belonging to ye parish for on.
4. comland heecombe.
5. Lincombe an John webber in town.
6. Shirecombe winslade each a seat in regard of there seats which was lost when ye new pulpit was set up and there is room in ye same seat for 3 others to be set for ye use of ye parish a nother seat before it belongong to ye parish.

A note of the seats in the Church and to what estates they doe belong.

GAZETTEER

It is inevitable that a gazetteer such as this is incomplete and no doubt further research will reveal more sites. It represents, however, the situation at the end of 1982 with sites located from Domesday Book, the 1327 Lay Subsidy, the evidence from early 19th-century tithe maps and awards and a certain amount of fieldwork. The work is mainly that of the writer, but where appropriate, acknowledgement is made to considerable assistance and clarification given by Richard McDonnell of the Western Archaeological Trust and Dr Ian Burrow, Somerset County Archaeologist.

Capital letters indicate deserted sites and these are shown on Figs. 3 and 4. The surnames of the people paying the subsidy in 1327 are reproduced as in Volume III of the Somerset Record Society, even though in a number of cases Dickinson's readings were probably wrong (Dickinson 1889). Not all parishes are covered by the 1284 Kirby's Quest or the 1377 Poll Tax.

BROMPTON RALPH

No boundary changes since 1842 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 343). 1086 single estate (Thorn and Thorn 25.7); 1316 (Dickinson 75); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glasscock 265); 1377 (Midgeley and Beresford).

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 182).

Bowden Farm (ST 067315) Thomas de Boghedone
Colwell Farm (ST 087338) John Colwelle

combe Davey (ST 073326), combe Sharney Farm (ST 075333), Northcombe Farm (ST 078332)

Bissop atte Combe, Richard atte Combe, Henry atte Combe

Hele Farm (ST 069318) William atte Hele and Richard de Hale

PARSWELL (ST 065327) Richard Passwelle. Tithe map shows barn and barton but no house; estate of 66 acres. All trace of site and surrounding hedgebanks has been removed in land clearance operation. The buildings stood at the top of a valley in a combe facing east.

PATCOMBE (ST 073331) Richard de Padecombe. Tithe map shows barn and barton but no house; estate of 32 acres. Probable remains of a longhouse on the site (1977) within a small enclosure.

Middle Stone Farm (ST 091313) Geoffrey atte Stone. In 1842 Manor Farm (ST 088313) was Higher Stone and at ST 093312 was Lower Stone.

Westcott Farm (ST 080317) Richard de Wastcote

Hugh de Cleyhangre and John de Sydenham paid subsidy in 1327; there are no modern farms and no field names in 1842 with these names. They may not have been in Brompton Ralph parish.
LEIGH'S cottage (ST 076317) House and barton in 1842 with 29 acres. There is now no longer a farm.

BROMPTON REGIS

Considerable boundary changes since 1840 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 387). The whole of Withiel Florey parish has been absorbed on the north side; Halscombe in the south-west has been transferred to Dulverton.

1086 two estates (Thorn and Thorn 1.11, 19.35); 1316 (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 Brompton Regis and Withiel (Glasscock 265); 1377 Brompton Regis and Withiel (Florey) (Midgeley and Beresford).

1327 Lay Subsidy — Brompton Regis (Dickinson 177)

Bittescombe (ST 012269) Richard Bittescombe and Robert de Bitteliscombe. Bittescombe is in Upton parish.

Blindwell (SS 990277) William atte Blyndewelle. Blindwell is in Skilgate parish.

Bury (SS 944273) William atte Bury is listed in Dulverton (Dickinson 178).

BUTTERBALL (SS 9411289) (?) or BUTTERCOMBES well (SS 839474 — in Oare parish) (?)

William de Buterwelle clerk and William de Boturwelle. It is extremely unlikely that either of these locations is the site of the medieval farm. There are no signs on early maps and little in the way of field evidence.

Combeland (SS 955315) (?) John atte Combe

Ford Farm (SS 976344) Walter atte Forde. Formerly in Withiel Florey parish.

Furzeland (ST 002323) (?) Matilda atte Fursan. In Upton parish.

Godhams (ST 008286) (?) Benedict de Godyham. In Upton parish.

Halscombe (SS 919303) William de Halscombe. Now in Dulverton parish.

Hicombe (SS 955301) Walter de Hicombe

HURSCOMBE (SS 978323) Adam de Hurlescombe. In 1840 there was an estate of 194 acres with occupied buildings. The site consisted of a row of cottages and a number of ruined out-buildings together with earthwork enclosures. It was included within the land for Wimbleball Lake and excavated by Peter Leach (for CRAAGS) in 1977. The buildings were flattened before excavation and by late 1977 little could be seen of the site. Only a holloway remains (fieldwork 14 May and 16 November 1977).

Lotley (ST 012281) Hugh de Lutelgehe. In Upton parish.

LOWTROW (ST 011293) Richard de Lovercroue (?). In Upton parish. Only a cottage is shown on the OS 1:25000 map.

LYDDONS (Lyddons Grounds and cottage at SS 987303) (?) John de Lyddone and Adam de Lyddone. It seems unlikely that this was the site of a medieval farmstead. In Upton parish.

Lyncombe (SS 941299) Godman Lyncovecombe.

SMARMOOR (SS 951337) John de Smalemor. Barn and court as part of Smarmoor Farm in 1840: 197 acres. To the west were cottages and gardens called Smarmoor Lower Head. A platform remains with probable longhouse; other buildings and enclosures nearby remaining as earthworks. West of the site at SS 948337 in a sheltered hollow are the remains of the cottages shown in 1840 (fieldwork 14 May 1977).

THORNE (?) Adam atte Thorne. Higher Thorne Close at SS 955347. In 1840 two fields named Great Thorn Close and Higher Thorn Close but no buildings.

The latter also named on OS 1:25000 maps. There are several possible sites for a medieval farmstead in this area but the rough nature of the land and its height OD suggest that there may never have been a site in this area. APs give no indication of a site (RAF CPE/UK 1980 11 April 1947 3341, SCPO HSL UK 1971 Run 95 8754).

Upcott (SS 943305) Thomas de Upcote, William de Upcote and John de Upcote. Later sources make it clear that Upcott was where Redcross Farm now is. 'Daws in Upcott' recorded in 1804 (SRO DD/WY Vol A).

Wynne (SS 948282) Noel atte Wynde

Denise de Coppewelle, Geoffrey de Grideliston, Walter Gyrewode, John de Langedone, William de Lollisheved, Philip de Puryham and Agnes atte Yete also paid subsidy. No farms or field names in the present parish or indicated by any of the sources examined. It is likely that these places were either outside Brompton Regis parish or have altered their names completely.

1327 Lay Subsidy — Withiel Florey (Dickinson 148)

Ford Farm (SS 976344) William de Forde

Gupworthy (SS 967353) Mabel de Gopeworthy

At the beginning of the tithe award there is a list of the names of earlier estates. This makes it clear that some places have changed their names — Over Brover'd or Dawes, Nether Brover'd or Detbridges and Daws or Upcott. A number of probable and possible farm sites have been examined using the tithe map and the 'note of the seats in the church and to what estates they do belong' of 1629 (SRO D/P/bre 7/3/1) (Appendix).

BESSOM (SS 976317) This was a farm but the site, which was only a cottage in recent years, has now been flooded in the Wimbleball Lake Scheme (fieldwork 13 February 1981).

Bury (SS 945273) There are no named cottages or farmsteads in the hamlet relating to tenements in the 1629 list. Most of the buildings are 19th century in date although the packhorse bridge is medieval and there are a few earlier thatched cottages and stone buildings at the south and southwest end of the settlement (fieldwork 13 February 1981).

COWLINGS (SS 964307) There is only a 19th century house and a group of stonebuilt and earthwork enclosures marking the sites of Higher and Lower Cowlings (fieldwork 13 February 1981).

HIGHER & LOWER DITCH (SS 990315 & SS 987314) APs and map evidence suggest that one or both of these farms is now deserted. There are earthworks of former structures around each.

FRENCHCOMBE (SS 974325) There are only a limited range of possible settlement sites in this narrow, steep-sided valley with a marshy floor with springs. At the head of the valley is a small building which could have been a tenement site (fieldwork 13 February 1981).

HARTFORD (SS 959294) North of the present hamlet there is a line of rectangular earthwork platforms with ditches between; these probably represent some of the tenements listed in 1629 and in the tithe award. The mill leat runs east of the road to a stone-built watermill at SS 959293, possibly on the site of the medieval fulling mill. This site is shown on the map (Fig 6) as a shrunken hamlet (fieldwork 13 February 1981).

