

The attached illustrations show various pieces of information on the tithe map for Broadwoodkelly (1839), which I digitised and fed into Mapinfo (GIS software). I also added the watercourses in the vicinity, which I took from the modern OS map (Explorer 113 1:25,000).

Please note the following points:

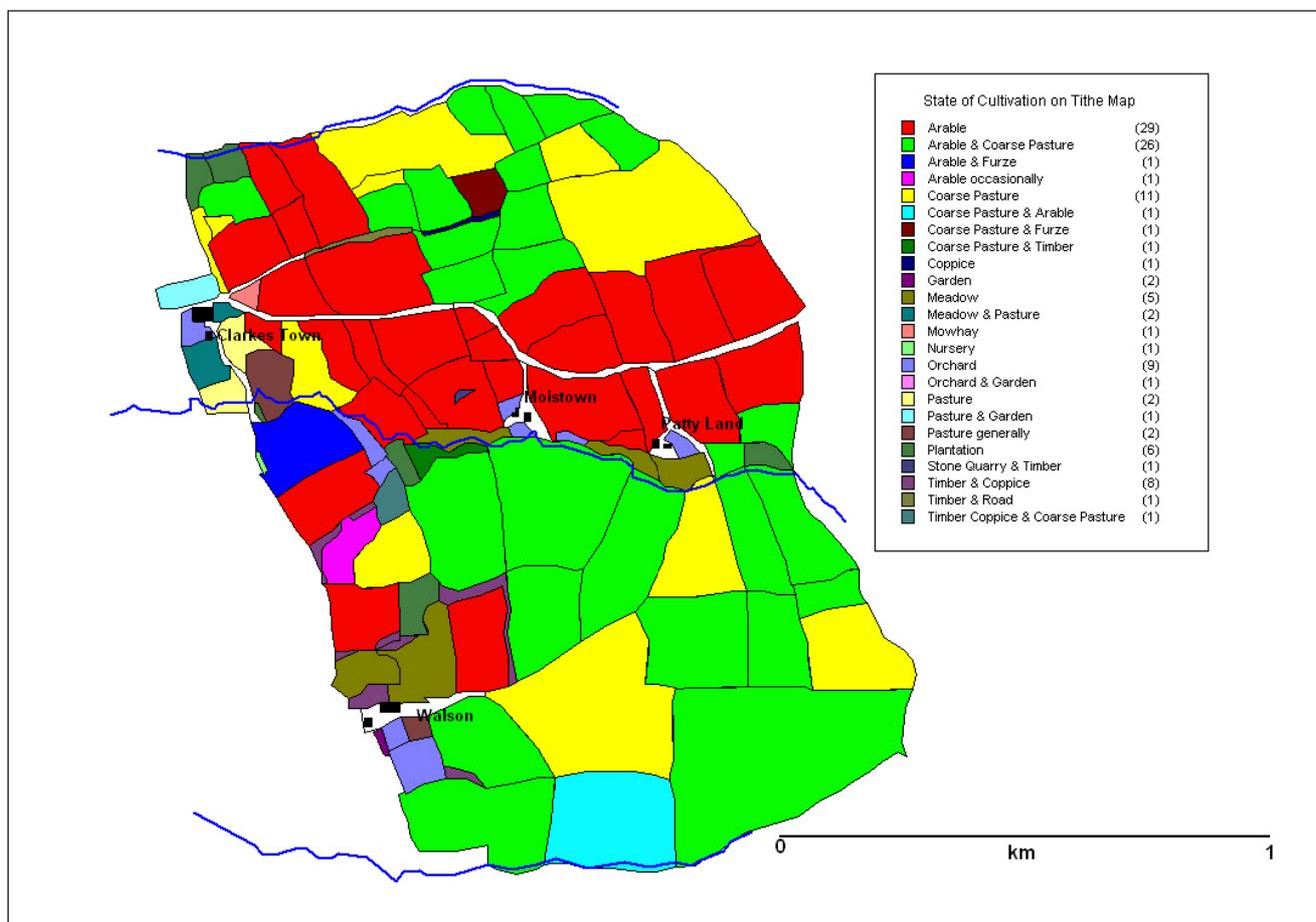
- a. The farm buildings are shown as mere black blocks – these are just diagrammatic representations – they are NOT copies of the building outlines as shown on the tithe map. For this level of detail, it would be necessary to go back to the tithe map and photograph each bit showing farm buildings.
- b. The legend on each map includes the number of parcels within each category – this is the figure in brackets.
- c. The maps include all the parcels in the holdings of Moistown, Patty Land, Allerys and Clay Park. Clarke's Town has a further 3 parcels not shown and Walson has lots more – it was a very large farm and so not all of it is shown on the attached maps.

