

# **Rubbing Posts for Livestock, Or Remnants of a Ritual Landscape**

A landscape study at Stoke Barton Farm,  
in the parish of Hartland, North Devon



By R. S. Wilson

## **Abstract**

This study attempts to link both documentary evidence with local personal memories, concerning the once numerous stone posts that have stood in the landscape of Stoke Barton Farm. Following field work and research I have tried to interpret the information gathered to give an account of how these features may have evolved.

Cover: Big Shipless Stone

<i>Content</i>	<i>Page</i>
Abstract	2
Contents	3
Introduction	4
Historical	5
Site Study	7
Analysis & Interpretation	10
Dowsing	15
Mythology & Folklore	17
The Story	18
Bibliography & References	26
Appendices	27

<i>Figure</i>	<i>Detail</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	St Nectan's Church	5
2	Stoke village from the church tower.	5
3	Granary at Stoke Barton	6
4	Stoke Barton Farm from south	6
5	Big Meadow relict stone	8
6	Site of relict stone in Big Meadow.	8
7	Location map of current field names	9
8	Relict stone site looking north	10
9	Relict stone site looking west	10
10	Extant stone at bottom of field	10
11	Removed stone in field drain Middledown	11
12	View from west down quarry towards Kernstone Farm	11
13	1930 air photo of Big Shipless	12
14	Stone in use as a well cap at Stoke Barton	13
15	Extant stone at Shopshill,	13
16	View from Shopshill west towards The Warren	15
17	Dowsed photograph by Brian Hummerston	16
18	Pony's Platt with extant stone from church tower	16
19	Extant stone in Pony's Platt	16
20	Extant stone at bottom of field	19
21	Big Shipless Stone	19
22	View east from Big Shipless extant stone	20
23	View west from church tower	22
24	Panoramic of Stoke Barton viewed from Wargery Farm	24
25	Contour map of Stoke Barton area showing position of extant and relict stones	25

## **Introduction**

My initial step into undertaking a landscape study of Stoke Barton Farm, came from the first eight lines of a paragraph from *The Book Of Hartland* by local historian Richard Pearse-Chope (1862-1938), in which he states... “ In addition to a score of tumuli there are in various parts of the parish especially at Stoke Barton, a number of stone posts or monolith’s, some of which had they been found on Dartmoor would have undoubtedly been described as menhirs. One of the most conspicuous 7<sup>ft</sup> 4<sup>ins</sup> high is situated on sheeplace warren behind Hartland Quay, and overlooks the sea, the remainder are in the middle of fields and are supposed to be placed there for the comfort of cattle.<sup>1</sup>”....

And also after a chance conversation with a former farm-worker at Stoke Barton came a series of recorded interviews, undertaken through the winter of 2006, with several more people, nearly all of whom had links with this farm over the years. Their reminiscences, recollections, and surviving knowledge proved to be of great wealth, not only about Stoke Barton and its stones, but with the surrounding area in general.

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<sup>1</sup> R. Pearse-Chope *The Book Of Hartland* Devonshire Press 1940

## **Historical**

Hartland, oe Heortingtun c. 880A.D. and Stoke, oe Stoc<sup>2</sup>, were in Saxon times a royal possession, and continued so up until just after the Norman Conquest in 1066.

A collegiate church comprising of secular canons was founded here in c.1050 by Gytha, wife of Earl Godwin and dedicated to St. Nectan, an Irish missionary. Prior to this a sixth century monastery is thought to have been sited close by. A building south east of the present Stoke St. Nectan's church, c. 1300, known as Church House, is believed to have been first occupied by priests in c. 1160 prior to the re-founding of a religious house in the river valley half a km. N.E. of Stoke by Geoffrey De Dynham in c. 1169<sup>3</sup>.