LITTLE PIXTON (SS 966281) In 1840 the estate was South Haddon and Little Pixton with house, barn, orchards, bartons, etc. The present site has a 19th century cottage and a few outbuildings. Chapple Farm is the modern holding, to the west (fieldwork 13 February 1981).

LOWER FOXHANGER (SS 950324) The present farmstead includes buildings and barns but no house. Its foundations and fireplace site can be seen on the north side of the farmyard.

Mashrow (SS 953314) (?) This 1629 name is not known today by the oldest inhabitants and there is no obvious site for a separate settlement of tenements in the parish. It is possible that it was part of Brompton Regis village itself, perhaps the row running from the church down to Pelham mill.

SOUTHCOMBE (SS 971305) (?) There is no obvious site for this farm but it may have been in the valley bottom, now beneath Wimbleball Lake (fieldwork 13 February 1981).

STOLFORD (SS 990321) Now deserted with only a barn and some ruined standing walls on the site (fieldwork 13 February 1981).

THORNCOMBE (SS 951327 or SS 952328) Several enclosures could indicate a farm site here but the valley is very narrow with steep sides and very marshy. A more likely site is the area around New Mill.

WINSLADE (SS 920312) Former farm and barn site recently reoccupied by a new house. The site is a roughly circular hollow on the edge of the steep slope above the Exe valley (fieldwork 13 February 1981).

1839 tithe map for Withiel Florey (SRO D/D/R1 155) shows several deserted sites.

HIGHER EASTCOTT (SS 993343) Earlier farm was above Lower Eastcott; the modern farm lies to the north of the earlier site.

STONE (SS 976344) A tenement.

APs in the Cambridge University collection, BAE 88 and 89, show earthworks at Withiel Florey but most of these are waterleats, fishponds and enclosures.

WITHIEL FLOREY (SS 986332) To the south-west of the church there are possible earthworks of cottages fronting an old holloway. Not mapped on Fig 3.

GUPWORTHY (SS 967353) 19th century deserted iron mining settlement. APs show vague earthworks but no clear settlement remains (SCPO HSL UK 1971 Run 87 8781). Not mapped on Fig. 3.

BRUSHFORD

No boundary changes since 1842 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 331).

1086 Two estates — main entry (19.16) and a second under Dulverton (1.12) (Thorn and Thorn); 1316 (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glasscock 265); 1377 (Midgeley and Beresford)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 181)

Allshire (SS 879245) John de Alsaghe

Croft (SS 912249) Roger atte Crost

Exbridge (SS 929246) Robert de Exbrugge, Richard de Exbrugge

Langaller (SS 916254) Gervase de Langalre

Langridge (SS 903245) John de Langgeruge

Sowerhill (SS 892245) (Higher and Lower) Dogyno de Sourhulle and Robert de Sourhulle

Middle and Upper Upcott (SS 905252) William de Uppecote

Richard atte Wode and Richard atte Toune (probably referring to Brushford itself) also paid subsidy. It is not clear why the 1327 surnames only allude to settlements in the southern half of the parish — no references, for example, to Beer, Chilcott, Knowle or Knightcott.

1791 Collinson refers to Langridge — 'formerly a considerable place with a chapel' and 'a fair still held here in August'. No evidence to indicate there was ever more than a farm or two. Not mapped here as a deserted village.

The OS Archaeology Division (Record Card SS 82 SE1) records the cropmark of a probable post-medieval farm site (SS 87632478). No farm in 1842 when the field is called Best Moor and APs show only a vague rectangular enclosure with marks within and to the south-east (SCPO HSL UK 1971 Run 87 8641).

Fieldwork, 23 April 1977, failed to locate the 'area of disturbed ground and indefinite banks' referred to on the OS Record Card and no finds of pottery were made. Must remain doubtful as a deserted medieval or post-medieval farm site although it may be something earlier. Not mapped on Fig 3.

CARHAMPTON

Considerable boundary changes since 1841 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 277). A large area near Knowle on the River Avill is now part of Timberscombe, as are Beazley and Croydon; Rodhuish, the largest area, now part of Withycombe.

1086 Four estates at (Carhampton 1.6, 16.6, 30.2 and 32.4) and one each at Aller (21.63) and Broadwood (25.16) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 Carhampton and Bredicott listed (Dickinson 37-8); 1316 Carhampton with hamlet of Cutcombe (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glasscock 272).

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 245)

Aller (ST 001422) William de Halle? Listed in Trebrough (Dickinson 248) Breddicott (farm in Carhampton) listed with Brown in Trebrough (Dickinson 245)

Carhampton:

Bickham (SS 951418) (?) Walter de Bikome, In Timberscombe.

Carhampton Kocsely de Carmptone

Croydon (SS 963407) Gilbert de Crondone, In Timberscombe.

Golsonecott (ST 027391)? Alice de Gildeneccote, In Old Cleeve.

Halse William atte Halse. Not clear which place.

Marshwood (ST 023429) (?) or more likely Lower Marsh Farm (SS 994449) Thomas de Marisco.

John Durburgh, Andrea atte Hurne and William de Ryvers also paid subsidy. There are no modern farms and no fields in 1841 with these names. They may not have been in Carhampton or adjacent parishes.

1841 tithe map for Carhampton seems to indicate a number of possible deserted farm sites, including two in Dunster Park at SS 998431 and SS 995425. They have not been checked on the ground and are not shown on Fig 3.

CLATWORTHY

No boundary changes since 1840 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 338).
 1086 Clatworthy (36.4) and Syndercombe (25.8) listed (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 Syndercombe listed (Dickinson 7); 1316 Clatworthy listed (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 Clatworthy and Syndercombe listed (Glasscock 266).

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 168)

Clatworthy:

Week Farm (ST 055322) Roger atte Wyke

Syndercombe:

Tripp Farm (ST 043330) (?) Richard atte Kippe (if a misreading)

William de Lidicomb, Richard de Lymmeresbury (possibly the name of the hillfort in Clatworthy) and Sarah de Mussegros also paid subsidy; there are no modern farms and no field names in 1840 with these names. They may not have been in Clatworthy parish.

In 1840 there was a farm at DUDDRIDGE (ST 047318) with house and barton: 52 acres. This and SYNDERCOMBE are now under Clatworthy reservoir. It is possible that there was a settlement at Toucheycome (ST 058314) but this has not been checked in the field and is not shown on Fig 3.

CUTCOMBE

Only slight boundary changes since 1842 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 349). Stetfold Rocks added from Timberscombe at the south-west corner and a small part of Lucombe added north of Northcombe.

1086 Three estates listed; Cutcombe (25.9), Oakirow (25.22), (Old) Stowey (25.21) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 (Dickinson 38); 1316 listed as a hamlet of Cärhampton (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glasscock 272).

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 247)

ACKLAND (?) Richard Ackelonde. Lands south-west of Luckwell Bridge at SS 903382 (see below)

Blagdon (SS 915396) Walter de Blakedon

CODSEND (SS 887397) Roger de Coddesonde

Cutthorne (SS 893389) John de Cotethorne

LYPE (SS 953376) Walter atte Lipe. Under Luxborough (Dickinson 247) (Oldrey (SS 903376) Robert de Oldewritte. In Winsford: also Aldworthy Cross on Cutcombe/Winsford boundary.

PRESCOTT (SS 859393) Adam de Prestecote. In Exford.

Little Quarne (SS 917391) William de Quarne. Or North/South Quarne in Exton.

Stowey (SS 949392) or Old Stowey (SS 955384) Adam de Staweye. Under Luxborough (Dickinson 247)

Thorne (SS 914383) William atte Thorne

Watercombe (SS 924391) John de Watercombe and William de Watercombe

Wheddon Farms (SS 922384) Walter de Wheddone

William atte Borne and Adam de Bondeshulle also paid subsidy; there are no modern farms, farms in the 18th or 19th century documents, or field names in 1842 with these names. They may not have been in Cutcombe parish.

Documents and maps of 1772, 1825, 1826 and 1836, together with the 1842 tithe map and award, indicate a number of deserted sites in the parish. These will be dealt with together.

1772 'A survey of the manors of Cutcombe Mahon and Cutcombe Rawleigh together with Hawkwell and Foord situate in the parishes of Cutcombe and Exford and also of Langham and Pool in the parish of Luxborough . . . belonging to Sir Thomas Pym Hales Baronet . . . ' taken by T Jeffery (SRO DD/BR/ely c/1509 14/3 Manorial Records)

1825 'A survey and particular of the Manors of . . . Cutcombe Mohun and Cutcombe Rawleigh the freehold property of Miss Hales' (SRO DD/BR/ely c/1509 14/9 Manorial Records)

1826 Map of the Manors of Cutcombe Mahon and Cutcombe Rawleigh and Hawkwell and Ford in the parish of Cutcombe — the property of Miss Hales (SRO DD/BR/elyc/1509 20/5)

1836 Particulars of the Manors of Cutcombe Mahon and Cutcombe Rawleigh together with Hawkwell and Ford in the parish of Cutcombe belonging to Miss Hales, the Hon Philip Pleydell Bouverie, the Cutcombe estate (SRO DD/BR/ely c/1509 14/10)

ACKLAND (SS 903382) See under 1327; two moieties are listed in 1772 with no buildings indicated: in 1842 there were fields so called south-west of Luckwell Bridge.