Dealing with each illustration in turn:

State of Cultivation

BKTitheCult.jpg shows the state of cultivation of each parcel. Note the following:

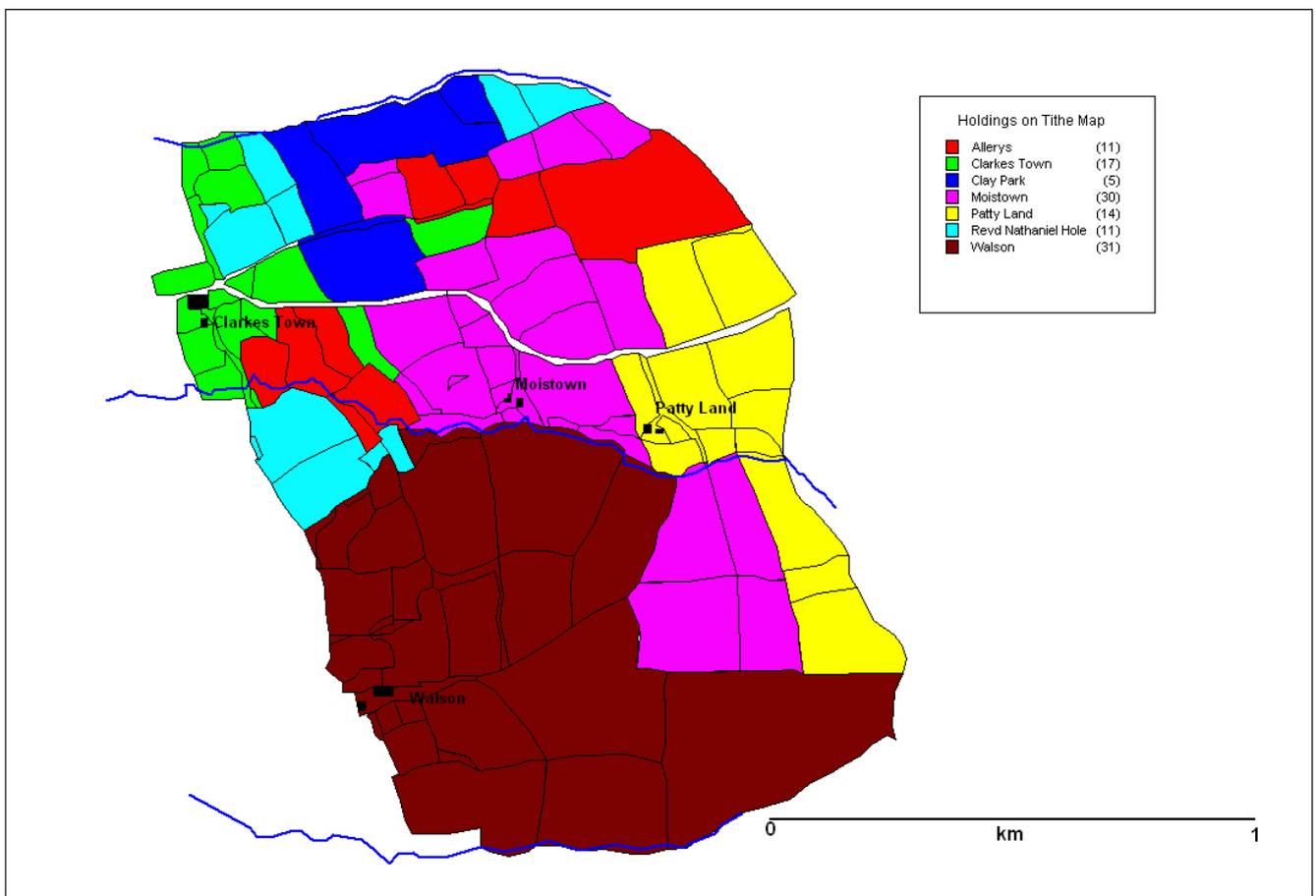
- i. The 2 categories 'Arable' and 'Arable & Coarse Pasture' (shown in red and green respectively) dominate.
- ii. There are more 'Arable' parcels around Moistown and Patty Land and more 'Arable & Coarse Pasture' around Walson.
- iii. Parcels recorded as 'Pasture' are rare – there are only 2 of them.
- iv. It is striking that mixed uses are common – not just 'Arable & Coarse Pasture' but all the others shown on the legend. In addition, some parcels are recorded as 'Arable occasionally' and 'Pasture generally'. This pattern might suggest some kind of rotation, or the 'Ley farming' described in Robin Stanes book (see below).



