

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

Withycombe has always been an agricultural parish with a wide scatter of farmsteads on the hilly ground. Despite that much land in the parish was arable and even the commons were occasionally tilled. Some of the lower land was used for meadow but required watering and was described as cold.<sup>1</sup> In 1791 the vale was described as fertile and hills as ‘finely cultivated’.<sup>2</sup> Farms varied between large hill or demesne farms and smallholdings and despite a lot of amalgamation in the 19th and 20th centuries a few small farms survived. Some were worked with another business like milling, malting or dealing in livestock. Even in the 19th century up to 20 families were employed in retail trades and crafts. In the mid 20th century there was alternative work in the shirt factory at Minehead, since closed, and the papermill at Watchet. Withycombe still has a number of working farms but farming provides little employment and most working residents commute to work elsewhere. There are a few local enterprises including an architect’s practice but a quarter of residents are retired.

## AGRICULTURE

In 1086 the three estates that comprised the parish, although Gilcott also lay also in Carhampton, contained twelve and a half ploughlands of which two were in the Withycombe demesne worked by six serfs and the tenant of Combe had half a team, presumably he borrowed the rest from a neighbour. By conventional measure that number of ploughs would imply that virtually the whole parish was arable so presumably the nature of the land required more teams than usual. Demesne meadow totalled 16 a., woodland 129 a. and pasture 616 a., which supported a horse, five cattle, 65 sheep, 35 goats and 14 pigs. The pasture presumably included the nearly

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<sup>1</sup> SHC, DD/L 1/6/19/3; TNA, IR 58/82223—4.

<sup>2</sup> J. Collinson, History of Somerset (1791), II, 47.

600 a. of Withycombe Hill. Fourteen villeins and nine bordars farmed the rest of the land with nine ploughteams. Estate values had increased substantially since 1066 except at Combe, which had seen no change.<sup>3</sup> It is probable that the Withycombe estate included the important farmsteads at Gupworthy to the west and Sandhill to the east, which are probably ancient spring line settlements.

### The Middle Ages

In the later 13th century Simon de Meriet sold a bondman and his issue to John de Mohun. At the same period a tenant of three houses was required to find a man and an offer<sup>4</sup> to harrow for the lord of Withycombe manor one day a year and a man or woman to do one day's autumn work and half a day's hay carrying.<sup>5</sup> In 1312 a leaseholder had to find a man or woman to do a day's autumn work and a half day haymaking.<sup>6</sup> In 1338—9 there were 920 works belonging to Withycombe manor but only a quarter were used.<sup>7</sup> One unfree tenant was recorded in 1375.<sup>8</sup>

The many enclosed strip fields used for arable, pasture and orchard with fragments of wood at Bere between the village and Withycombe Hill are probably evidence of early inclosure and improvement carried out before the early 14th century.<sup>9</sup> The Withycombe demesne arable was in closes and in 1339 included 80 a. of large and small oats, 30 a. of wheat, small acreages of barley and rye and unspecified acreages of peas and beans. Only 9 ½ a. of meadow were mown and the livestock comprised only one horse, eight oxen and one sheep. Besides poultry, wax

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<sup>3</sup> VCH Som, I, 447, 490.

<sup>4</sup> Draught animal, usually a horse but could be an ox.

<sup>5</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/1/30, 33.

<sup>6</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/1/6.

<sup>7</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/3/2.

<sup>8</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/4/10.

<sup>9</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/3/2, P32/4/10, P32/8/7, P32/10/2; *ibid.* tithe award.

and iron rents the manor had acquired two swarms of bees. Rents accounted for less than a fifth of manorial income.<sup>10</sup>

A late 13th-century tenant at Gilcott had 18 affers, implying he had a lot of arable, and 120 sheep, which he intended to pasture on the Gilcott demesne, except the enclosed lands, and on the demesne meadow in the autumn and winter. He also had common pasture on Croydon Hill in Carhampton.<sup>11</sup> The Mohun pasture at Gilcott was let out for capon and goose rents in the 14th century as was pasture called Portway.<sup>12</sup> Pasture called Waterlete was recorded from the late 13th century<sup>13</sup> and was partly let and partly grazed by the demesne oxen but in 1338—9 18 a. there was let for cultivation. The park, used to graze plough beasts in 1338—9, appears to have adjoined the common. Other demesne pastures let in the 14th century included detached Splot near the Pill mouth where reed was also harvested. Grazing on the demesne fields of Withycombe and Gilcott was also let. In 1335 the demesne livestock comprised six horses, ten oxen and 34 young cattle. Geese, capons and chickens were probably kept in considerable numbers and were the commonest form of rent apart from cash in the 14th century as well as being given as heriots and were the standard entry fine for cottages. However, the main source of income on Withycombe manor was usually the sale of grain, mostly oats but also wheat and barley, which accounted for over half the revenues in 1331—2.<sup>14</sup>

By the 1420s demesne farming had been given up and most of the income came from rents, farm of demesne land, and sales of timber. The meadow and dovecot were farmed out although two wains of tithe hay were supplied to the rector each

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<sup>10</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/3/2—3.

<sup>11</sup> SHC, DD/L P17/1/42, P32/1/49 [the agreement was not sealed].

<sup>12</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/4/3, 6—7.

<sup>13</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/1/30.

<sup>14</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/3/1—2, P32/4/1—2, 6—8.

year, probably from the lord's share of Henstey meadow in Carhampton where Withycombe manor had the shear of 3 a. until it was taken into Dunster park.<sup>15</sup>

### 16th to 18th centuries

Withycombe Hadley rents appear to have declined by the early 16th century to £10 or less although the demesne lands were valued at £50 a year and those for Withycombe Weeke to just over £5 although the tenanted lands were valued at over £100 a year.<sup>16</sup> In 1518 Roger Martin took a tenement for a year with various tools, frith gloves, 105 sheep, 14 cows, two bulls, four heifers, four steers and nine calves but no plough beasts.<sup>17</sup> Most tenements, even cottages, had orchards by this period and the new capital messuage of Withycombe Weeke, later known as Withycombe farm, had two newly planted orchards as well as 20 a. adjoining and a further 24 a. of wood, mostly 20 years old, and 109a of land of which 20 a. of meadow was 'lately tilled and 9 a. of waterleat could be arable, meadow or pasture. The manor had ten copyholdings, varying in size from 7 a. to 98 a., several of whom had two or three orchards and all of which were predominantly arable. Two tenants of Withycombe Hadley still owed a day's labour.<sup>18</sup>

In the later 16th century it was said that there were 18 tenements in Withycombe Hadley and nine in Withycombe Weeke each of which had common pasture for all cattle on the higher and lower Withycombe hills with the right to take turf, heath, furze and wood and also to till within the Cornditch for 1s. an acre. For those rights they had previously given geese but by the early 16th century paid rent called for Goosdon hill or goose money. Geese were kept on the hills for centuries

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<sup>15</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/13/1, 3—8; 1/40/26/1.