Bulsgreen (SS 912402) Only a single building shown in 1826 with just 7 acres. Not included on Fig 3.

Bincombe (SS 909405) Only one building indicated in 1826. Not included on Fig. 3.

BOWDELL (SS 88903935) Estate of 98 acres with a farmhouse in 1825. In 1826, 1836, and 1842 only a barn is indicated and this was all that remained in 1977.

CODSEND (SS 887396) See 1327. In 1826 there were a number of tenements with lands at Codsend — Bowden, Crangs, High House, Stevens and Woods (later Addicotts). These stood north and south of the stream and were later abandoned. Codsend was clearly a small hamlet and has been mapped as such on Fig 3.

CODSEND mills or BANKDOWN (SS 88154010) An estate of 65 acres with (water) mills in 1826 and 1836. Air photographs indicate remains of three or four buildings at the end of the lane (RAF CPE/UK/1980 April 1947 4306 and SCPO HSL UK 1971 Run 89 8666).

Codsend Moor West (SS 86874030) East (SS 86904040) Two cottages in 1826 and 1836, later abandoned. Not mapped on Fig 3. There are still substantial remains at these sites (fieldwork 30 July 1977); they have been sketch mapped by Richard McDonnell.

Deans (SS 889395) A tenement with 3 acres in 1826 and 1836. Not mapped on Fig 3.

EAST HAWKINGTON (SS 894396) A farm of 227 acres in 1826, 1836 and 1842; now disappeared.

HIGHLEY (SS 938383) In 1772 this was a messuage lately called Siderfins. A farm of 36 acres in 1826 and 1836. Richard McDonnell reports that there are good earthworks at the site and that some air photographs show them well.

Langham and Mansley A tenement in 1772; Little Langham still exists (SS 904401); Mansley is a field name at SS 899402. Not mapped on Fig 3 as it is uncertain if there were ever buildings here.

LUCKWELL (SS 923391) A farm in 1826.

NORTHCOMBE (SS 918406) A farm shown occupied in 1842. There is now only a barn on the site, although many other buildings and walls have been removed recently. The farm was approached by a holloway and terraced way from Ford. It was situated facing south where springs emerged at the head of a valley (fieldwork 5 February 1977).

Oaktrow (SS 943404) Collinson in 1791 refers to a 'depopulated place called Oaktrow' but there seems no reason to think there was ever more than a farm here and it has not been mapped as deserted on Fig 3.

SOUTH HILL (SS 903393) A farm of 41 acres in 1826, 1836 and 1842.

WEST STOWEY (SS 897388) A farm in 1842 with house and barton.

YEANICOMBE (SS 906386) A farm of 34 acres was occupied in 1836.

Horsecombe (SS 884386) Richard McDonnell reports well-preserved earthworks of formerly more extensive buildings around this surviving farm.

DULVERTON

One boundary change since 1838 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 174) — the addition of Halscombe from Brompton Regis.

1086 eight estates listed — two in Dulverton (1.12, 46.2), two in Broford (21.51, 21.52), Ashway 21.50, Hawkwell (47.13), Hollam (21.67) and Pixton (21.53) (Thorn and Thorn); 1316 (Dickinson 76); 1327 (see below); 1334 (Glasscock 265); 1377 (Midgeley and Beresford)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 178)

ANSTEY (SS 876260) Edward de Ansty. Homestead with 99 acres in 1838, but modern 1:25000 OS map shows only a cottage.

Ashill (SS 907262) Roger de Ashill

Bury (SS 944273) William atte Bury. In Brompton Regis?

Cawlett (SS 887276) Richard de Gavecote (?)

Combe (SS 912267) Eve atte Combe

Draydon (SS 895299) William de Draydon

Gulland (SS 899265) Simon Garland (?). Listed in Timberscombe (Dickinson 247)

Halscombe (SS 919303) William de Halscomb. Listed in Brompton Regis (Dickenson 177).

Hele (SS 933277) John atte Hele

Hollom (SS 919285) Richard de Hollham

HUNCKERWELL (SS 888272) or possibly Hawkwell (SS 873257) Richard de Hanekwelle (?) Estate of 255 acres in 1838 but no homestead.

Mounsey (SS 888305) William Montreaux (?)

PINN (SS 883379) Hawys de Pyn? In Winsford parish.

Pixton (SS 925273) Walter de Picotistone

Slade (SS 879308) Henry atte Slade and Roger atte Slade

Stockham (SS 926298) Robert de Stokeham

STEART (SS 932257) Thomas atte Sturte. In 1838 Steart and Perry Farm are listed with 180 acres. No buildings are indicated and there are none on 1:25000 OS map.

Tarr (SS 868322) Thomas atte Torre? Listed in Timberscombe (Dickinson 247).

Robert de Lucy, Robert and John de Hurdecombe, Robert de Tolchet and William de Wascham also paid subsidy: there are no modern farms and no fields in 1838 with these names. They refer to places which were not in Dulverton parish.

LOWER MARSH (SS 907291) In 1838 this was a holding of 72 acres with a homestead, but nothing is shown on the modern 1:25000 OS map.

MILLBROOK (SS 896309) In 1838 393 acres are listed with Higher Coombes, suggesting the site was deserted by that date. No buildings are shown on the modern 1:25000 OS map.

NUTSFORD (SS 905258) In 1838 76 acres are listed but no farmhouse. The farm may have been at Nutsford Barn shown on the modern 1:25000 OS map.

LOWER SPIRE (SS 882325) In 1838 this was listed with Liscombe as 267 acres, but the site is now deserted.

STREAMCOMBE (SS 897272) In 1838 a site with 23 acres listed, but does not seem to be a farm today.

WEST VENN (SS 881258) In 1838 21 acres listed with homestead, but only a cottage shown on the 1:25000 OS map.

DUNSTER

Considerable boundary changes since 1843 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 397). A large area in the north-west of the parish, including Alcombe, Staunton, Hagley and Warren House, has been added to Minehead and a smaller area near Knowle on the River Avill has been added to Timbercombe. 1086 Two estates listed — Avill (25.17) and Dunster (25.2) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 Avill (37) and Dunster (38) (Dickinson); 1316 Avill and Dunster listed (Dickinson 76-77); 1327 (below); 1334 Avill (272) and Dunster Burgus (273) (Glascock); 1377 Dunster is listed as a borough (Midgeley and Beresford)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson)

275 — Dunster Burgus includes John de Modbury but there is no farm or field with that name today. 247 — Avill

Ellicombe (SS 982446) Godfrey de Ilycombe

Marsh Street (SS 994445) Radulph atte Foremerssh?

Row Farm (SS 983444) Agnes atte Rewe

Simon atte Burge, Walter Hastyn and William de Liddone also paid subsidy. The foremost might refer to the borough or the hill on which the castle stands and the last might be any of a number of Liddon places in West Somerset. There are no modern farms or fields in 1843 with these names.

ELWORTHY

Slight boundary changes since 1840 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 233). A small part of Hartrow in Stogumber has been added, as has a small area of Vixford. 1086 Four estates listed — two at Coleford (21.42, 25.35), one at Elworthy (25.33) and Willet (25.34) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 (Dickinson 7); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glascock 266).

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 166-7)

Coleford Farm (ST 114335) Gonnill de Coleford

TILSEY (ST 078348) Richard Tiltechene? In 1840 there was a farmstead here but only a cottage is shown on 1:25000 OS map.

Towell's Farm (ST 085351) Radulf de Trokkewell?

EXFORD

No boundary changes since tithe map of 1840 (SRO D/D/R1 386).

1086 Eight estates listed — five at Exford (21.58, 21.59, 21.68, 25.19, 26.20), one each at Almsworthy (21.56), Downcombe (21.57) and Stone (21.69) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 Almsworthy listed (Dickinson 37); 1316 Almsworthy and Exford listed (Dickinson 77); 1327 (below); 1334 Almsworthy and Exford listed (Glascock 272).

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 248)

ALMSWORTHY (SS 826397) It is not clear whether references to Almsworthy indicate a specific farmstead (or even village) or to an area of farms with their own names. The place-name would suggest a definite site somewhere. Almsworthy is shown in 1840 as a tithing and farm area, but without obvious farm buildings other than a small barn (?) at SS 826397 labelled Almsworthy. The extent of the land is from west of Wellshead to Westermill, Morland gives this as its locality (Morland 1955). If this is a deserted farm site, it is of considerable interest being a deserted Domesday vill and 1327 site.