**Figure 1; St Nectan's Church**



**Figure 2; Stoke village from the church tower. Church house lower right**

The word Stoke is derived from the oe Stoc meaning outlying farmstead or hamlet, or a religious place or secondary settlement<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Place Names of Devon

<sup>3</sup> Chope; Book of Hartland

<sup>4</sup> Place Names of Devon

Barton oe Bere-tun implies barley farm or outlying grange where corn is stored<sup>5</sup>: To this day a barn known as the Granary is situated within the farmyard at Stoke Barton, (Figure 3 & 4).



**Figure 3; Granary at Stoke Barton**



**Figure 4; Stoke Barton Farm from south**

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century an agricultural improver by the name of Mr John Exter took over the tenancy of Stoke Barton farm. If any stones existed at this time, one wonders how he might have viewed them. The fact that some stones have survived up to this present day, whilst others succumbed to post-war mechanised farming, seems to suggest that he left them in-situ.

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<sup>5</sup> Place Names of Devon

## **Site Study**

Stoke Barton farm lies within the linear village of Stoke situated on the northwest peninsular of North Devon in the parish of Hartland. Grid reference SS 233 245. A tenanted farm belonging to Hartland Abbey Estate of five hundred acres, its history is reflected by weathered stone barns, enclosing walls and earthen banks, which neatly defend the house from the climatic elements of this coastal region. For the purpose of this study I have used the current field names of this farm<sup>6</sup>.

Topography is one of extensive large enclosed fields of which today grassland predominates. Wooded river valleys border to north and south. Cullm grassland is evident towards a stream known as Wargery Water. Springs rise in many places and the landform itself rises to 120 metres above sea level. The soil type consists of brown earths, brown sands, alluvial with brown podzolic, podzols and stagno podzuls<sup>7</sup>. Underlying this land are layers of sandstone and shale underpinned by the upper culm measures of the Lower Carboniferous period.

Three extant stones remain at Stoke Barton. These are located in the following fields: Pony's Platt, Big Shipless, and Big Newberry. Seven that are relict are thought to have stood in the following fields: Big Longland, West Down Quarry, Down Meadow, Quarry Field, The Snook, Broken Cross, and The Warren. One stone in Big Meadow was relict as late as 2006. Fortunately, I was able to record both stone and site. The lower half of the stone is still below ground (Figure 5)

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<sup>6</sup> As recited by the current tenant Mr C. Davey



**Figure 5; Big Meadow relict stone**



**Figure 6; Site of relict stone in Big Meadow. H=112cm, W=30cm, D= 15cm.  
(Big Shipless can be seen central above hedge line)**

Description: hard indigenous rock, possibly sandstone, with seven veins of quartz across its width, it had an angled top but its bearing is not known.

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<sup>7</sup> The Historical Atlas of South West Britain



Figure 7; Location Map (NTS) OS original: Current Field Names

## **Analysis And Interpretation**

While conducting interviews with various local people<sup>8</sup>, I discovered that the extant stone in Big Newberry (SS 246-242) listed by Devon SMR, in fact once stood at the top end of this field at midpoint and roughly 34 metres back from the boundary hedge with Broken Cross. This stone was removed and repositioned at the bottom of the field, close to a spring on the orders of the then owner of Hartland Abbey, Sir Dennis Stucley, sometime in the late 1960's. Today it is barely visible, entangled in briars (Figures 8-10)



**Figure 8; Relict stone site looking north, original height of stone 2.1m**



**Figure 9; Relict stone site looking west**



**Figure 10; Extant stone at bottom of field, height variation due to resiting**

Other stones, I am informed, languish in the footings of blocked up old field gateways made redundant with the introduction of larger farm machinery. Six relict field gates have been recorded, and one other stone resides as a field drain lintel in Middledown (SS 231-241) where the top of it protrudes through the lower hedge bank.

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<sup>8</sup> Recorded interviews now deposited with The Hartland Archive Project data at North Devon Records Office (date/time restricted access)



**Figure 11; Removed stone in field drain Middledown; L=70cm, showing; possible 183cm in total**

This may have been the stone near the old footpath in Middledown as related by one of my interviewees. At the right time of the year and in prevailing light, crop-marks can be seen in this field.