<sup>16</sup> SHC, DD/L P2/9/1, P23/20/2, P32/24/2—4, P32/55.

<sup>17</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/23.

<sup>18</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/55.

and a field on the hill was called Goose Cleavers in 1839. In the early 17th century it was said that the tenant of Gupworthy and other houses between the two hills who had no rights there had put sheep on the higher hill on payment to the commoners. The tenant of Gupworthy had increased his sheep on the hills from 40 to 120, taken wood and fern and put cattle on the hills and in the wood without paying anything. Goose money continued to be collected for grazing rights in the early 18th century.<sup>19</sup> Geese were among the small tithes paid in kind in 1639, together with apples, pears, hops and pigs.<sup>20</sup>

During the 17th century many farmers prospered; one tenement had a new house built before 1655 when the tenant's son occupied the old house with a hopyard. Three other tenements had new houses but the tenant of one was forbidden to let it, sublet it or build another house. There may have been population pressure as three new cottages were built alongside one whose tenant was also forbidden to sublet or build more dwellings.<sup>21</sup> Withycombe or Court place farm with Lower Gilcott totalling 144 a. could be let for £120 a year in 1667<sup>22</sup> and much of the wealth lay in grain although the money made appears to have been lent rather than spent.<sup>23</sup> Ploughing appears to have been by horses at this date and as few inventories mention ploughs small farmers probably hired them in when needed or paid their neighbours to plough their fields. There were many small farmers but they also concentrated on growing grain rather than keeping livestock although some had a few pigs<sup>24</sup> and despite the high value of horses and cows grain often accounted for half a farmer's inventory.<sup>25</sup>

Prosperous farmer Arthur Elsworthy died in 1670 with corn worth over £60 compared

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<sup>19</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/55, P32/67/1; 2/23/130.

<sup>20</sup> SHC, D/D/Rg 369.

<sup>21</sup> SHC, DD/L P3/12

<sup>22</sup> SHC, DD/L 1/11/37.

<sup>23</sup> SHC, DD/SP 1672/39.

<sup>24</sup> SHC, DD/SP 1641/100, 1667/20.

<sup>25</sup> SHC, DD/SP 1667/20, 1680/49.

with sheep, cows, pigs and horses worth under £30 but his house had few comforts.<sup>26</sup> Sheep grazed on the commons where they were vulnerable to theft.<sup>27</sup> In 1678 the tenants of Withycombe Hadley, presumably the 15 who served as reeve by rota, still claimed unlimited grazing, turbary and wood on their two thirds of Withycombe Hill, and the right to plough any part of the hill paying 6d. an acre outside the posts or 1s. within.<sup>28</sup>

There was sufficient marketable grain for a local man to be licensed as a badger in 1711<sup>29</sup> but prosperity may have waned as many tenants were in arrears and at least one cottage was decayed.<sup>30</sup> However wealthy gentleman farmer Thomas Escott of Sandhill had a well-furnished house in 1765 including china, pictures, looking and weather glasses, and clocks. Although he had 115 a. of wheat and barley, ploughed by 16 plough oxen, he had 128 ½ a. of hay meadow, which helped to support his 21 horses, 16 cows, 25 other cattle and 491 sheep. He also had 29 pigs, a horse, an ox, two bulls and 126 wether sheep on the marshes, probably near the Parrett where he had 118 sheep at Combwich. He had a store of 132 raw or scalded milk cheeses and his farm stock including crops and tools was worth almost £2,300.<sup>31</sup>

In the later 18th century the Withycombe Hadley farms, were being rack-rented and improvements needed included the planting of 60 apple trees at Hill farm and the rebuilding of its farmbuildings including the stable, which would alone cost £8 8s. to rebuild and thatch.<sup>32</sup> Court Place farm was bid for in 1773 and the highest rent offered was £191 rising to £200 in 1782. The same farmer also rented Gupworthy

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<sup>26</sup> SHC, DD/SP 1670/63

<sup>27</sup> SHC, Q/SR 97/15, 127/12.

<sup>28</sup> SHC, DD/L 23/56.

<sup>29</sup> SHC, Q/SO 9, f. 74. A badger bought up produce for resale.

<sup>30</sup> SHC, DD/L 1/4/11/6, 1/6/19/3.

<sup>31</sup> SHC DD/L 2/35/2

<sup>32</sup> SHC, DD/L 1/7/26, 2/23/129.

farm (119 a.) for £60.<sup>33</sup> The rental for Withycombe Weeke and Withycombe Hadley in 1777 was £606 of which over £262 came from letting the demesnes but several tenements lay in other parishes. Some houses had been divided but at least two others were down. Some meadow had been converted to orchard. Withycombe Wood had been replanted and comprised 20 a. of young timber.<sup>34</sup> Pasture and arable were good producing good crops but few turnips were grown. Lime was the principal manure and oxen were used.<sup>35</sup> In 1813 John Fownes Luttrell offered a reward for information on timber theft and by 1816 the timber in the wood was worth £6,000.<sup>36</sup> The system of tilling the commons, and presumably goose money payments had been replaced in the later 18th century by nearly c. 43 small gardens for which 6d. was usually paid. Some people had more than one, and some may have been later amalgamated or absorbed into neighbouring fields but c. 15 survived in 1839 west of the village. A large number of arable fields bordering the commons probably represent inclosure and improvement of former hill land over the centuries.<sup>37</sup> There are traces of water meadows near the farmsteads in the west of the parish and north-west of Court Place farm but their date is unknown.<sup>38</sup>

### 19th century

There are no surviving crop returns for 1801 but presumably arable still dominated. The churchwardens paid large sums for foxes to be killed in the 1780s but by 1817 it was for birds; nearly 1,500 a year in 1820.<sup>39</sup> Even at Dumbledeer on the steep southern side of Withycombe Hill a farmer was allowed to pay to break grassland but

<sup>33</sup> SHC, DD/L 1/1/1a, 2/23/128—9.