Edgcott (SS 848387) Adam de Eggeliscote

PRICKSLADE (SS 886434) Steven de Pyrkeslade? In Stoke Pero, now Lucombe.

Riscombe (SS 834396) John de Rysshcombe and Steven de Ryscombe

Stone (SS 865388) Nicholas atte Stone

Wellshead (SS 828398) Walter atte Welleshenede

Simon de Eylescombe also paid subsidy; there is no modern farm or field with this name

Exford:

Chibbet (SS 839377) William de Chyobeyte

Nicholas and John de Laverecombe also paid subsidy; there are no modern farms or fields with this name.

PRESCOTT (SS 959393) Adam de Prestecote. Listed in Cutcombe (Dickinson 247). The tithe map shows a farm area of Lower Prescott but does not indicate a homestead. It probably lay below Higher Prescott, which still survives, where there is a collection of enclosures on the 1:25000 OS map. Richard McDonnell reports that the site shows up well on air photographs.

The tithe map suggests other deserted farmsteads:

HIGHER PITSWORTHY (SS 840404) A separate holding of 51 acres in 1840. Air photographs show four buildings in 1947 and more in 1971 (CPE/UK 1980 April 1947 4163 and SCPO HSL UK 1971 Run 85 9331). The site appears as a collection of closes on OS 6" map SS84SW. Richard McDonnell indicates there are earthwork features on the site.

HOLMOOR (SS 86104037) A separate holding of only 9 acres in 1840, but with extensive pasture rights on the moors. Air photographs show the earthworks of farmstead very clearly (SCPO HSL UK 1971 Run 95 9332). There are very clear remains of a longhouse on the site. This was approached by a holloway from the north-west and has several enclosures around (fieldwork 30 July 1977). Richard McDonnell has produced a sketch plan of the site.

LOWER THORN (SS 843383) The farmstead shown in 1840, south of Higher Thorn, has now disappeared.

LOWER WELLSHEAD (SS 828397?) A farm area with this name shown in 1840 but no homestead. It may have lain south of Higher Wellshead, which still survives.

MERRYCOMBE (SS 835392) A farm area and farmstead shown in 1840 on the road to Riscombe, but this has now disappeared.

NORTH NEWLAND (SS 827387) A farm shown north of the present Newland Farm (formerly South Newland) in 1840; this has now disappeared.

ORCHARD or REDBROOKS (SS 816405) The tithe map shows no farm buildings but labels a large area 'Orchard' and depicts it as a separate estate. There is a local tradition of an abandoned farm here and Westermill Linhay (SS 820401) has been suggested as the site of the farmhouse; this seems unlikely as it is outside the tithe map area of the estate.

WESTERN NEWLAND (SS 823390?) A farm area of this name but no farmstead in 1840.

HIGHER and LOWER WITHYCOMBE (SS 828386) These farms appear to be deserted on the modern 1:25000 OS map.

LUDSLADE (SS 851397) Richard McDonnell reports good earthworks visible on air photographs around this former farm site.

SHARCOTT (SS 857397) Richard McDonnell reports good earthworks visible on air photographs around this former farm site.

EXMOOR

Exmoor, as an area of Royal Forest, was extra-parochial until the 19th cent. It was then sold to the Knight family of Wores, and they engaged in extensive reclamation and enclosure operations which involved the creation of a number of new farmsteads.

It would seem that in Exmoor, as in other Royal Forests, there was no medieval settlement; only one farm, at Simonsbath, was in existence by the time of the enclosures (MacDermott). It is, however, possible that there was a building near the later Warren Farm before the 19th century. A group of well-preserved 'pillow mounds' remain west, south-west and south of the farmhouse. These could be of 16th or 17th century date and may have been accompanied, as on Dartmoor, by a warrener's house and outbuildings. There are possible remains of buildings at SS 794406 and of a pound at SS 792408 (Aston and Murless 139).

The Knight family established 18 farms in Exmoor from 1840-1860. Of these, all but two survive as working units. TOMS HILL (SS 812431), built 1849-50, and LARKBARROW (SS 820429), built 1846-9, were deserted during World War II (Orwin and Sellick).

EXTON

No boundary changes since 1840 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 316).

1086 Three estates listed, two in Quarne (25.14, 43.1) and Exton (5.5) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 Quarne boggs listed as two estates (Dickinson 28); 1316 Exton listed with the hamlets of Rigge and Whiteholehames. These are possibly Bridgetown (Exton) and Holloms (Winsford) (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glascock 265)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 178-9)

Many of the surnames listed appear to refer to places in Withypool, a few miles to the west. These are discussed under Withypool.

Exton (SS 925337) Richard de Extone

Howetown (SS 913349) Walter de Hoo?

HUCCOMBE (SS 931350) Walter de Hucombe. In 1977 North Huckham was only a cottage, South Huckham was a cottage and West Huckham was two derelict buildings. Richard McDonnell reports that the air photographs show details of the site well.

Vinnicombe (SS 941349) John de Fyncombe

WEEK (SS 949250) and/or Weekfield (SS 944346) Godman atte Wyk and Roger atte Wyke. A linhay and 79 acres in 1840 at HIGHER WEEK. The whole area has been cleared of remains and field boundaries so that it is very difficult to see now where the buildings stood. A slight hollow near a spring with a few old trees probably marks the site (fieldwork 23 April 1977).

Widlake (SS 925346) William atte Whytelak

SLADE (SS 857302) Nicholas atte Slade? In Hawkridge, now Withypool.

WELL (SS 852335) William atte Welle?

Alex and Roger atte Broke, John de Schirebourne, Jordan de Stangar, William atte Stock, Fauco de Stolonde and Walter and Nicholas atte Walpuite also paid subsidy; there are no modern farms or fields in 1840 with these names. They may not have been in Exton (or Withypool).

LANCECOMBE (SS 944358) Two buildings called Lancecombe in 1840, but today only earthworks and ruins remain (fieldwork 5 February 1977).

HUISH CHAMPFLOWER

One boundary change since 1839 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 214): the addition of Chitcombe and East Withy farms from Chipstable.

1086 (Thorn and Thorn 22.2); 1284 (Dickinson 7); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glascock 266)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 168)

Chitcombe (ST 021309) William de Chudecombe. Formerly a detached part of Chipstable parish — listed in Chipstable.

WOODHOUSE (ST 030289) William atte Wode?

LUCCOMBE

Considerable boundary changes since 1841 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 315). These include the addition of the former parish of Stoke Pero (tithe map 1841 SRO D/D/Rt 314) and the transfer of Doverhay and Hawcombe to Porlock. Two detached areas to the south-east have been added to Cutcombe and Timberscombe.

1086 Five estates listed — two at Lucombe (32.2, 38.1), one each at Bagley (21.61), Stoke Pero (21.60) and Wilmersham (5.6) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 Two estates at Lucombe, one at Wilmersham (Dickinson 36); 1316 Lucombe (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glascock 272)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 246)

BLACKFORD (SS 86304400) Adam de Blakeford? Listed in Winsford (Dickinson 180) 1841 Stoke Pero tithe map shows a small farm of 24 acres; now only a cottage on the site (fieldwork 12 February 1977).

Cloutsham (SS 893431) John de Clouteshamp. In Timberscombe (Dickinson 247) Note also Richard de Cloudesham in 1284 (Dickinson 37)

East Harwood (SS 935410) Alice Harewode. Now Timberscombe.

HOLT (SS 923448) John de Holte. The Lucombe tithe map shows that the site was larger with more extensive buildings. Single building and vague earthworks remain on the site of the farm (fieldwork 2 February 1978).

LITTLECOMBE (SS 870445) Alice de Littlecombe. Formerly Stoke Pero. Stoke Pero tithe map shows a small farm with 37 acres. The whole farm has been demolished and the site cleared. The buildings lay in a small sheltered hollow between the hill top and the steep valley side (fieldwork 30 July 1977).

Lucombe (SS 911445) Galfrido de Lucombe

Lucott (SS 866451) Walter de Leecote. Formerly Stoke Pero.

PRICKSLADE (SS 886434) Stephen de Pyrkeslade? Formerly Stoke Pero. Listed in Almsworthy in Exford (Dickinson 248). One small building shown on modern 1:25000 OS map.

Pylard (ST 230283)? William de Pylond. In Taunton St James (1840), now Cheddon Fitzpaine, but this seems most unlikely.

Adam atte Torre also paid subsidy; there are no farms or fields in 1841 with this name.