**Figure 12; View from west down quarry towards Kernstone Farm; Middledown on left, Little Shipless on right foreground**

Air photography taken by the RAF in the 1930's, Figure 13, shows Big Shipless as being part scrub and part grassland. On its southern side there appears to be a sheepfold with a building enclosed within it. It is now relict. In my fieldwork just a scatter of stones and small pegged roof slates remain. No one I interviewed knew of this place.



**Figure 13; 1930 air photo of Big Shipless. Photo Hartland Times**

The extant stone that resides here today is not visible, possibly due to the distance the photograph was taken from. What is visible though is some kind of enclosure on the top, situated where the extant stone now stands, might this be the remains of a cairn? [Hadingham, 1976. p119-121]. A spring, known as Brettmans Well, is situated on the seaward side of Big Shipless.

Some stones in use today are possibly being used as lintels, well caps and whilst others may have been used as infill around the farm.



**Figure 14; Stone in use as a well cap at Stoke Barton, dimensions between 120-150cm**

Five other stones may have stood outside the boundaries of Stoke Barton Farm. These may have been on the north side, above Hartland Abbey. There may have been one at Berry Farm (SS 234-253), one at Markadon Farm (SS 235-254), two below Markadon Farm either side of a green lane, and one on the east side of Shopshill, where a small farmstead was once sited (SS 244-252). An extant stone stands on the footpath close to a relict field boundary west of Shopshill, nearby is a quarry long disused. Numerous springs are situated all along this north side ridge.



**Figure 15; Extant stone at Shopshill,  
H=2.1m, W= 51cm, D=25cm, bearing east/west.  
Possible sandstone or shale**



**Figure 16; View from Shopshill west towards  
The Warren (Big Shipless on left)**

Kernstone Farm, south of Stoke Barton, may have had two stones at some time, both in the fields west of the present farmhouse. Like Wargery Farm, its neighbour, Kernstone overlooks the Stoke Barton lands.

It is interesting to note that Chope locates a conspicuous stone on Sheeplace Warren and not on Sheeplace Brake where an extant stone of similar proportions stands as mentioned in the introduction<sup>9</sup>. Might that be an error in his text, or was there also a stone on Sheeplace Warren? Two recent conversations with local people have revealed a possibility of there being one there at some time. The other point to bear in mind is that the extant stone on Sheeplace Brake, its more recent name being Big Shipless, is directly behind Scrida Cove not Hartland Quay. You cannot see Hartland Quay from this stone.