<sup>34</sup> SHC, DD/L 1/4/13, 1/10/35C; 2/23/130.

<sup>35</sup> SHC, A/AQP 8.

<sup>36</sup> SHC, DD/L 1/11/37; 2/23/128.

<sup>37</sup> SHC, DD/L 1/7/26; 2/23/129—30; *ibid.* tithe award.

<sup>38</sup> SCC, HER; OS Map 1:10560, LXVII. NE (1887 edn).

<sup>39</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 4/1/2.

must add 12 hogsheads of lime or 100 seam of dung on each acre. He could take two corn crops, adding clover or evergrass to the second crop, and row turnips, oats or peas to break the land before redressing. He was only allowed to mow once a year. In 1815 he produced wheat, barley, hay, and trefoil and 10 a. of potatoes as well as keeping hill sheep and geese and making cider. Three quarters of the value of his farm was in crops.<sup>40</sup> There were limekilns near Sandhill and Hill Bridge.<sup>41</sup> A few years later in 1821 a livestock sale at Sandhill farm comprised 290 sheep, mainly ewes in lamb, 49 cattle including a Guernsey cow in calf, 12 horses and Exmoor ponies, and 48 pigs. The farmer owned goose feather beds and mahogany furniture.<sup>42</sup>

In the 1830s the soil was described as sand and stone brash, well cultivated and producing all kinds of grain, turnips and artificial grass. Produce was marketed in Taunton but most was shipped to Bristol. The meadows and pasture were good and supported sheep and cattle and the commons were used for sheep in summer. Of the 736 a. of arable in 1839, 552 a. produced wheat, barley, turnips and other crops, the rest was presumably fallow and grazed with the 364 a. of meadow and pasture by 1,000 sheep, 40 horses, 45 cows, 30 plough oxen and 85 other cattle. There were 37 a. of orchard, 33 a. of garden and homestead and 43 a. of wood, half in Withycombe Wood by the village and the rest at Share Wood west of Combe farm. Of the 593 a. of common Withycombe Hill (181 a.) was still furze and heath held by commoners but the higher or Black Hill, which also had dwarf oak coppices, was part of Gupworthy farm.<sup>43</sup>

The only holdings under 20 a. in 1839 were the glebe and the parish land, although both farmed with other land. Four farms were over 100 a.: Court Place (101

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<sup>40</sup> SHC, DD/SAS C120/10; DD/L 2/23/130.

<sup>41</sup> OS Map 1:10560, LXVII. NE (1887 edn).

<sup>42</sup> SHC, DD/L 2/23/128.

<sup>43</sup> TNA, IR 18/885; SHC tithe award.

a.), Withycombe (112 a.), Sandhill (212 a.) and Gupworthy (511 a.), the last including Black Hill, 403 a. of rough moorland. Court Place in particular had widely dispersed fields. The remaining 14 farms covered between 20 and 50 a. but two farmers held three farms each. The major landowners were John Fownes Luttrell with c. 1,423 a. and Sir Thomas Dyke Acland with c. 240 a. The remaining 150 a. were shared between the rector, the parish and 15 freeholders.<sup>44</sup> Farms were being combined by 1851: Lower Hill farm was two cottages, Higher Hill farm was occupied by labourers and the land (70 a.) was farmed from Middle Hill with the help of a resident labourer; Bowden farm was occupied by a labourer and the land added to Coombe farm (157 a.); Longcombe farm was occupied by a pauper; the Dumbledeer farms were given up and Maunders farmstead near the church was demolished. As well as dairymaids the larger farms employed a number of women among their labourers although none were listed as labourers in 1861 when the six recorded farms over 40 a. employed 45 men and boys but there was one dairymaid at Gupworthy. In 1871 of the 43 employed labourers recorded eight were women.<sup>45</sup>

The east side of Withycombe Hill was inclosed shortly after 1868 and a large plantation established but the west end remained open as did Black Hill.<sup>46</sup> The Dunster Castle estate included six farms of between 38 a. and 554 a. in 1868 and water power was installed at Court Place farm probably at that period.<sup>47</sup> Mr Oatway of Sandhill was improving that farm in 1868 with hedgecutting and draining. He employed boys to drive horses and women weeding or cutting turnips for 1s. a day. In contrast he paid the men 8s a week, 9s to carters and 10s to shepherds but was prepared to employ men on task work for up to 2s. 3d. a day and up to 5s. during

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<sup>44</sup> SHC tithe award.

<sup>45</sup> TNA, HO 107/1920; *ibid.* RG 9/1602; RG 10/2350.

<sup>46</sup> SHC, DD/L, box 291/7; OS Map 1:10560, XLVII. NW (1888 edn).

<sup>47</sup> SHC, DD/L, box 291/7;

harvest. They had to pay for their cottages but he gave three pints of cider a day, grist corn and potato ground to each labourer.<sup>48</sup> In 1871 John Oatway farmed 257 a. at Sandhill and employed seven men, five women and two boys. Of the other four farms recorded no statistics were given for Withycombe farm and the others covered between 173 a. and 246 a. Gupworthy farmstead was being rebuilt and was unoccupied. Hill farm had become a farmworker's cottage but there was a smallholding at Keynham near Bilbrook and another in the village.<sup>49</sup>

In 1876 15 farms were recorded producing 559 a. of crops, half wheat but also 180 a. of turnips, mangolds, rape and cabbage presumably to feed the 2,161 sheep and 146 cattle, including 14 dairy cows. Despite the absorption of Rodhuish and its farms there was a sharp reduction in sheep kept in 1886 although numbers rose later to 2,500. Arable remained high at 858 a. in 1896 but barley and turnips accounted for 590 a. and wheat for only 170 a.<sup>50</sup>

#### 20th and early 21st centuries

In 1901 the farmer of Gupworthy called himself a cattleman as did a smallholder, and only three farmers were recorded, none with resident labourers.<sup>51</sup> However, seven holdings under 50 a. were returned for Withycombe and Rodhuish in 1906 and three farms over 300a. There had been no decline in the quantity of arable although more oats were grown at the expense of barley and wheat, but the acreage of hay had increased from under 200 a. in 1886 to over 400 a. in 1906. Livestock in the combined districts comprised 91 horses and ponies, 124 cows and 279 other cattle,

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<sup>48</sup> Employment of Children and Women in Agric. (1868—9), 443—4.