BAGLEY (SS 882426) and HAGLEY (SS 883425) A map c1840 has 'Hagley and Bagley' and the symbols suggest the buildings are still occupied as farmsteads (SRO DD/SAS c 212 Stoke Pero). In 1841, Bagley and Hagley was a farmstead of 68 acres. Bagley is marked to the south of the stream by a clearly defined triangular enclosure in a small side valley. Within this there are the remains of a stone-walled ruined building with numerous other stone foundations. The farm may have been approached by a track from the north across the stream, but the main access was down a deep holloway to the moors from the south (fieldwork 21 May 1976 et al). Air photographs suggest that as well as the deserted Domesday site of Bagley, there may have been a second farmstead, possibly Hagley at SS 88304255 (RAF CPE UK 1980 April 1947 3173 and SCPO HSL UK 1971 Run 89 8668). There is nothing on the ground as the field has been reclaimed. See Fig. 8.

SWEETWORTHY (SS 88804245) Although no buildings are shown in 1841, clear remains of earthworks can be seen on the air photographs (RAF CPE UK 1980 April 1947 3174 and 4171 and SCPO HSL UK 1971 Run 89 8668). Richard McDonnell discovered the well-preserved earthworks of several medieval buildings and enclosures linked by a holloway and these can be clearly seen, near the Sweetworthy ringwork, on John White's air photograph (West Air Photography 27534, Fig 8). This site, together with Bagley, forms the most impressive group of medieval farm sites in West Somerset, particularly since they are associated with several probable prehistoric ringworks and a number of post-medieval waterleats and field banks. Fig 8 shows this clearly and is reproduced by kind permission of West Air Photography, Weston-super-Mare.

NUTSCALE (SS 85534286) The Stoke Pero tithe map shows no farmstead or buildings although a large enclosure of 34 acres of waste is indicated and labelled 'Nutscale, Lucott Moor and Black Hill'. Richard McDonnell discovered the well-preserved earthworks of the deserted farm site and has produced a sketch plan.

The OS Archaeology Division (Record Card SS 84 NE 13) notes a small rectangular earthwork on Doverhay Down and suggest that it may be medieval. Air photographs show the site clearly (SCPO HSL UK 1971 Run 89 8671) but it is unlikely to be a deserted farm site and is not mapped on Fig 3.

'East and West Lucott and Buckethole are first recorded in 1279 when they were owned by the Priory of Taunton'. Susanna Everett suggests that these farms, together with Littlecombe and Poole, are the villein farms of Wilmersham in Domesday Book in 1086 (Everett 1968 57).

LUXBOROUGH

No boundary changes since 1843 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 404).
 1086 Three estates, two at Luxborough (25.27, 25.28) and one at Langham (25.13) (Thorn and Thorn);
 1284 Two estates, Luxborough Hivis and Luxborough Everard (Dickinson 37); 1316 Luxborough not listed, but implied in a Surname Wus: de Lugteburgh (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glascock 272); 1377 (Midge'ey and Beresford)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 247)

NORTH COLLY HILL (SS 96483686) and/or SOUTH COLLY HILL (SS 96403656) Robert de Coleheye? House and farm buildings at North Colly Hill in 1843. A group of derelict barns remain but the house, to the east, has been demolished and only traces of its foundations are left. Most of the field and the farm walls have been cleared. The site was approached by a trackway from the north (fieldwork 2 May 1976). House and farm buildings at South Colly Hill in 1843. Only the farmhouse remains, as a ruin, with its west wall having an inglenook fireplace and a bread oven (17th century?). All other buildings, walls and field boundaries have been removed. The site was approached by a holloway from the north (fieldwork 2 May 1976).

EVERARDS BALL or WOODHEAD (SS 98113989) Robert Everard. A map of c1600 shows a building on this site, mentioned by Williams (1975 & 1978), but the area is now overgrown with trees (SRO DD/SAS c/1193).

LYPE (SS 953376) Walter atte Lipe. In Cutcombe.

Stowey (SS 948392) or Old Stowey (SS 955383) Adam de Staweye. In Cutcombe.

THORNE (SS 964398) Ada atte Thorne. Farmstead with a mill to the west in 1843. A holloway runs west from the hill top and passes between the ruined stone buildings of the farm down to the mill site. The farmhouse has 16th-17th century features and a bread oven. The roofless watermill by the stream was called Hydron Mills in 1843 and Beckham on the 1904 OS 25" map.

KENNISHAM (SS 973364) Tithe map shows a farm where there is now only a barn.

THROAT (SS 963378) Tithe map shows a farmhouse and buildings. There is now only a barn and a pair of derelict 19th century cottages, but there are earthwork traces of other buildings (fieldwork 2 May 1976).

WOODLANDS (SS 959377) Tithe map shows a house and farm buildings. The farm site is approached by a holloway from the east and is situated in a sheltered hollow facing east just below the crest of the hill. There are the remains of ruined rectangular stone buildings cut back into the hillside (fieldwork 2 May 1976).

Edward Williams in his studies of Luxborough gives a full description of former farms and amalgamations of farmlands. Not all of these are described here (see Williams 1975 & 1978).

BEERLAND (SS 96813569 or SS 97353556) A farm site said to have medieval origins.

DITCH (SS 96913783) A few buildings remain on the site of this former farmstead.

Near Kingsbridge (SS 984379) The remains of at least one building, probably a longhouse, remain as an earthwork platform with nettles and projecting stonework. To the east are two or three probable building sites and all around are the earthworks of enclosures. The site was discovered by Edward Williams.

MINEHEAD

Considerable boundary changes since 1843 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 398). The parish of Minehead Without has been created out of the west end of the parish, Hopcott has been taken in from Wootton Courtenay and a large area of former Dunster parish has been annexed, including Alcombe, Staunton and Hagley.

1086 Four estates, two in Staunton (25.18), one each in Minehead (25.10) and Alcombe (25.11) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 (Dickinson 38); 1316 (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glascock 272); 1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 245)

Alcombe (SS 972451) Stephen de Alcombe

Hindon (SS 933466) Roger de Hyndene. In Minehead Without.

Hopcott (SS 962453) Simon de Uppecot. Also John de Uppecot listed in Wootton Courtenay (Dickinson 245).

Periton (SS 955457) Gilbert de Puritone and Simon de Puritone. See also Walter atte Purye listed in Wootton Courtenay (Dickinson 245).

Nicholas atte Fenne also paid subsidy, but there are no farms or fields so named in the parish.

MINEHEAD WITHOUT

Created as the western part of Minehead parish and appears as such on 1843 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 398).

1086 Two estates, Bratton (25.25) and Myne (25.24) (but see also Selworthy) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 Bratton listed (Dickinson 36); 1327 (below).

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 248)

Avill (SS 977432) Galfrido de Avele. In Dunster.

Bratton (SS 946464) John de Brattone and Emma de Brattone.

Hindon (SS 933466) Roger de Hyndone. Listed in Minehead.

"Yanere" may possibly be in the Minehead area because of the surnames recorded; however, it is more likely to be Yenworthy in Oare.

John de C'steham and Robert de Hurtepuite also paid subsidy but there are no farms or fields with these names.

EAST MYNE (SS 929483) Shown as a farmstead in 1843; deserted in World War II when a tank range was created in the area (Aston and Murless 140). It is one of three candidates for the deserted Domesday MYNE site (see also Selworthy). There are ruined buildings on the site.

WEST MYNE (SS 926487) Comments as above. There are ruined buildings and walls on the site.

(NORTH HILL) (SS 941479) This fine earthwork site was discovered by Betty Osborn. It consists of three or four buildings, some of which were probably longhouses, above a deep gully running into Crexey Combe.

(NORTH HILL) (SS 944479) This earthwork site was also discovered by Betty Osborn. Two or three buildings seem to be represented within an enclosure and fields next to a holloway.

MONKSILVER

No boundary changes since 1841 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 299). Several detached areas have been attached to their nearest neighbouring parishes.

1086 Three estates (21.39, 21.40, 35.10) (Thorn and Thorn); 1316 Listed as the hamlet of Preston in Stogumber (Dickinson 75); 1327 (below); 1334 (Monk) Silver is listed with Preston (in Stogumber) (Glasscock 265).

1327 Lay Subsidy

Monksilver seems not to have been listed. It is not certain if Wode (Dickinson 167) is Woodford in Monksilver and Nettlecombe.

Merry Farm (ST 081383) Thomas atte Mere? In Monksilver.

NETTLECOMBE

No major boundary changes since 1839 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 47). Parts of St Decumans and Old Cleeve parishes have been absorbed in the south-west. 1086 Five estates, two at Huish (21.43, 31.3 — probably Beggearn Huish and Lodehuish respectively), two at Nettlecombe (1.14, 5.5) and one at Woodadvent (—) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 Huish and Wode listed (Dickinson 6—7); 1316 Nettlecombe listed (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 Nettlecombe, Lodhuish and Wode listed (Glasscock 266).