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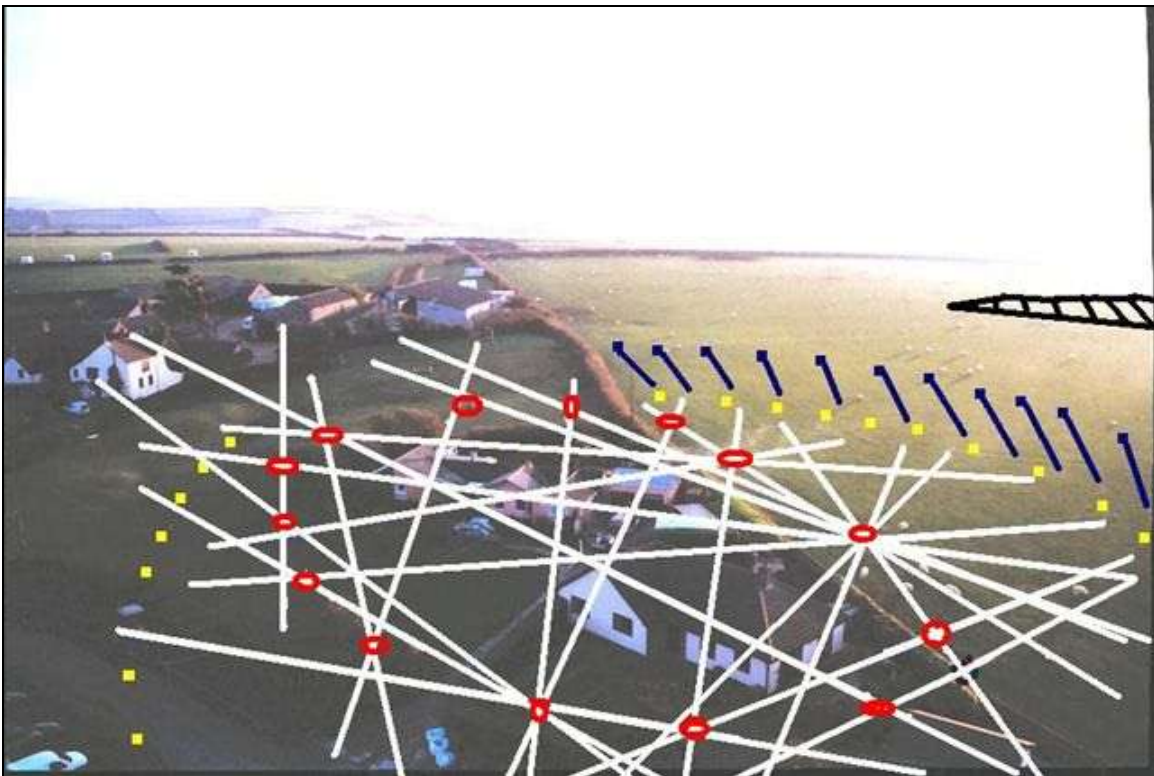
<sup>9</sup> R. Pearse-Chope The Book Of Hartland Devonshire Press 1940

No clues of stone locations are apparent in the 1846 Tithe field names for Stoke Barton, except Broken Cross. A medieval cross may have stood on the crossway between Stoke Village, Newton Farm, and St. Leonards where a former chapel was sited. The little field known as Pony's Platt was originally called Mow Barton on the Tithe map of 1846. Might it be possible that an earlier barn or buildings could have once stood here?

Six stones at Stoke Barton Farm may have followed the same alignment. Of those six, one is extant at Big Shipless, the remaining are relict. Quite what this indicates is unclear, though the possibility of a former stone row cannot be ruled out.

## Dowsing

Divining for latent water and minerals beneath the ground's surface is an ancient craft known throughout the world. Scepticism by academics of its role as a tool in the pursuit of archaeology is waning. Like the use of a metal detector, dowsing, in the right hands, could assist with field work. With this in mind, I had a photograph of Pony's Platt taken by Mr. David Thompson from the top of St Nectans church tower. This small field lies close to the present farmhouse and in it stands a small extant stone. Using both the photograph and an Ordnance Survey map depicting this area, Mr Bryan Hummerstone, a local dowser, came up with a possible former stone circle pictured below (Figure 17). A brief analysis and interpretation given by him reads as follows.....



**Figure 17; Dowsed photograph by B. Hummerston**

‘White lines indicate energy lines, red rings apart from the extant stone may be relict

socket holes. Yellow squares show possible ditch and purple hatching possible banking. Black lines in field is possible disturbed earth.” Further to this, a farmworker I interviewed recalled a relict stone that was situated in the adjoining field west of Pony Platt, which is known as Big Longland.

The practice of founding Christian buildings on or close to pagan sites is well known. Curiously, the parish church of Stoke St. Nectans is sited below a raised bank, which is now part of the present churchyard (Figure 20). Might the ditch across the road in the field at Stoke Barton have had a conceivable connection with this bank at some period?



**Figure 18; Pony's Platt with extant stone from church tower**



**Figure 19; Extant stone in Pony's Platt, Stone stands at an angle this could have been deliberate or may have been pushed over. H= 906cm, W=38cm, D=12cm has three veins of quartz two of which cross 10° E of N**



**Figure 20; Bank within churchyard**

It is worth recording here, that a visual sighting of another extant stone roughly northeast from this field reveals itself across the Abbey river valley 105 meters above sea level.