<sup>49</sup> TNA, RG 10/2350.

<sup>50</sup> TNA, MAF 68/486, 1056, 1626.

<sup>51</sup> TNA, RG 12/2262.

2,609 sheep, and 83 pigs. There was 56 a. of orchard and 1,121 a. of heathland, a 50 per cent increase since 1896 possibly indicating abandoned land.<sup>52</sup>

In 1910 Gupworthy and Withycombe farms were farmed together with both farmyards designed for cattle rearing although Withycombe farm had a barn and three granaries. Sully's farm in the village had been absorbed into Withycombe and its buildings were dilapidated. Meadow at some farms was described as cold but most land was good including the arable and both Court Place and Sandhill were said to be worth a higher rent. Farmhouses were good with bathrooms and many bedrooms but several former small farmhouses were used as cottages and secondary farmyards such as Bowden at Gupworthy and Higher and Lower Dumbledeer at Coombe. All three had been farms of between 40 a. and 50 a. in 1839. Second farms were sometimes run by a bailiff and called 'off-farms.' Sandhill was a single homestead and their labourers' cottages were in the village and one of the cottages at Court Place had gone out of use. Both used traditional buildings and waterwheels.<sup>53</sup>

By 1916 there had been a small decline in arable but in 1926 more than half was sown with wheat and oats. There was 700 a. of rough grazing. In 1936 there were 14 farms, most of the 700 a. of arable was under grain, fodder crops had declined but there was a small acreage of vegetables for human consumption. Livestock keeping had changed little since the late 19th century but the number of employees fell from 62 in 1926 to 47 in 1936. The number of horses on farms fell slowly until the Second World War and in 1946 there were still 49. There were usually over 2,000 sheep and 470 cattle but pig and poultry numbers declined between 1936 and 1946. It was said that catching and selling rabbits was more profitable for upland small farmers in the

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<sup>52</sup> TNA, MAF 68/1056, 1626, 1906.

<sup>53</sup> TNA, IR 58/82223—4; SHC, tithe award; *ibid.* A/BJS 3/59.

1930s than raising sheep and cattle.<sup>54</sup> Less hay was produced in 1946 but arable production had increased including over 500 a. of grain, mainly barley, 12 a. of potatoes and 12 a. of table brassicas. Rough grazing, excluding common, had been reduced from 631 a. in 1936 to 221 a. in 1946. The 40 regular labourers included two land army women and a prisoner of war.<sup>55</sup> In the 1950s most farms passed into Crown ownership.<sup>56</sup>

After the war arable production declined temporarily and it was fodder roots that saw a sharp fall, replaced partly by fodder brassicas, and only potatoes were grown for the table. Orchard acreage had been in steady decline since the 1930s and had fallen to 18 a. in 1956. That year 440 a. of barley, wheat and oats were grown and one farmer had invested in a combine harvester. Other crops included cabbage, kale, turnips, sugar beet, maize and trefoil but oats and turnips were usually grown to reclaim moorland for other crops. Farmers practiced an eight or nine-year rotation of corn for two years, a root crop, corn for two more years then three or four years of ley pasture. Among livestock farm horses were reduced to 16 but pigs were back up to over 100 as in pre-war years and cattle numbers had grown to 670, mainly young animals grazed for beef sold at Washford. Battery systems for poultry had been introduced. Six of the ten holdings returned were over 150 a. and three were under 30. Arable production increased again in the later 20th century. In 1966 barley covered 544 a., wheat 179 a. and potatoes 62 a. The remaining 167 a. of arable produced oats, fodder roots and brassicas, besides fruit and vegetables for human consumption. Only 7 a. of orchard survived. Livestock comprised 613 cattle, mainly beef, 585 pigs, 3,451 sheep and 2,319 poultry. There were 30 regular farmworkers and 100 women employed casually. In 1976 one farm was still arable and one was rearing cattle but

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<sup>54</sup> SHC, A/BJS 3/59.

<sup>55</sup> TNA, MAF 68/ 2766, 3312, 3809, 4177.

<sup>56</sup> Above, landownership.

despite the small size of half the farms only one was not worked full-time. By 1986 half the farms were part-time and of the others one produced cereals, one reared pigs and the others were cattle and sheep farms. Of 29 employees only 14 worked full-time. No orchard was recorded. Over half the land was arable producing 613 a. of barley, 424 a. of wheat, and c. 156 a. of oats, potatoes and fodder crops. Much rough grazing had been improved and the land supported 599 cattle, 1,480 pigs and 2,705 sheep but poultry keeping had been given up.<sup>57</sup>

The parish council failed to register part of Black Hill as common in the 1970s because no grant of rights could be found although many had claimed the right to take wood and had cut wood in Withycombe Scruffets on its western edge in the 1950s. The land forms part of the Crown Estate and was heavily afforested from the late 19th to mid 20th centuries but most of the hill within the parish together with the south side of Withycombe Hill remains open heathland.<sup>58</sup> In 2000 the Crown remained the largest landowner and most farms were rented from it. Withycombe still has a number of working farms, mainly beef cattle, pig, and sheep rearing, and Sandhill had a training stable. The fertility of the soil has ensured the continuity of diverse arable cropping and encourage some conversion to organic methods. In addition to wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, swedes, turnips, kale, peas, beans and oilseed rape new crops such as linseed, asparagus, sweetcorn, and miscanthus were commercially grown.<sup>59</sup>

## MILLS

In 1335 there was a mill at Withycombe,<sup>60</sup> which the miller was accused of breaking in 1384.<sup>61</sup> It was described as new built in the early 16th century.<sup>62</sup> It was divided

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<sup>57</sup> TNA, MAF 684547, 4997, 5497, 6024; SHC, DD/X/BK 1.

<sup>58</sup> SHC, D/PC/wyco 6/1/1.

<sup>59</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 7/5.