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 167)

Huish Burton (ST 053386) or Beggearn Huish (ST 045397) Lode Hiwyshe — includes John de Lode? Woodadvent (ST 037375) Wode and Hugh atte Wode?

Colton (ST 055359) Thomas de Colton and Nicholas de Colton.

Yard (ST 060392) John atte Yeurd and Hugh atte Yeurd.

Roger Boxdene, William atte Elme, William in le Hurne and Radulph atte Welle also paid subsidy; there are no farms or fields with these names. They may not have been in Nettlecombe.

NETTLECOMBE (ST 056377) There are persistent traditions of a village being removed in the 16th century when the house, Nettlecombe Court, and its grounds were developed. It seems possible that there was formerly a hamlet by the church and a deserted settlement is thus shown on Fig 3.

OARE

Considerable boundary changes since 1842 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 360). The whole of Culbone parish has been added (SRO D/D/Rt 27 1838).

1086 Three estates listed, Culbone (5.7), Oare (30.2) and STOWEY (30.1) (Thorn and Thorn). Morland suggests the deserted Domesday site of STOWEY is marked by fields called Stoies, Stowey Ridge and Stowey Allotment, south of Oareford (Morland 1963 94); 1284 Oare, Culbone and Yannery (?) listed (Dickinson 36—7); 1316 Oare listed (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 Oare listed, and Yarnere listed — this is probably Yanworthy, although Glasscock suggests Yearnor in Porlock (Glasscock 272).

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 248)

Oare includes Oareford (SS 813464) Nicholas atte Forde?

John de Kelly and William atte Burgh also paid subsidy; there are no farms or fields with these names. Yauere is probably Yanworthy in Oare (but see Minehead Without), as place-names ending in —worthy are invariably shortened to —cry in West Somerset (eg Pinkworthy in Exmoor called Pinkery — see also Treborough). The 'u' in Yauere is almost certainly a misreading of the minims in 'Yanery'.

Culbone does not seem to be included in the 1327 Lay Subsidy, but listed in Timberscombe (Dickinson 247) is William de Kytenare — Kitnor is another name for Culbone.

WITHYCOMBE (SS 808462) William Wydecombe, In Oare; listed in Porlock (Dickinson 246). A 48 acre estate with the 'ruins of a house' at the farm in 1842. The site lies on a terraced platform on the east side of a hill overlooking a stream. The stone foundations of buildings are aligned along a track descending northwards in a holloway. Richard McDonnell has made a sketch plan of the site.

Silcombe (SS 833482) The estate memoranda book re the Ashley Combe estate of Earl Lovelace in Porlock, Culbone, Minehead, etc, 1740—1841, has a plan of farm buildings in 1841 at Silcombe (SRO DD/CCH c/2367 Box 3 Vol 3). There is nothing on the site, as the farmstead was rebuilt in the 19th century (Fig 10).

TWITCHEN (SS 822483) The Culbone tithe map shows Twitchen as an occupied farmstead within its farmlands. The estate memoranda book mentioned above also has a plan of Twitchen showing a longhouse together with a number of other buildings (Fig 10). The site lies on a terrace on the north side of a hill overlooking the sea. It is approached by a deep holloway running north from



Fig. 9 Twitchen Deserted Farm Site in Oare (24 April 1982) (Alan Wilson)

the coastal path, which is here also a deep holloway. Former building sites, including the long-house across the site, can be clearly seen arranged around a roughly oval area. There are traces of a bank around this area (fieldwork 25 January 1977 and 24 April 1982) (Fig 9). . . . Culbone . . . 'Here two villeins are recorded and the only two possible villein farms are Broomstreet and Silcombe, both mentioned in the manorial accounts in the 14th century', (sic Twitchen) (Everett 1968 57).

OLD CLEEVE

Small boundary changes since 1839 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 268). Small areas have been transferred to Nettlecombe and parts of St Decumans and Monksilver have been added.
 1086 Two estates — (Old) Cleeve (1.13) and Leigh (35.14) (Thorn and Thorn); 1316 (Dickinson 75); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glasscock 265); 1377 (Midgeley and Beresford)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 181)

Hookhill Farm (ST 039359) Richard atte Hoke?

Kentsford (ST 058426) John de Keneford. In Watchet.

Leighland Chapel (ST 033366) or Leigh Barton (ST 025358) Thomas de Northlegh?

Roadwater (ST 032383) or Road Barn (ST 026376) John atte Rode

Golsncott (ST 027391) Alicia de Gildeneccote? Listed in Carhampton (Dickinson 248)

John Boghweye. Walter and William de Padwelle and Thomas Placegrov also paid subsidy: there are no farms or fields with such names today or indicated on earlier maps.

The original grant of lands which William de Roumara granted to Cleeve Abbey c1186-91 included the hamlets of Linton, Bilbrook, Washford, Hungerford, Golsncott, Roadwater, Leigh and Binham, the latter described as a manor in 1291 (Holmes 1911 117).

The tithe map does not indicate any deserted farm sites.

PORLOCK

Considerable boundary changes since 1841 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 430). Doverhay and Hawcombe have been transferred from Luccombe and the large Bossington area has been added to Selworthy.
 1086 Two estates — Porlock (20.3) and Doverhay (21.66) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 (Dickinson 36); 1316 (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glasscock 272)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 246)

Bromham (SS 962454) Richard de Bromhamp

Cleket (SS 962396) Nicholas Cliket. In Timberscombe.

Westcott (SS 853468) John de Westcote

WITHYCOMBE (SS 808462) William Wydecombe. In Oare parish?

Isabella de Roges and William Wyleby also paid subsidy; there are no farms or fields with such names.
WEIRWOOD (SS 830463) The tithe map shows this place as an occupied farm within its fields. The site was first located from an air photograph (RAF CPE/UK 1980 11 April 1947 3034) which shows two or three buildings with surrounding fields. Richard McDonnell has produced sketch plans of the building remains and earthworks. Local traditions (information from Mrs Olive Hallam) attribute a 19th century origin to this site, but the earthworks suggest an earlier, medieval farm-site.

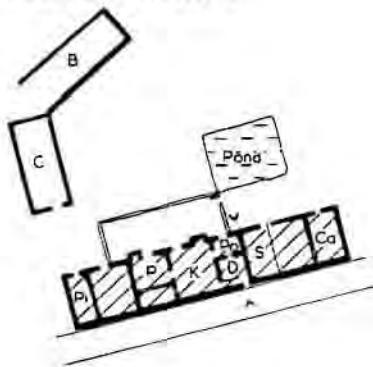
YEARNOR (SS 847476) (see also Minehead Without and Oare) The tithe map shows it as a much larger settlement with holdings called Stowey, Ridlers and Claylers. It was clearly a small hamlet which has since decayed and this is shown on Fig 3.

(SS 86654650) Richard McDonnell reports a possible deserted farm site on RAF photographs (RAF CPE/UK 1980 11 April 1947 3028). There is nothing on the ground and nothing indicated on the tithe map.

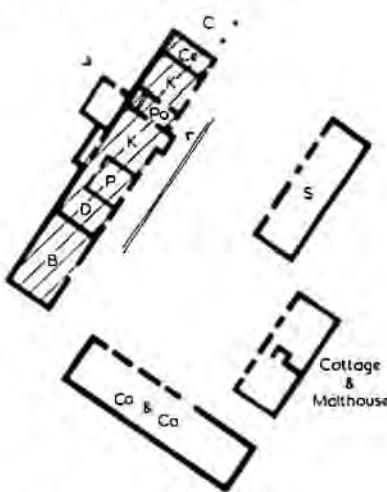
Berry Castle (SS 859449)? The Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division (Record Card SS83 SE 3) suggest that Berry Castle, a small earthwork, may have been a hunting lodge or medieval farmstead, but there seems little evidence for this.

FARMSTEADS in WEST SOMERSET in 1840

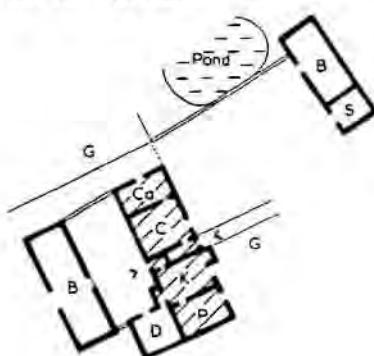
Ashe, Porlock



Silcombe, Oare



Twitchen, Oare



B	Barn		
C	Cattle shed		
Ca	Calving house		
Ce	Cellar		
Co	Cowshed		
D	Dairy		
G	Garden		
K	Kitchen		
P	Parlour		
Pi	Pigsty		
Po	Porch		
S	Stable		
	Longhouse		
	Position of cross-passage		
	N		
0	10	20	metres

M. Aston 1982

Fig. 10 Plans of Longhouses at Silcombe and Twitchen in Oare and Ashe in Porlock in 1840

'Five of the nine isolated farmsteads in Porlock parish can be definitely traced to the early Middle Ages . . . ' Westcott, Ash, Worthy and Yearnor are all mentioned before 1400. Roger de Westcote is recorded in the pleas of the forest for 1257 and Phillip de Ash also appears in the pleas for that year. In 1306 the Porlock bailiffs' accounts record that Robert de la Worthy held Worthy as a free tenant. Yearnor was a manor at the time of King John . . . ' Eastcott is first mentioned in the bailiffs' accounts in 1426 . . . ' . . . an early window in the farmhouse at Homebush could date from the 15th century.' (Everett 1968 58-9) (For Ash, see Fig 10)

SELWORTHY

Considerable boundary changes since 1841 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 309). A detached part of Timberscombe, East Lynch, has been added on the east side, and a large area of Porlock, Bossington, on the west.