## **Mythology and Folklore**

Ancient traditions relating to both mythology and folklore, may have manifested through social and cultural interaction with the landscape.

Its roots, probably lie deep in prehistory. Lore, a body of traditions, has been handed down by word of mouth throughout the world, folk tale stories, customs, and beliefs are too many people, the very essence of their culture.

Associations with human struggle encompassing life, love and death and the natural environment are lasting, the traditional cycle lives on in many ways to this present day, none more so than those associated with wells, and stones.

Brettmans Well in the parish of Hartland holds a tradition that its water is a cure for the eyes, whilst the stone on Big Shipless turns around at the sound and ringing of Hartland's church bells<sup>10</sup>.

A farm worker recently told me that someone once told him, that you could tell the time by the stones at Stoke Barton.

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<sup>10</sup> Wm Heard MSS, North Devon Athenaeum – D900 H.A.R. & Grinsell 1976

## **The Story**

Utilisation of stone upright features in the landscape has probably occurred at Stoke Barton farm irrespective of their origins. Farmers, we are informed, did erect stone rubbing posts throughout the country for cattle, and they were placed in the middle of fields<sup>11</sup>. Yet might we perceive these stone posts and monoliths mentioned by Pearse - Chope as remnants of a period in prehistory when the then local community perhaps used stone as a symbol of both life and death.

We know from evidence that human agency has always interacted with the physical fabric of the landscape to suit both immediate needs and to develop a certain degree of sustainability in order to survive.

In the 1920's a scatter of Mesolithic flints were found below the cliffs between Blegberry and Hartland Quay<sup>12</sup>. Might this be the first tangible evidence of a communal presence within the landscape of Stoke Barton?

The presence of the sea, natural outcrops of indigenous rock and far visual sightings are significant elements in trying to visualise what might have been taking place here in pre-history. If a fledgling community was taking shape, to what extent could the land be a governing factor in the mindset of an unknown people whose social and cultural existence had to be maintained under the most rigorous conditions?

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<sup>11</sup> Ordnance Survey 1963 Professional Papers 13, p.42 Field Archaeology

The stone on Big Shipless is a single slab of carboniferous shale rising to 2.24 meters. From it an uninterrupted view south extends 50km down the coastline. To the southwest and east there are distant hills and ridges. North is obscured by a ridge preceded by a deep river valley, whilst due northwest lies the enigmatic island of Lundy.



**Figure 21; Big Shipless Stone (H=2.4m, W=59mm, D=10mm, 19° W of N)**



**Figure 22; View east from Big Shipless extant stone**

If a Mesolithic time-depth were to be considered here, a community would have most probably sought the environs of a river valley. The Abbey valley north of Stoke Barton farm could have been such a place. Sea levels would have been higher at that period<sup>13</sup> in time and the valley bottom might have resembled a large lake. As to how much forestation did encroach on the landscape is hard to surmise, although high ground

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<sup>12</sup> HER ref no 11617

<sup>13</sup> Evans; The environment of Early Man in the British Isles

continually exposed to the fluctuations of the climate may have only existed as moor or scrub.

A pattern of land use, however sporadic, would have evolved over time as subsequent generations died out and others took their place. With developing new skills the rudimentary clearance of woodlands in the Mesolithic period might have given way to a more sustained landscape change for the purpose of both pastoral and arable farming.

There is no reasonable doubt that given the geographical location of Stoke Barton that the sea would have been one natural way to gain access to a community for the important purposes of trade and social discourse, early craft we know had shallow draughts enabling them to negotiate both inshore waters and rivers. Blackpool Mill, (SS 226-257), half a km N.W. of Stoke Barton, could have been a landing point (Figure 23).



**Figure 23; View west from church tower, Blackpool Mill on right**

However, people must have been moving around in the interior. Track-ways and paths would have been used much as they are today, as to what extent woodland management was taking place is uncertain. What is apparent at Stoke Barton is that all the stone sites were situated on high ground including those above the opposing river valleys. The reason for this may have been that they were meant to be seen as a focal point in the landscape.