<sup>60</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/4/1—2.

with the manor<sup>63</sup> although in 1709 a mill house belonged wholly to Withycombe Weeke manor having been built c.1655 and was let separately.<sup>64</sup> Between 1719 and 1722 the Luttrells appear to have acquired the Withycombe Weeke share.<sup>65</sup> The mill was let in 1795 on condition that it was repaired and that manor tenants could grind corn for 4d a bushel but a new lease in 1800 required Mary Withycombe to build a new house and watermills on the site of the decayed mill, called Oldman's after an 18th-century tenant, and an adjoining cottage.<sup>66</sup> The churchwardens paid for repair of the causeway above the mill c.1820, presumably because it was a path to church.<sup>67</sup> The mill remained in use until 1906 or later but was probably not very profitable and was kept with a grocer's shop in 1851 and by the son of a tailor in 1881.<sup>68</sup> The three to four storey, partly rendered, stone rubble mill in the centre of the village is now a private house.

## TRADE AND INDUSTRY

There is little evidence of industry in Withycombe apart from weavers at work in 1323,<sup>69</sup> 1654<sup>70</sup> and 1710,<sup>71</sup> a farmer with a loom in 1667,<sup>72</sup> a smithy in 1326<sup>73</sup> and blacksmiths in the 17th century. A farmer rented a quarry in 1700<sup>74</sup> and there are remains of quarries and gravel pits on Withycombe Hill and near Sandhill<sup>75</sup> but in

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<sup>61</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/4/12.

<sup>62</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/55.

<sup>63</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/20/1.

<sup>64</sup> SHC, DD/L P3/12; 2/23/130.

<sup>65</sup> SHC, DD/L 1/6/19/3, 1/7/23.

<sup>66</sup> SHC, DD/L 1/16/19/3; 2/21/117, 120—2.

<sup>67</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 4/1/2.

<sup>68</sup> SHC, tithe award; TNA, HO 107/1920; *ibid.* RG 11/2354; *Kelly's Dir. Som.* (1906).

<sup>69</sup> SHC, DD/WO 10/5/2.

<sup>70</sup> SHC, Q/SR 89/79.

<sup>71</sup> SHC, DD/SAS C795/PR/484.

<sup>72</sup> SHC, DD/SP 1667/20.

<sup>73</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/1/18.

<sup>74</sup> SHC, Q/SR 206/7, 216/4

<sup>75</sup> OS Map 1:10560, XLVII NW & NE (1887 edn).

1813 a tunnel miner from Leeds, Yorks was in the parish possibly as part of early iron prospecting in the area.<sup>76</sup>

A tailor in 1744 and a fellmonger in 1784 had fathered illegitimate children, the latter in Dulverton.<sup>77</sup> Among the usual village tradesman were a butcher accused of sheep stealing in 1659,<sup>78</sup> a shoemaker's son who was apprenticed to John Fownes Luttrell as a stable boy in 1807 aged 14,<sup>79</sup> and a millwright whose house was licensed for dissenting worship in 1820.<sup>80</sup> In 1821 20 families were not employed in agriculture and in 1831 16 families were occupied in retail trades and crafts. Another millwright was resident in 1841 when there were at least 22 other craftsmen including a razor grinder and a tailor who was also a brewer.<sup>81</sup> There were a similar number in 1851 including a maltster and a laver manufacturer, despite the distance from the sea, but most were carpenters and masons.<sup>82</sup> Three plasterers were recorded in 1858<sup>83</sup> and the Case family were blacksmiths throughout the 19th century with a smithy near the church, which usually provided work for three smiths.<sup>84</sup> However, there was a gradual decline in the number of non-agricultural workers in the later 19th century and a third of them were dressmakers.<sup>85</sup>

### Shops

<sup>76</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 2/1/4.

<sup>77</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 13/1/1; DD/L 1/11/38.

<sup>78</sup> SHC, Q/SR 97/15.

<sup>79</sup> SHC, DD/L 2/23/128.

<sup>80</sup> SHC, D/D/Rm 5.

<sup>81</sup> Census; TNA, HO 107/936.

<sup>82</sup> TNA, HO 107/1920.

<sup>83</sup> Harrison, Harrod & Co. *Dir. Som.* (1858); TNA, RG 9/1602; RG 10/2350.

<sup>84</sup> A. Webb (ed), *Somerset Wills II* (Som. Rec. Soc. 94), 71; SHC, tithe award; *ibid.* DD/CCH 9/6; D/P/wyco 13/1/2; TNA, HO 107/936, 1920; RG 9/1602; RG 10/2350; RG 11/2354; RG 12/1864; RG 13/2262.

<sup>85</sup> TNA, HO 107/936, 1920; RG 9/1602; RG 10/2350; RG 11/2354; RG 12/1864; RG 13/2262.

A shop stood south of the King's Arms in 1839<sup>86</sup> but appears to have closed by 1841 when there was a shop near the rectory. In 1851 the miller's wife seems to have been a grocer and there were two other shops one kept by a poor woman. There was usually a butcher in the village and sometimes a baker. Only one shopkeeper was recorded between 1858 and 1881, when there was also a china dealer, and none in 1891.<sup>87</sup> In 1947 there were two grocers, an ironmonger, a dairy and a newsagent and a good bus service<sup>88</sup> and in 1980 there was still a combined post office and grocer's shop and a greengrocer but they have since closed.

### Public Houses

An alehouse was kept by Lewis Lane in 1676 and possibly offered the guest bed recorded in 1686 but in 1687 and 1688 there were two licensed premises.<sup>89</sup> From 1690 there was only one, named the King's Arms by 1716,<sup>90</sup> until 1721 when there were again two.<sup>91</sup> The King's Arms was mortgaged and divided into two dwellings in the 1730s and 1740s.<sup>92</sup> The second public house was kept by the Uppington family between 1721 and 1768 but its location is unknown.<sup>93</sup> It was possibly the Seven Stars owned by the Birth family until 1839 or later, on whose garden the Methodist chapel was built.<sup>94</sup> Another beerhouse kept by a haulier in 1858 was probably short-lived.<sup>95</sup>

The King's Arms, south of the church and renamed the Old King's Arms by 1871, was bought from the Luttrell estate by James Vicary with the Butchers Arms in

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<sup>86</sup> SHC, tithe award.

