

ART. IV.—*On the identification of some ancient places in South Cumberland.* By the Rev. W. S. SYKES, M.A.

*Communicated at Carlisle, April 23rd, 1925.*

THE foregoing article on the etymology of names by Mr. F. Warriner hardly seems complete without an effort to trace their positions. The Editors of the *Registers of St. Bees* and the *Furness Coucher* have given most of the townships and farm places, but it is difficult to follow the boundaries as therein described because of the lack of modern equivalents of fields and streams, which in many instances have been lost by small holdings being merged in larger farms. The following notes are the result of a study of names made over 20 years ago and still incomplete when the writer left the neighbourhood; but they may help towards a more careful research when the place-name history of the different parishes is recorded.

#### RAVENGLASS.

*Reg. St. Bees*, charter 481; 1220-30. Roger f. Edward gave to St. Bees a house near the cross in Renglass, 4 acres land, *i.e.* one acre formerly his son Alexander's towards the stream which falls into Esk near the said cross, and 3 acres in another place towards the north between Alexander's field and land of Roger's in the said vill.

*Ibid.*, 484, note quoting *Dugdale, Mon.*, vi, 558. Roger de Ranglas gave to Conishead 2 acres in the vill of Ranglas above the fields called Grastamflet (read Grastaneflat) and Watelandes between the land of Rich. le Batewrit and the land of Hubert de Neueton. Also  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres there; the whole land upon Edithe knot.

Richard f. Robert de Ranglas gave  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of land in same vill, bounded as Hulotbec falls on the sand, then up the beck to Aylficroft (read Aylsicroft), thence to Kirksti and so to the king's highway; thence southward to Hulotbec.

*Ibid.*, 486; c. 1240. Alexander f. Roger f. Edward gave St. Bees  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre in Reynglas towards the north between the toft of Yvo and Gilbert f. Radulf.

*Ibid.*, 482. Alan f. Roger, to Ivo f. Michael and Alice his kinswoman,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre in the croft which Robert Logan held, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre above Watsading.

*Ibid.*, 483. Alan f. Roger de Renglas, to St. Bees,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre in the croft of Robert Logan, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre above Watriding.

*Ibid.*, 484. c. 1250. Ivo the Smith of Ranglas to St. Bees. "all my land with the field in Likokeryding, between the land of Rich. de Batwrieth and the stream coming down from Heyriding in width and which extends from the land of Prior of Conigsheved as far as the land of the lord of Penigton in length."

*Ibid.*, 485; c. 1250. Ivo the smith to St. Bees, remits all right in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre, above Graftaneslete, between his croft and the croft of Gilbert f. Radulf in width, and from the Great Road as far as Todheleriding in length; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of his field of Likekeriding between the land of Rich. le Batwricte and the stream coming down from Heyeriding in width and in length from the land of the Prior of Connisheved to the land of the lord of Peniton.

*Ibid.*, 487; c. 1270. Alicia widow of Ivo the smith grants a moiety of her land in Rayneglas and a moiety of her toft and croft in same vill to John the mason with her daughter Eda in free marriage.

*Ibid.* 488. John f. Richard the mason and Eda his wife grant the same land to St. Bees.

*Ibid.* 489. Alicia widow of Ivo the smith to St. Bees all the land which Roger f. Edward and which Alexander f. Roger gave.

The acreage of the lands covered is not very large and several names which would have acted as definite marks have not survived; but all appear to be within a small but well defined area, bounded on the east by lands of the Lord de Pennington, on the west by the sea, north by the road from Ravenglass to Muncaster and south by Swinegill—with the exception of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres on Edith Knot, probably that now called Coupland Croft or Knott Close. Edith Knot is probably that now called Newtown Knott, on which is the Beacon. Through the middle of this area passes the Great Road or King's Highway from Waberthwaite ford to that at Ravenglass,