A question must arise then, as to who put them there, and for what purpose. If they are simply rubbing posts for cattle then farmers are responsible. If it was people in pre-history then surely we must consider possibly the late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, 3500 BC - 2200BC.

Water, springs, and wet places, were held in high regard by prehistoric societies. Votive offerings in the form of objects and even human sacrifice are known. In Quarry Field in the 1960's a lady water diviner was physically knocked off her feet on finding a source of water. Close by, a relict stone is thought to have stood. The lower margins of Quarry Field, south of this stone, was once marshland.

Landscape character is clearly defined at Stoke Barton farm to this day. Large enclosed fields are in sharp contrast to those that serve Kernstone (SS 232-237), Wargery (SS 238-235), and the former farm at Little Barton (SS 241-237). This distinction is an interesting aspect in terms of focal presentation by a possible prehistoric society. Throughout Britain and Europe, many ceremonial and ritual sites accompany often wild windswept areas with visual backdrops of ridges, hills, mountains, sea or moor. Within this context, Stoke Barton is no exception.



**Figure 24; Panoramic of Stoke Barton viewed from Wargery Farm (looking north) 117m O.D.**

From Bronze Age tumuli on Bursdon moor (SS 262-202) framed by a valley, the Warren is visible six miles away. The Warren can also be seen from the Iron Age hill-fort at Clovelly Dykes (SS 312-236). Whilst, the stone in Big Shipless can be noted from a ridge road running between Hardisworthy Cross and Firebeacon Cross (SS 237-207), I see these as important elements in terms of a possible interrelated landscape.

Sited where it is overlooking Stoke Barton and to the north, Wargery, mentioned above, has the OE interpretation of ‘weard’ meaning ‘watchman’, ‘guard’ or ‘protector’<sup>14</sup>.

Due to lack of written evidence from pre-history centred on Stoke Barton and its settlement, we can only speculate on how a community may have evolved. Exploitation by early human intervention would have started the process of soil modification, by the clearance of woodland for the growing of crops and the need to keep livestock. A pattern of change may have emerged through social, economical and cultural practices. After all,

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<sup>14</sup> Devon Place Names

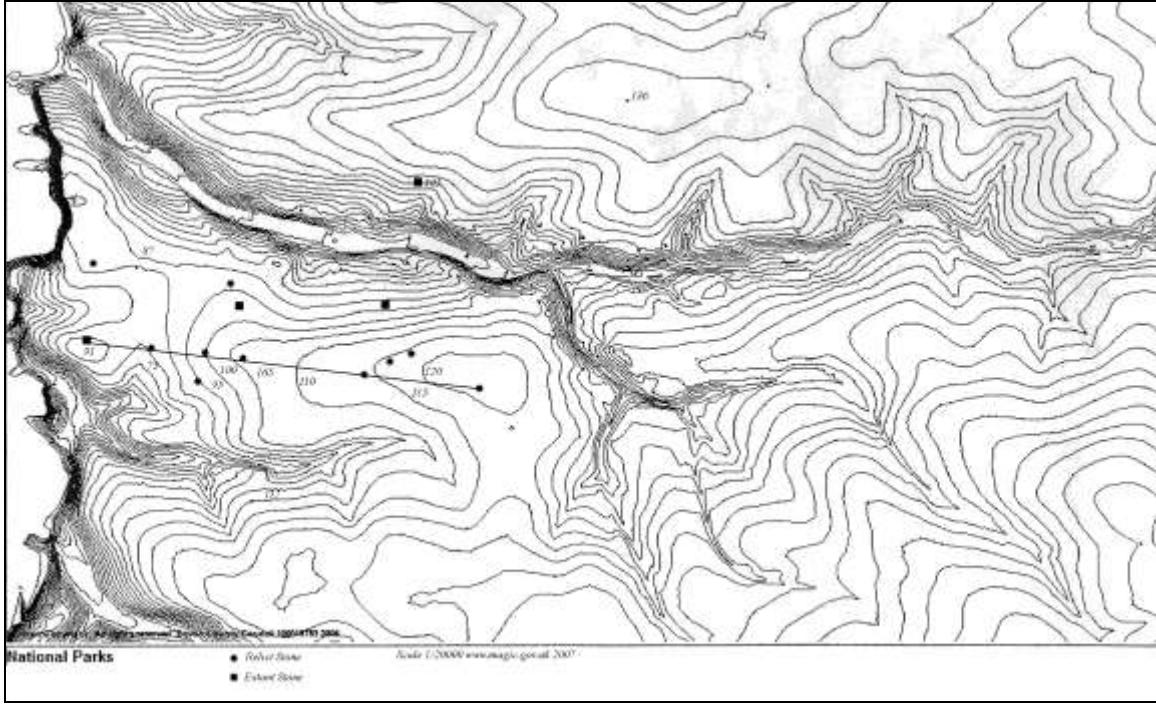
a site may have been chosen and with it a lasting continuity evolved. Royal status, religious Christian significance, and Norman influence after 1066 singles it out as a place of some importance. The Dissolution of Monasteries, in Henry VIII's time, brought about an end to monastic rule, and we see Hartland Abbey and its estate eventually fall into private ownership<sup>15</sup>. Life must have continued in terms of farming, although some changes may have occurred relating to the land. Woodland was prized both for economic gain and country pursuits. Field names from the 1841 Tithe map of Stoke Barton farm (see appendix) include, Long Park, East and West Old Park, North New Park, and South New Park indicating that these may have been former areas for hunting.