Holdings

BKHoldings.jpg shows the distribution of parcels amongst the various holdings. Note the following:

- i. Walson is large, dominant and compact; Clay Park is small and compact.
- ii. Moistown is not compact; it includes 3 blocks of parcels some distance from the farm. A similar pattern is seen with Clarkes Town.
- iii. Allerys and Clay Park are a bit puzzling in that neither holding, as recorded on the tithe map, includes a farm house – they seem to be mere collections of fields. Could these holdings represent lost medieval farms, which disappeared before Moistown?
- iv. The parcels which I have shown as in a holding called 'Revd Nathaniel Hole' were in fact not included in any named holding – they seem to be odd bits owned by Rev Hole at the date of the tithe map. As with Clay Park and Allerys, this set of parcels did not include a farmhouse.



Owners

BKTitheOwners.jpg shows the distribution of parcels amongst the owners recorded on the tithe map.

Note:

- i. The ownership map highlights the dominant position of Walson, whose owner (Benjamin Cleave) also owned Patty Land, Clay Park and Allerys.
- ii. The map also emphasises Moistown's rather isolated position of independence – set right in the middle of Benjamin Cleave's land.

The maps raise questions about the relationship between Moistown and Walson. There might be 2 main alternatives. Moistown may have been carved out of Walson's land – and so postdated it. Alternatively, Moistown (and perhaps Clarkes Town, Allerys and Clay Park) had origins which were more independent of Walson – they grew up alongside it.