1086 Seven estates listed — two at Bossington (10.6, 32.5) and Holnicote (16.13, 21.65), one each at Allerford (32.4), Selworthy (32.3) and Myne (25.24) (but see also Minehead Without parish) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 Holnicote and Bossington listed (Dickinson 36); 1316 Bossington listed (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 Allerford and Bossington listed (Glasscock 272)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 247)

Selworthy is not listed.

Allerford includes Walter Biyendebrok, William de Campildene, John de Hiwyssh and Adam and John Uppehulle but there are no farms, fields or holdings with such names in the parish. Bossington includes:

Holnicote (SS 911463) Sybill de Holne

Glastonbury Henry de Glastone

There is also Hugh atte Splotte but there is no farm or field name like this today.

MENE (SS 916483) Shown as a separate estate in 1841 but with only a barn on the farm site. The site lies on a north-facing slope where a number of springs emerge. There is a large area of stone and foundations within a squarish, ill-defined enclosure. The site was bulldozed and destroyed in 1977 (fieldwork 19 January and 14 July 1977).

SKILGATE

No boundary changes since 1844 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 446).

1086 Two estates — Skilgate (22.11) and Milton (22.12) (see below) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 (Dickinson 7); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glasscock 266)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 168)

Bicombe (SS 980276) Walter de Bicombe

BLINDWELL (SS 990277) William atte Blyndewelle. Listed in Brompton Regis (Dickinson 177). The OS 1:25000 map seems to indicate that this farm is now deserted.

Frogwell (SS 969274) Adam Frogwell

LEIGH (Leigh Barton SS 973273) (Leigh Down SS 971269) Stephen de Leghe. In 1844, Leigh Down was a farm of 84 acres; there is now only a barn.

WEST MILTON (SS 974283) Philip de Miltone. Shown as a farm in 1844, but it is now deserted.

East Milton at SS 977276 is now Surridge Farm. The 1086 and 1327 Milton must have been at one of these, and if at West Milton, this would be a deserted Domesday site.

part of STOGUMBER

In this study, only the western area is being considered: in this area, the only boundary changes since 1842 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 378) have been the addition of two detached parts of Monksilver parish.

1086 One estate — Combe Sydenham (25.41) (Thorn and Thorn); 1327 (below)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 167)

Preston includes:

Merry Farm (ST 081383) Thomas atte Mere? In Monksilver.

HIGH PARK (ST 061356 and ST 062353) Monksilver 1841 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 299) shows two farm sites in this detached part of Monksilver parish, now in Stogumber.

GOODLEYS (ST 069358) There is a local tradition of a 'village' here destroyed by 'the plague'. There are the remains of a large barn, linhay and cottage. There was probably no more than a farm on the site.

TIMBERSCOMBE

Considerable boundary changes since 1844 tithe map (SRO D/D/Rt 437). Two large parts of Carhampton and an area of Dunster have been added at the north-east and south-east of the parish; part of Lucombe has been added on the west. A detached part of the parish has been added to Selworthy. 1086 Four estates — Allercott (25.23), Bickham (25.15), Knowle (25.26) and Timberscombe (22.14) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 Bickham (?) listed (Dickinson 37); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glasscock 272); 1377 (Midgeley and Beresford)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 247)

BARROW (SS 938421) William de Burgh? In Wootton Courtenay. In 1844 this was formerly a larger hamlet; an estate called Allers and Heber Vale has disappeared.

Bickham (SS 951418) Walter de Bicome. Listed in Carhampton (Dickinson 245).

CLICKET (SS 962396) Nicholas Cliket. Listed in Porlock (Dickinson 246). Shown in 1844 as a small settlement, part of Allercott. On the ground there is a holloway running parallel with the stream lined with ruined buildings, a possible mill site and a number of enclosures. There are many exaggerated local traditions about the former size of the hamlet. (fieldwork 12 February 1977 and 18 January 1978).

Cloutsham (SS 893431) John de Clouteshamp. In Lucombe.

Croydon (SS 963407) Roger de Crondone.

Culbone (see above under Oare) William de Kytenare. Was called Kitnor formerly.

Harwood (East Harwood SS 935410 — formerly in Lucombe) (West Harwood SS 933403) Alicia Harewode. Listed in Lucombe (Dickinson 246).

The tithe map indicates a number of former farms.

BOUGHAM (SS 960414) This was a farm of 63 acres which is now deserted. The 1904 2nd edition OS 6" : 1 mile map shows it as semi-derelict with enclosures all round. There are the remains of stone buildings, foundations and stone-walled enclosures (fieldwork 21 May 1976).

COOMBE (SS 955399) A holding of 62 acres in 1844, but the farm has now disappeared.

SMALLCOMBE (SS 944408) A holding of 49 acres in 1844, but there was only a cottage. The farm has disappeared.

(SS 958421) The tithe map seems to show a farmstead east of Timberscombe, near the present quarry. There is now no trace and since this may not be a former farm, it has not been mapped on Fig 3.

TREBOROUGH

No boundary changes since 1841 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 362).

1086 Two estates — Brown (25.12) and Treborough (32.6). Mr Edward Williams has shown that Lower Court Farm marks the site of Brown. (Thorn and Thorn) 1284 Brown and Treborough listed (Dickinson 37); 1316 Brown listed (Dickinson 77); 1327 (below); 1334 Brown listed (Glasscock 272)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 248)

Trebrough not listed, but Brown is included (with Britecote — Breddicott in Carhampton)

Aller (ST 001422) William de Halle? In Carhampton?

Brendon Richard de Bremdone. Where?

HAZERY (SS 996360) Hugh de Herlyngeswithe and Henry of the same. This is almost certainly another example (see Oare) where a place-name ending in '-worthy' has been shortened to '-ery' in local pronunciation. In 1841 an estate of 170 acres with farmhouse. There are clear earthworks of a range of buildings aligned east-west on the north side of a stream. There is a barn with round pillars to the east and the farmhouse probably stood to the west of this, where there is a large platform with a large stone slab in the centre (fieldwork 9 May 1976 and 15 March 1977).

BLACKWELL (ST 006376) In 1841 this was an estate of 50 acres with a farmhouse. It is now deserted: there is a platform on the steep side of a north-facing hill. Barns and sheds remain as shown in 1841 and to the east there is a large terraced platform with stone foundations and earthworks of the house site aligned north-south across the slope (fieldwork 20 December 1976).

CHAPMANS (ST 007359) The site of the farm has been moved since 1841: it is now a little way to the north.

UPTON

No boundary changes since 1839 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 236).

Upton is not separately assessed in 1086, nor in 1284, 1316, 1327, 1334 and 1377, although many of the people in the 1327 Lay Subsidy for Brompton Regis have surnames relating to places in Upton: it was probably part of Brompton Regis at that date.

Bittescombe (ST 012269) Richard Bittescombe and Robert de Biteliscomb.

FURZELAND (ST 002323) Matilda atte Fursan? This looks deserted on the OS 1:25000 maps.

Godhams (ST 008286) Benedict de Godyham?

Lotley (ST 012281) Hugh de Lutelgehe.

LOWTROW (ST 011293) Richard de Lovercroe?

LYDDONS (Lyddons Grounds and Cottage (SS 987203) John de Lyddone and Adam de Lyddone? The tithe map does not help with the suggestion that earthworks south of the church represent a formerly larger settlement.

WINSFORD

No boundary changes since 1839 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 86).

1086 Three estates (1.17, 46.3) (Thorn and Thorn); 1316 Winsford listed and Hollam? as a hamlet of Exton (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glasscock 265); 1377 (Midgeley and Beresford).

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 180)

ASHCOMBE (SS 886375) William de Accone? This estate shown in 1839, but there was no farmhouse.

BLACKFORD (SS 862440) Adam de Blakeford. In Stoke Pero, now in Lucombe?