Field margins today reveal tantalising evidence of former woodland plant life, including species as dogs mercury, bluebell, wood anemone, and ferns. New methods of land improvement could have furthered change. Some field boundaries we see today are of earthen banks faced with stone and crowned with hawthorn, blackthorn and hazel, and generally look like the work of parliamentary enclosure. Other field boundaries may be of a greater age and only a hedge survey of existing trees, shrubs and plant species may be able to determine this.

Any existing stone posts or monoliths at the time of enclosure, could have been left where they were, those deemed to be in the way may have been removed or broken up. A possible stone row between Big Shipless and Quarry Field may have been systematically destroyed through this procedure, leaving only single stones in the middle of enclosed fields.

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<sup>15</sup> Chope 1940



**Figure 25; Contour map of Stoke Barton area showing position of extant and relict stones**

Recorded information states that prior to 1921 the Warren, Big Shipless, and Little Shipless were all under furze and bracken; the rest of the farm being given over to the rearing of sheep and to a lesser extent cattle. Whilst other parcels of land were for seasonal crops.

The onset of mechanized farming swept away the horse as the mainstay of power at Stoke Barton, which together with oxen had held sway for many hundreds of years, with them went a more gentle approach to the shaping of the landscape.

Further change in the 1940s saw uncultivated land under the plough for wartime food production. As agricultural practices progressed with new machinery, some stones that may have stood at enclosure were now removed, possibly after two millennia in the landscape. Today, Stoke Barton farm has come full circle it would seem. No land is under

the plough, and apart from a small herd of cattle, sheep dominate the grassland.

This story may have some element of truth. However, trying to piece together how human intent progressed and interacted with the land is extremely difficult given that this northwest corner of Devon has been neglected in terms of serious archaeological study. In 2006 a project was set up by the archaeological department of Exeter University to be called XArch and is centred on the field known as the Warren at Stoke Barton. Its focus of attention being to survey through the use of geophysics a listed ruin of a summer house and a possible artificial rabbit warren close by. This project is now ongoing and will eventually cover 70 acres of this field. Perhaps over time, a more detailed picture may emerge relating to early settlement patterns within the landscape of both Stoke village and Stoke Barton farm.