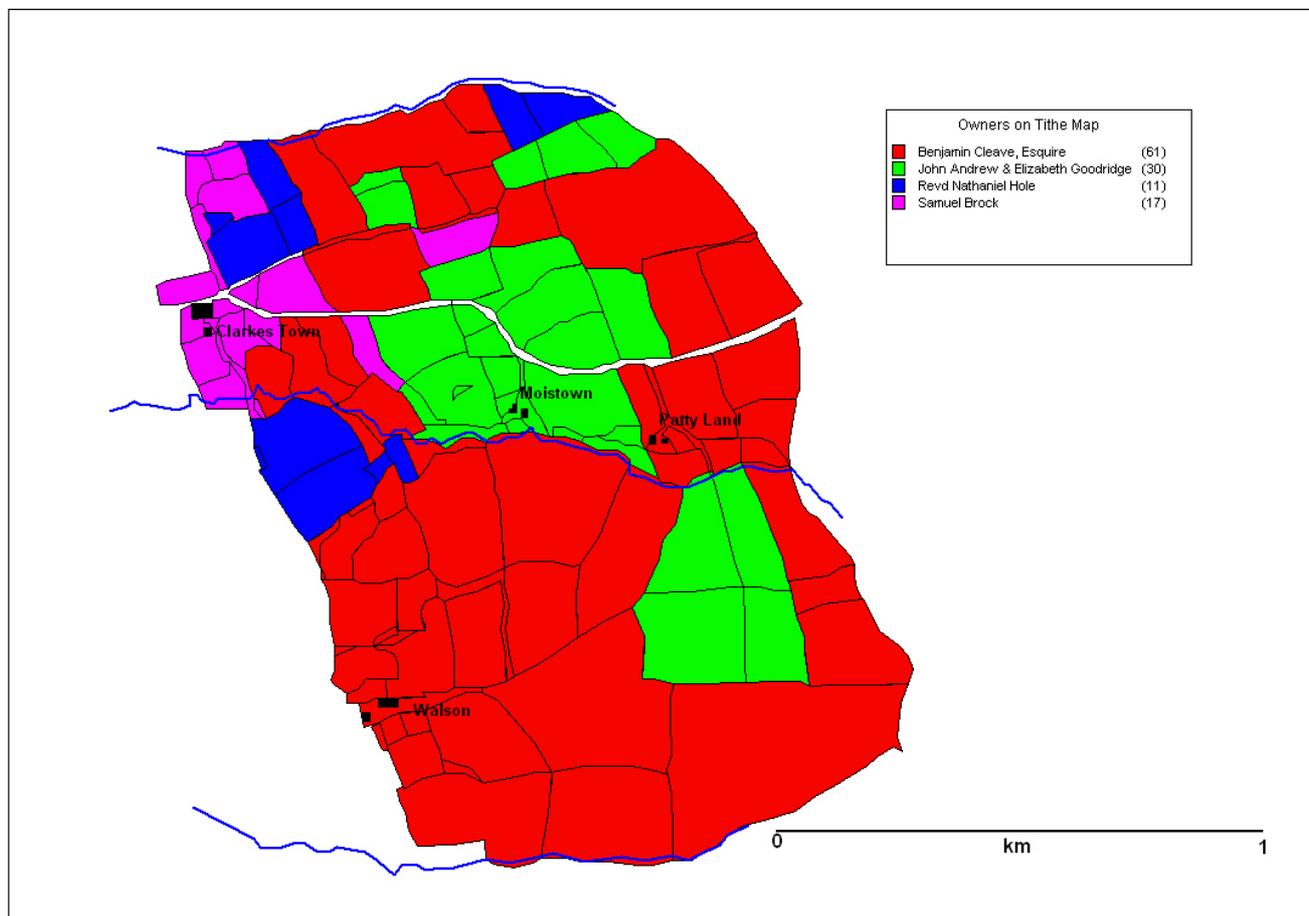
Although I don't have any information from the HER about possible dates for Walson's origin (and it was not named in Domesday Book), I see that there are a handful of references to Walson in Devon Feet of Fines (Volume 2, numbers 888, 898 and 1339), of which the earliest was 1298. I don't know how this ties in with early documentary references to Moistown.

The other major question raised by the maps relates to the existence of blocks of parcels some distance from the rest of a holding's land. Two areas are concerned – the area to the south of the watercourse on the southern edge of Moistown and Patty Land; and the area to the north of the road running through Moistown.

Dealing with the first area, we might be dealing with enclosure of former open moor. The attached copy extract of the 1st Edition OS (6 inches: 1 mile) (FirstOS6inch.jpg) and the tithe map together suggest that Walson Moor could have been open, unenclosed moorland in the past and that, on enclosure, bits were parcelled out to Moistown and Patty Land. Does this suggest that Walson Moor could have been subject to common rights – and that Moistown's farmers were commoners? There is no trace at DRO of any Inclosure Award, so enclosure may have been early (and perhaps undocumented).

Dealing with the second area of isolated blocks, similar considerations may apply, especially to the bit shown on 1st OS 6 inch as 'Rowden Moor'. Interestingly, though, there seem to be other holdings involved here – particularly Allerys.

Taken all together, I think the maps show the area was clearly divided. To the south lies a single, large holding (Walson), which had a strong emphasis on pasture (and so on livestock) by the date of the tithe map. To the north lies an area divided into smaller, somewhat fragmented farms (of which Moistown was one) with a stronger emphasis on arable by the date of the tithe map.



References

Stanes, R., Jewell, A. & Bass, R. 2008: *The Husbandry of Devon and Cornwall*. Stanes, Exeter.

Reichel, Rev O.J. 1912: *Devon Feet of Fines, Volume I Richard I – Henry III 1196-1272*, Devon and Cornwall Record Society.

Reichel, Rev O.J., Prideaux, F. B. and Tapley-Soper, H. 1939: *Devon Feet of Fines, Volume II 1 Edward I – 43 Edward III 1272-1369*, Devon and Cornwall Record Society.