<sup>87</sup> Harrison, Harrod & Co. Dir. Som. (1858); TNA, RG 9/1602; RG 10/2350; RG 11/2354; RG 12/1864; RG 13/2262.

<sup>88</sup> SHC, A/AGH 1/385.

<sup>89</sup> SHC, Q/SR 128/22; Q/RLa 22/1; TNA, WO 30/48.

<sup>90</sup> SHC, Q/RLa 22/3; DD/L 1/4/11.

<sup>91</sup> SHC, Q/RLa 22/6; *ibid.* DD/X/ PB 6.

<sup>92</sup> SHC, DD/MDW 22.

<sup>93</sup> SHC, Q/RLa 22/6, 11; *ibid.* DD/X/ PB 6; DD/TB 18/7.

<sup>94</sup> SHC, Q/REI 8/12; *ibid.* tithe award; below, *rel. hist.*

<sup>95</sup> Harrison, Harrod & Co. Dir. Som. (1858); TNA, RG 9/1602.

Carhampton in 1890.<sup>96</sup> In 1904 62 inhabitants petitioned for its continuance but in 1910 renewal of the licence was refused. Part of the Butchers Arms was thereafter sometimes called the Withycombe bar.<sup>97</sup>

## **SOCIAL HISTORY**

Like neighbouring Carhampton Withycombe was apparently prosperous in the Middle Ages: in 1327 of 11 subsidy payers eight including the resident lords and the rector paid 1s. or more<sup>98</sup> and in 1525 of 30 residents taxed on goods Richard Hadley was assessed at £40 and seven others at between £10 and £20.<sup>99</sup> In 1581 there were only 13 taxpayers of whom two were taxed on land<sup>100</sup> but in 1641 there were 39 taxpayers.<sup>101</sup> However, there were no large houses, the former manor houses were farmhouses by the 17th century, there are no fine chest tombs and 17th-century inventories include only modest possessions. A yeoman's widow in 1689 had a reasonably well-furnished three-bedroom house with silver spoons, table napkins, and a toaster besides winnowing sheets, salting trough, and a gun.<sup>102</sup> The rector and the larger farmers would have dominated the parish socially. In the 1780s well over half the land tax was paid by landowners other than John Fownes Luttrell but by the 1830s Luttrell was paying two thirds.<sup>103</sup>

With the loss of small farms in the early 19th century and probably some employment, many houses were divided into small cottages. In 1821 there were only 44 houses for 61 families and between 1839 and 1850 a village house by the ford was

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<sup>96</sup> TNA, RG10/2350; SHC, Q/RLa 22/21; *ibid.* tithe award; *ibid.* DD/L, box 291/15.

<sup>97</sup> SHC, D/PS/du 3/1; *ibid.* QS/LIC 1; H. Binding, *The Book of Carhampton and Blue Anchor* (2007), 99.

<sup>98</sup> F. H. Dickinson (ed.), *Kirby's Quest etc.* (Som. Rec. Soc. 3), 247.

<sup>99</sup> TNA, E 179/169/168.

<sup>100</sup> A. Webb, *Two Tudor Subsidies*, 105.

<sup>101</sup> A. J. Howard and T. L. Stoate (ed.), *Somerset Protestation Returns* (1975), 199.

<sup>102</sup> SHC, DD/SP 1689/15.

<sup>103</sup> SHC, Q/RE1 8/12

divided into three cottages and its stable into two more.<sup>104</sup> Division probably accounts largely for the increase in dwellings to 62 in 1831 and 73 in 1851. Of 16 paupers in 1851 ten were women and one girl kept her mother and sister by making straw bonnets.<sup>105</sup> Few paupers were recorded in 1861 and 1871 when most adults were in employment. The rectory and wealthy farmers like Sarah Oatway at Sandhill had resident house servants and several farmers' wives employed nursemaids to look after the children while they worked.<sup>106</sup> As in Carhampton at least some women labourers were described as such. In 1891 one small farmer shared her four-room home with her three adult daughters one of whom was a labourer and two granddaughters of whom one was a teacher. By 1901 most of the female labourers were elderly, the oldest was 79, and one aged 69 looked after her infant granddaughter.<sup>107</sup> There were some travellers including a watchmaker who died in 1874 and a basket maker in Combe Lane in 1886.<sup>108</sup>

In 1891 of 54 occupied dwellings 32 had fewer than five rooms and six had only two in one. In one of the latter lived a female labourer with three grown-up daughters and a grandchild and in another a tailor and his four children aged 8 to 19. Four of the three-room homes had eight or more occupants. By 1901 the number of tiny dwellings had fallen to 13 and there were none with only two rooms. There were still several large families notably at Higher and Lower Dumbledeer. Several cottages housed three generations, sometimes including the infants of unmarried daughters. Seven houses had been abandoned.<sup>109</sup> In 1937 the parish council wanted eight more local authority houses to alleviate overcrowding. In 1947 the council asked for

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<sup>104</sup> Census; SHC, tithe award; *ibid.* DD/L 2/20/113.

<sup>105</sup> TNA, HO 107/936, 1920.

<sup>106</sup> TNA, RG 9/1902; RG10/2350.

<sup>107</sup> TNA, RG 12/1864; RG 13/2262.

<sup>108</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 2/1/4, 2/9/4.

<sup>109</sup> TNA RG 12/1864; RG 13/2262.

prefabricated houses and said six more houses were needed and in 1951 another eight. Fourteen families needed accommodation in 1980.<sup>110</sup>

With the decline in agricultural work and the lack of alternative employment many young people moved away. By 1891 there were 22 parishioners in south Wales including carpenter George Griffiths who had moved with his family to Aberystruth, Mon. and whose lodgers comprised men from Withycombe and Luxborough. His neighbour was also from Withycombe. By 1901 George had moved to Ebbw Vale where two other Withycombe men were coal miners and neighbours. There were Withycombe people in Canton, Cardiff, one of whom lodged with a man from Old Cleeve whose wife was from Withycombe, and others had settled in Roath, Glamorgan. Withycombe girls were in service in London.<sup>111</sup> One young woman married the under butler to the Prince of Wales but returned for her son's baptism in 1893.<sup>112</sup> From Combe farm in the early 20th century two brothers went to Canada, one was killed in the war, one went to the coal mines in South Wales and another worked on the railways.<sup>113</sup>

During the First World War the rector's brother was killed in the Dardanelles and the son of a former headmistress died in France. The schoolchildren were kept informed about the war's progress and a few London evacuees stayed in the village.<sup>114</sup> One young man from Withycombe served in the RAF and died in 1940.<sup>115</sup>

## EDUCATION

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<sup>110</sup> SHC, D/PC/wyco 1/2/1.