The possibility of former stone socket holes being revealed together with possible evidence relating to a ritual landscape may throw further light on the early observations of local historian Richard Pearse-Chope<sup>16</sup>.

Acknowledgement: I wish to express my thanks to Sir Hugh Stucley of Hartland Abbey and Mr. & Mrs. C. Davey and family of Stoke Barton for their assistance and help with this study and allowing me free access to their land.

Photography tower pictures by Mr David Thompson remainder of pictures by author.

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<sup>16</sup> R. Pearse-Chope The Book Of Hartland Devonshire Press 1940

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## **Appendix I**

### Personal Remembrances:

- I was told, that they buried some stones at the Snook up against the boundary with Broken Cross
- Some of them were set up to five feet in the ground
- We called them rubbing posts they might have been something else though
- They were in the way what with tractors and machinery as it was
- One lay by the hedge at the Snook for many years, it was between 10 and 12 feet long its gone now though
- I don't think they were rubbing posts they were older than that

## Appendix II

### Tithe Computation list 1846

1841_Tyth names									
ID	Land_owner	Tennant	Location	Field_no	Field_name	Cultivation	Acres	Rods	Perch
178	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1053	Sheeplan Meadow	Not stated			
179	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1054	Sheeplace Brake	Not stated			
180	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1055	Sheeplace	Not stated			
181	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1056	Garden	Garden			
182	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1057	West Down	Not stated			
183	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1058	Brake	Brake			
184	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1059	Well Long Land	Not stated			
185	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1060	Cross Park	Not stated			
190	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1061	Long Park	Not stated			
191	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1062	garden	Garden			
192	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1063	Mow Barton	Not stated			
193	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1064	Garden Meadow	Not stated			
194	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1065	Mowplot	Not stated			
195	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1066	House, Court, etc	House & Garden			
196	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1067	Pound Meadow	Not stated			
197	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1068	Sharam	Not stated			
198	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1069	Garden	Garden			
199	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1070	Cold Meadow	Not stated			
200	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1071	North New Park	Not stated			
201	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1072	South new Park	Not stated			
202	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1073	House & Plots	House & Garden			
203	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1074	Gardens	Garden			
204	Buck, Lewis William Esq.	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1075	South Down Hill	Not stated			

1841_Tythe_names									
ID	Land_owner	Tenant	Location	Field_no	Field_name	Cultivation	Acres	Rods	Perch
205	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1076	Little Sepplace	Not stated			
206	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1077	Middle South Down	Not stated			
207	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1078	Homeward Down	Not stated			
208	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1080	New Close	Not stated			
209	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1081	West Newberry	Not stated			
210	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1083 <sup>2</sup>	East Newberry	Not stated			
211	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1084 <sup>3</sup>	Prusledge	Not stated			
212	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1084	West Broken Cross	Not stated			
213	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1085	East Broken Cross	Not stated			
214	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1086	North Brawns Wood	Wood			
215	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1087	Middle Brawns Wood	Wood			
216	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1088	South Brawns Wood	Wood			
217	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1089	South Huxham	Not stated			
218	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1090	North Huxham	Not stated			
219	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1091	Garden	Garden			
220	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1192 <sup>6</sup>	East Old park	Not stated			
221	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1093	West Old park	Not stated			
222	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1094	Hams Hill	Not stated			
223	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1095	Plot	Plot			
224	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1096	Hamly Field	Not stated			
225	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1097	West Galberts Field	Not stated			
226	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1098	North Middle moor	Moor			
227	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1099	North Galberts	Not stated			

1841_Tythe_names									
ID	Land_owner	Tenant	Location	Field_no	Field_name	Cultivation	Acres	Rods	Perch
228	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1100	Eastern	Not stated			
229	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1095a	Hamlyn Meadow	Not stated			
230	Buck. Lewis William Esq	Williams, John	STOKE BARTON	1097a	South Middle Moor	Moor			

\*Note date on extract is incorrect should be 1846

## **Appendix III**

Email from Brian Hummerston

## **Appendix IIII**

John Exter