which now for some distance forms the carriage drive to Newtown; and out of it, at a point between the station and Walls Castle, the Kirksti ascends the hill. The Great road crosses Swinegill called in the charters "the stream from Heye riding" near Walls and at about two thirds of the distance from the Swine Gill to Muncaster road it crosses a small runner which must be the 'Hulotbec' of No. 484*n*. which is a boundary of Elsie croft (Tithe award map, 143-4). This runner falls into the Esk (charter 481) between Clelands (T.A. 32-33) and Stone Warron (T.A. 163-4-5). Clelands seems to be the 1 acre given by Roger f. Edward to St. Bees. Aylsie croft, Kirksti, and the King's Highway are therefore closely connected with the point where the carriage drive crosses this small stream. In the Tithe Award, Wet-ridding is No. 139, next to Elise croft, but nearer Ravenglass. It seems probable that this is the modern form of Watriding or Watsading of charters 482-3.

If so, Grastamflet or Grastaneslet must be near it on the slope above Elsie croft or near Stubboc ridding. The name Grastamflat might be Gray-stone-flat or slet (meadow). Most of the riddings in the Tithe map are just at the back of the Grove Farm, now the Estate office, and Likeke riding and Todhole riding are evidently now absorbed into the large open field between Walls and a belt of trees below the Decoy Pond. Richard le Bate-writ's land may be part of Shaw farm or the Grove, but it is on the north or north-east of the area and is used as a boundary line in opposition to Swinegill, the boundary of Newtown on the south and south-east. There is no real clue to "the croft which Robert Logan holds" (charters 482-3) but Lagram, which is between Walls and Ravenglass on the carriage drive, might be a corruption of the personal name.

The tofts of Ivo and Gilbert are probably at the back of

the houses of the village. Newtown seems obviously "the land of Hubert Neueton."

#### ESKDALE AND MITERDALE.

*Reg. St. Bees*, p. 159 note.

"In 1294 the bounds of Meterdale in Eskdale are described as from the place where Hollegill falls into the Irt, ascending to Wassewater on that side to the stream of Lesagh and along Lesagh ascending to Ederlangebeck, and along Ederlangebeck ascending to le Cance and thus by the boundaries of the Abbot of Furneys to the boundaries of John de Hodeleston (*Cal. of Close*, 128896, p. 402)."

Hollegill is now marked on O.S. Map as Hall gill near the foot of Wastwater. Near the head, the boundary runs into the lake, then back to the Eskdale side and near the place where the road from Burnmoor crosses the stream is Liza Holm, from the Lesagh, apparently Lingmell Gill. The boundary however follows the main stream, Lingmell Beck, called here Ederlangebeck, ascending to its source on the fell below Sprinkling Tarn. Le Cance appears to be the line of the watershed. Ederlangebeck seems to derive its name from this ridge which is also referred to in *Furness Coucher*, ii, 570, Bounds of Borrowdale 1209-10 . . . to the bounds of the Barony of Richard de Luci de Egremund namely by the summit of the hill called Hederlangehals and to the summit of the hill Windheg. The Miterdale boundary then turns east along the county boundary, *i.e.* that of Borrowdale until it comes to a point approached very nearly by the source of the Esk which is that of John Hodeleston (see also these *Transactions*, N.S. xviii, 99; xx, 244).

The south and east boundaries of Eskdale and Miterdale are very briefly referred to in another charter.

*St. Bees Register, Illustrative Documents*, xxxiv b. Agreement between the Lord of Egremont and the Abbot of Calder touching the forest of Coupland *c.* 1282 "Thomas f. Lambart de Multon . . . has granted . . . that they should take reasonable estovers from the



wood of Coupland from Oxlesgate towards the east as far as the Eske, and from Auesthaitbrig towards the north as far as the proper bounds between Coupland forest and that of Darwent Felles."