<sup>111</sup> Census schedules, 1891, 1901.

<sup>112</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 2/1/4.

<sup>113</sup> SHC, A/BJS 3/59.

<sup>114</sup> SHC, C/E 4/291/1; D/P/wyco 18/11/2.

<sup>115</sup> MI in churchyd.

A schoolmaster was recorded in 1687<sup>116</sup> but there was no school in 1818 when the rector said there was no neighbouring school to which young children could walk.<sup>117</sup> There was a Sunday school in 1825 attended by three boys and 17 girls,<sup>118</sup> which appears to have closed and reopened in 1827 supported by contributions. It taught 20 boys and 27 girls in 1833 when a day school opened with 12 children taught at their parents' expense.<sup>119</sup> It was presumably the latter school which was forced to close before 1846 when the house was let to pay the cost of building it.<sup>120</sup>

A shoemaker's wife kept a school in 1851 and 1861 when only 11 families had children at school.<sup>121</sup> In 1865 a parochial school was built for the children and adults of the poorer classes. It opened in 1866 but it had no certificated teacher until 1874. It had a single classroom, which by 1874 housed 25 boys and 32 girls who paid 1d each; an unspecified number of infants were not charged. Most income came from voluntary contributions and there was one teacher.<sup>122</sup> The children were said to be disorderly and backward, were out of school almost every week for agricultural work from June to August, and were short of books and desks. The rector taught if the teacher was ill and there was a high turnover of staff, 12 headteachers in 20 years, with young girls often left in charge of the infants and babies under 3. In 1879 only 10 children passed the arithmetic test out of 36. In the 1880s registration and attendance increased, including many from Rodhuish and Bilbrook in Old Cleeve, but disease and outside attractions led to long absences and trouble with parents over discipline or failure to send their children to school, for which they were reported to the police. Occasionally children were sent to the workhouse, died or went into service before

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<sup>116</sup> SHC, D/D/Cd 102, ff. 131—3.

<sup>117</sup> *Digest of Returns on the Education of the Poor*, p. 803.

<sup>118</sup> *Ann. Rep. Bath & Wells Dioc. Assoc. SPCK*. (1826), 81.

<sup>119</sup> *Abstract of Educational Returns* (Parl. Papers 1835 (62) xlii), 829.

<sup>120</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry, 1846-7*, Som. 8—9.

<sup>121</sup> TNA, HO 107/1920; RG 9/1602.

<sup>122</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 18/11/3.

completing their education but by the late 1890s the children were improving and Swedish drill and first aid lessons were introduced. Illness and snow on the high ground kept children away and several were excluded for head lice but their behaviour was better and they were less often described as backward.<sup>123</sup>

By 1903 the school, which was also used for a Sunday school, had two rooms, three teachers and 35 boys and 44 girls on the books but no teacher's accommodation and was still short of desks. The parish rented a cottage for the teacher but it had no sanitation and was unfurnished, which put off many candidates and turnover of staff remained high, especially as the parish wanted a man or a young woman. There were up to three young assistants although in 1907 children under four were excluded and from 1923 the minimum age was five. The 1918 influenza outbreak closed the school and killed the school cleaner. Illness was a recurring problem until the mid 20th century as was snow. Children were still kept out of school for haymaking and harvesting or club days and circuses. One boy remembered that he missed a lot of school and his grandfather was threatened with prosecution but all he wanted was to start work.<sup>124</sup> In 1926 the 22 older children transferred to Washford and Withycombe became a junior school for 42 children with two teachers and was improved in 1928. Numbers rose to 49 in 1930 but fell to 25 in 1940, despite the arrival of evacuees. Most of the 52 children evacuated to Withycombe were transferred to Carhampton because the school was too small. The children grew flowers and vegetables for Minehead Hospital and gathered large quantities for rosehips. The infants were a source of concern in the 1950s as they had few activities and their room was very small. Of 43 children at the school in 1953 18 were from Rodhuish.<sup>125</sup>

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<sup>123</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 18/11/1—2.

<sup>124</sup> SHC, C/E 4/291/1—2; D/P/wyco 18/7/1; *ibid.* A/BJS 3/59.

<sup>125</sup> SHC, C/E 4/64, 4/291/1—2; D/P/wyco 18/7/1.

In 1961 the stream changed course and washed away the playground and in 1963 the water supply froze for two months. In 1966 the centenary celebration included a visit from Elizabeth Edbrooke who had attended the school from the age of two and taught at the school from 1905. By 1968 there were only 21 pupils and one teacher and only 15 infants under five in the parish. In December the school closed and the children transferred to Washford as Carhampton was full.<sup>126</sup>

#### CHARITIES FOR THE POOR

In 1675 Jane Cridland left £2 to the poor and in 1687 Alexander Robinson, former rector of Porlock, left £1 but those gifts were soon lost.<sup>127</sup> In 1932 Mary Elfleda Hennessey gave the interest on £200 to provide coal to 18 of the aged and deserving poor. By the 1950s gift vouchers were given to up to 32 people. The income had dried up by 2003, the funds were spent and the charity closed in 2005.<sup>128</sup>

#### HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

The parish had to enforce taking of pauper apprentices in later 17th century: in 1674 a man was made to take a second apprentice because his existing one had reached 24 and in 1678 a man from Lynton, Devon was obliged to take a poor boy because he had property in Withycombe. The system continued into the early 19th century when not only illegitimate or orphan children were apprenticed but five children of John Griffiths and his wife Joan in the early 1830s. A total of 11 children were apprenticed in three years.<sup>129</sup>

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<sup>126</sup> SHC, C/E 4/291/1; D/P/wyco 18/7/2.

<sup>127</sup> F. A. Crisp (ed.), *Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills* (1887—90), IV, 91; A. G. Matthews (ed.), *Calamy Revised*, 43.

<sup>128</sup> SHC, DD/C 360; Char. Com. Reg.