Bradley (Great Bradley SS 858341, LITTLE BRADLEY SS 864340 and a deserted BRADLEY in Withypool SS 856348) Richard de Bradlegh. In 1839 Little Bradley was an estate of 84 acres.

Halse (SS 897343) Richard atte Halse.

Knaplock (SS 868332) Richard de Knaplot.

Lyncombe (SS 867375) Richard de Lyncombe.



Fig. 11 Mousehanger Deserted Farm in Winsford (23 April 1977) (M. Aston)

MOUSEHANGER (SS 910324) William de Mouleshangre. In 1839 there were two estates of 75 and 40 acres. There are ruined buildings and a farmhouse on the site today, together with abandoned closes and enclosures (fieldwork 23 April 1977) (Fig 11).

Nethercote (SS 875363) John de Nethercote and William de Nethercote.

Oldrey (SS 402377) Robert de Oldewritte. Listed in Cudcombe (Dickinson 247).

PINN (SS 883380) Richard atte Pynne. In 1839 an estate of 80 acres. The whole site has been demolished and levelled and there is no trace of the earlier farmstead (fieldwork 23 April 1977).

RISCOMBE (SS 880351) Nicholas de Rokescombe. In 1839 there were two estates here of 30 and 66 acres. There are the ruins of buildings and good earthworks on the site, but these are being destroyed by dumping and clearance (fieldwork 23 April 1977).

ROAD (SS 860375) John atte Rode. In 1839 this was an estate of 297 acres. On the ground there are very good earthworks of the farm buildings and other enclosures (fieldwork 14 May 1977).

Staddon (Great Staddon SS 881371) and LITTLE & MIDDLE STADDON SS 877366) Hamelino de Stoddone. In 1839 Little Staddon was an estate of 78 acres and Middle Staddon of 27 acres. Neither are now working farmsteads, although Great Staddon remains.

Upcott (SS 913359) William de Uppecote and William senior.

Week (SS 915334) William atte Wyke and Adam atte Wyke.

WELL (SS 852335) William atte Welle? Listed under Exton (Dickinson 178-9). In 1839 there was an estate of 95 acres. There are the remains of a house on the site and a few traces of other buildings and enclosures (fieldwork 23 April 1977).

Worth (SS 846334) Henry atte Worth.

John de Empnate, Gilbert de Hurdecombe and John de Hurdecombe, and Thomas de Kael also paid subsidy; there are no farms or fields with these names today. They may refer to places not in Winsford. As has already been indicated, the Winsford tithe map is particularly useful for locating farmsteads which have been abandoned and destroyed (SRO D/D/R1 86 1839). Other estates are indicated by entries of lands with no farmhouses attached.

HOLLOWAY (SS 868362)

NORTHWAY (SS 870361)

Richard McDonnell indicates that a number of the farmsteads still in use and occupied in the parish have areas of earthworks around them, possibly indicative of changes of site or shrinkage from hamlets to farmsteads:—

LEIGH (SS 89323723) This is a deserted site with clear earthworks on air photographs.

Little Ash (SS 86393543)

Higher Kemps (SS 891362)

Westwater (SS 852328)

(SS 86863653) This seems to be a deserted farm site indicated by earthworks on the air photographs.

WITHYCOMBE

A few minor changes to the parish boundary itself, but there has been the major addition on the south of the parish of Rodhuish, a detached part of Carhampton parish, since 1840 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 201).

1086 Three estates — Combe (21.62), Rodhuish (35.15), Withycombe (5.8) (Thorn and Thorn); 1284 Withycombe and Sandhill (Dickinson 37); 1316 (Dickinson 77); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glasseock 272)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 247)

Bowden (SS 999405) William Boghdone

Sandhill (ST 022410) Alicia de Sandhulle, William de Sandhulle and Elena de Sandhulle

Gilbert de Prestour and Thomas Uppehulle also paid subsidy: there are no names of farms or fields which might indicate farms with these names.

There are no deserted farm sites indicated on the tithe map for Withycombe, except:

ELYRELAND (ST 008381) There was a farmstead here in 1840, but it has now been deserted except for barns. These are situated on a small platform on the valley-side.

The Carhampton tithe map does not indicate any deserted farms within the area of Rodhuish (SRO D/D/R1 277).

WITHYPOOL

No changes to boundary since 1838 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 93). However, the whole of the former parish of Hawkridge has been added on the south and east sides (tithe map 1841 SRO D/D/R1 321).

1086 Only one small estate is indicated at Withypool (Thorn and Thorn 46.3) Withypool and Hawkridge are rarely separately assessed. There are no references for 1284, 1316, 1334 or 1377. The 1327 Lay Subsidy for Exton (Dickinson 178) includes a number of names for Withypool and must have covered the area of the later parish.

(North) Batsham (SS 849343) Henry de Badesham

Blackland (SS 834367) John atte Blakelonde

Brightworthy (SS 831357) Henry de Bryzeniesworth

Foxwitchen (SS 846361) John atte Foxwhyten

Halsgrove (SS 843367) Thomas atte Halsgrevne

Landacre (SS 823364) Robert atte Langacre

Newhouse (SS 844352) or Newland (SS 836356) John atte Niwehalle?

SLADE (SS 857302) Nicholas atte Slade? In Hawkridge, The Hawkridge tithe map indicates an estate of 36 acres.

Southhill (SS 849351) William Southercho?

Weatherslade (SS 848363) John de Wytherslade

There are no deserted sites indicated on the Withypool tithe map, but on the Hawkridge map there are several:

BRADLEY (SS 857349) A detached part of the main parish, of 263 acres but with no farm buildings in 1841. However, there are fine earthworks of a deserted farmstead on the site. These lie at the west end of a large 19th century pool — Bradley pool — and are cut by a 19th century wall and hedge. There has been some quarrying on the site, but three building sites are visible within an enclosure defined by a bank and ditch (fieldwork 6 January 1977).

CASTLE (SS 884298)

HUNTERCOMBE (SS 84803160) An estate of 27 acres around the farm site in 1841; this has now been moved to a new site to the north. There are mounds and banks and a very boggy area at the head of a valley where springs emerge, but no clear building sites are visible (fieldwork 23 April 1977).

WEST SHIRCOMBE (SS 843309) There was only a field of this name in 1841, but there may formerly have been a farm west of the present Shircombe farm.

Richard McDonnell indicates that Uppington, a farm still in use (SS 85443556), has earthworks around it of former buildings. Also, several other possible deserted farms are indicated on the air photographs: PITTWOOD (SS 853337)?

THREE WATERS (SS 870305)? Ian Burrow reports stone foundations of a probable deserted farm site, including at least one building and a ruined enclosure.

(SS 85053385)? This is south of North Batsham and hence may have been South Batsham, a possible deserted 1327 farm site (see above).

WOOTON COURtenay

Some boundary changes since 1844 tithe map (SRO D/D/R1 442). A large area has been transferred to Minehead in the north-east, and a smaller area has been added from Minehead in the east. 1086 (Thorn and Thorn 27.2); 1284 (Dickinson 37); 1316 (Dickinson 76); 1327 (below); 1334 (Glasseock 272); 1377 (Midgeley and Beresford)

1327 Lay Subsidy (Dickinson 245)

BARROW (SS 938421) Walter de Burgh and Agnes de Burgh. The tithe maps for Wootton Courtenay suggest that Barrow has shrunk and was formerly a larger hamlet, possibly working the iron ore deposits nearby. See also Timberscombe.

Ford (SS 930426) Dyonise de Forde

Hopeott (SS 962452) John de Uppeote. Formerly in this parish but now in Minehead.

Hunstham (SS 954430) Paul de Hunstham
 Periton (SS 957457) Walter atte Purye? Now in Minehead.
 Stile (SS 933423) John de Stile
 Wootton Knowle (SS 931443) Roger de Knolle
 Edith Uppehulle and Robert Wynemere also paid subsidy; there are no farms or fields with such names in the parish.
 Court Roll Records of 31 Henry VIII (1539-40) onwards mention a number of farms in the parish — Ranscombe (now Ranscombe SS 948432), Spangate (below), Huntscott (SS 924438) and Slocombe (below) (SRO DD/CCM c/2367 Box 7 File 6 1538-1553).
 SLOCOMBE (SS 952436) A holding of 83 acres in 1844, but there was no farmhouse by that date.
 SPANGATE (SS 921415) A farmhouse with 106 acres in 1844; the 1903 2nd edition OS 25" map shows an oval enclosure with buildings reached by a narrow track to the south. Earthworks and ruined buildings on the site remain within a roughly oval enclosure. There is a spring on the edge of this enclosure and a deep holloway links the farm to the moorland (fieldwork 20 December 1976).
 More buildings are shown at Huntscott and Higher Brockwell in 1844.

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