<sup>129</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 13/6/1—2.

In 1803 there were 18 people receiving regular relief and another 30 who were assisted occasionally but by 1815 the figures had reduced to 10 and 11.<sup>130</sup> No-one at either date was in a poorhouse but the former church house and a house adjoining were let in 1701 in trust for the poor.<sup>131</sup> The property stood east of the village street opposite the church and was called the poorhouse. In 1839 it was sold to miller John Ridler but was occupied by paupers.<sup>132</sup>

Although many people reached 80 and one lady died aged 98, children under the age of 5 accounted for a third of deaths in the first half of the 19th century and nearly a quarter in the second half. Several young women died in childbirth or from consumption although there was a resident midwife in 1851.<sup>133</sup> Although the age profile of the parish hardly changed between 1841 and 1891, by 1900 deaths among the over 80s exceeded those among the under 20s and by 1901 the proportion of parishioners under 20 had risen from 44 to 50 per cent. Young adults still formed nearly a quarter of deaths but by the later 20th century improvements in health and the loss of young people from the parish resulted in those under 50 accounting for only 10 per cent of deaths.<sup>134</sup>

## COMMUNITY LIFE

No friendly society was recorded but a Withycombe club had a festival in 1882.<sup>135</sup>

The Queen's Jubilee celebration in 1887 resulted in tragedy when a cannon capsized killing young Ernest Case.<sup>136</sup> A dinner was given for the parish at Court Place barn in

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<sup>130</sup> Abstract of Returns...of the poor (HC 1803), pp. 428—9; Abridgement of the Abstract of the Answers and Returns...so far as relates to the poor (HC 1818), pp. 382—3.

<sup>131</sup> SHC, DD/L 2/23/130.

<sup>132</sup> SHC, tithe award; *ibid.* DD/L 2/23/128; DD/THB 3; *ibid.* Q/REI 8/12.

<sup>133</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 2/9/4; TNA HO107/1920.

<sup>134</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 2/9/4; TNA RG 12/1864; RG 13/22/62.

<sup>135</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 18/11/1.

<sup>136</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 2/9/4.

1918 to celebrate the peace<sup>137</sup> and a summer of celebrations marked the festival of Britain in 1951 including a flower and produce show.<sup>138</sup>

The Memorial Hall, opened in 1924,<sup>139</sup> hosted dances in the 1930s<sup>140</sup> and also billiards and whist drives in 1947. A youth club met at the school, there was a football club, and by 1979 there was a branch of the Women's Institute. The hall has had a short mat bowls club since 1994 and is still used for dances and talks.<sup>141</sup>

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The tithing was recorded in 1225<sup>142</sup> and the parish remained a sole tithing.<sup>143</sup> Tithingmen were appointed at the manor court from a rota of estates. An account of 1723 shows they were responsible for custody of offenders and mending the stocks.<sup>144</sup>

Although Withycombe had only a tiny area of coastline the owners of Sandhill and of one third of Withycombe manor were discharged from payment for knight service in 1348 because they were liable to provide men to defend the coast. It is not clear why the other landowners were not similarly burdened.<sup>145</sup> The Withycombe Hill fire beacon was recorded c.1800.<sup>146</sup>

## MANORIAL ADMINISTRATION

Each holder of a share of Withycombe manor claimed suit of court in the Middle Ages and c.1500 Peter Courtenay was said to keep a three-week week court for

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<sup>137</sup> SHC, A/BJs 3/59.

<sup>138</sup> SHC, D/PC/wyco 7/1.

<sup>139</sup> SHC, C/E 4/291/1; D/P/wyco 6/4/1.

<sup>140</sup> SHC, A/BJs 3/59.

<sup>141</sup> SHC, A/AGH 1/385; *ibid.* D/PC/wyco 7/1.

<sup>142</sup> *Somerset Pleas*, (Som. Rec. Soc. 11), p. 51.

<sup>143</sup> E. Green (ed.), *Certificate of Musters, 1569* (Som. Rec. Soc. 20), 50; SHC, Q/REI 8/12.

<sup>144</sup> SHC, DD/L 2/22/126, 2/23/128.

<sup>145</sup> SHC, DD/X/JF 15.

<sup>146</sup> SHC, DD/L 2/23/1/30.

Withycombe Weeke.<sup>147</sup> Court rolls for Withycombe Hadley survive sporadically from the mid 14th to the mid 19th century. The manor was administered with Williton Hadley in the 15th and 16th centuries when most business related to Watchet. Courts were held several times a year until the 17th century when they met twice a year only. Thereafter they met once a year and there was little business. A reeve was elected in the 1540s, a tithingman in 1760, and an aletaster and a streetkeeper in 1865 when the court met at the King's Arms. In 1849 the court spent 10s on the 'lord's health'.<sup>148</sup>

## PARISH ADMINISTRATION

Few early records survive. An annual vestry met to choose the churchwardens at the rectory in 1791 and at the King's Arms in the early 19th century. The minister took the chair but kept no minutes. The wardens paid vermin bounties and maintained church property.<sup>149</sup>

A parish council of six men first met on 14 December 1894 in the school. Councillors met four times a year, twice from 1901, and filled their own vacancies. The council was disqualified in 1910 for appointing a minor as assistant overseer and by 1919 the council was chosen at the annual vestry. Their early business was with road and bridge repair and water supply but later the main concern was housing and rubbish collection.<sup>150</sup> By 1947 there was electricity and most houses had mains water and sewerage.<sup>151</sup> In 1963 street lighting was proposed and in 1968 weekly rubbish collections were demanded.<sup>152</sup>

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<sup>147</sup> SHC, DD/L P32/1/26; TNA CP 40/951, no. 344.

<sup>148</sup> SHC, DD/L P3/16, P17/1/42, P32/4/3, 6—9, 12—13, P32/10/1, P32/14/1—3, P32/16/1, P32/21/5, P32/30/1, P32/67/2; 2/23/128.

<sup>149</sup> SHC, D/P/wyco 4/1/2: D/D/va 1/7.

<sup>150</sup> SHC, D/PC/wyco 1/2/1—2.

<sup>151</sup> SHC, A/AGH 1/385.

<sup>152</sup> SHC, D/PC/wyco 1/2/2, 4/3/1.