Auesthaitbrig is that now called Forge, one of the bridges over Esk belonging to the Lordship of Millom—and the boundary towards the north is evidently the river Esk ascending to its source near the Borrowdale boundary; but Oxlesgate does not seem elsewhere mentioned. From Hall gill the boundary crosses the lower slope of Whin Rigg to Merebeckgill and down to the Mite near Porterthwaite; then down the Mite to Long Close, where it crosses the fields to the road at a point between Key How and Longrigreen; then along another Merebeck, which is the boundary between Eskdale and Muncaster fell, to the Esk just below the present Forge Bridge.

#### BIRKER AND AUSTHWAITE.

##### *Linco.*

*Furness Couches*, ii (edit. J. Brownbill) p. 564. Alan de Peniton f. Alan f. Benedict to Furness Abbey, June, 1242. All the land of Luncoue by these bounds:—from Bla-krag across to Esk—from Esk up the hill to Orscard, and afterwards the ridge as far as Bouscard, and afterwards the ridge as far as Midelfel, and afterwards the ridge to the bounds of Borudale, and afterwards to the head of Mosedale—and so from Mosedalehead to the aforesaid Bla-krag.

*Ibid.* p. 565; 1284-90. John de Hodilliston, lord of Millum, permits the monks to enclose their pastures of Botherhulkil and Lyncoue, which pastures bound with the forest of the Lord of Egremund. The enclosure to be by ditch or wall or palisade, but sufficiently low for stags, does and fawns to leap over.

It should be noticed that Linco is the most northerly part of the lordship and parish of Millom and is in the shape of a rough triangle bounded on the west by the river Esk and on the east by the boundaries of Borrowdale and Langdale. The base of the triangle was probably the fence mentioned in the charter of John de Hudleston c. 1284-90 and the same as the ancient fence across Yewbank

mentioned in my note, these *Trans.*, N.S. xxiv, 246. Blakrag is a somewhat conspicuous mark near the boundaries of the township of Birker and Ulpha. Beginning then at Bla-krag we have half the southern boundary as far as Esk where Linco beck joins the river. The west boundary is not described save by beginning again at the river's source under the hillside probably Great End and taking a direct line to the gap called Orscard *i.e.* Uregap, so meeting the parish boundary of Borrowdale. From there it is conterminous with Borrowdale and Langdale to a point opposite the head of Oxendale in the latter parish. Then the second half of the base of the triangle is given to the meeting-point (see also these *Trans.* N.S. xviii, 96 f. and 238).

#### BUTTERILKET.

*Furness Coucher* ii, p. 565; c. 1210. Alan de Penitonn grants to David his brother Butherulkul by these bounds:—from Esk [along] Herterfelbek up the hillside to the head of the same and to the higher ridge of Herterfel as far as Hardecnuut and thence by the ridge to the head of Mosedale.

*Ibid.* 561; 5 April, 1242. David de Mulcastre grants to the monks of Furness all his land of Brutherulkil by these bounds:—where Herterfelbek falls into Esk and then ascending to the source of Herterfelbek, and thence ascending to the highest brow of the hill of Herterfelbek as the rain torrents descend in either direction; thence up to the highest brow of Wynscarth (*i.e.* Hardknott pass) and so up to the top of Ardechnut ridge; then to the head of Mosedale and by the top of Mosedale to the higher brow of Midefel and thence as the height of Midefel descends to Bowesscard and ascending again to the top of Bowesfel and so to Orscasth; thence across the head of the Tunghe and across Eskhals to the head of Esk, and then by mid stream of Esk to the aforesaid Herterbekfel.

*Ibid.* 563; July, 1242. Alan de Peniton, a similar grant of the same.

Mr. Brownbill notes that two becks run into Esk from Harter fell at Còup Park; perhaps the more southerly is that intended. In O.S. Map (1900 edition) this is called Spot How Gill from a field name of an ancient farm now

absorbed into Penny Hill; it was the last house on the old packhorse road before turning up Hardknott pass. The beck commences on the boundary line between the townships of Ulpha and Birker and forms the base of the land of Butterilket. The boundary passes over Harterfel about 200 feet below the summit, and then by Demming Crag and Horse how crags down to the highest point of the Hardknott pass; then up and along the ridge of Hardknott to its extremity above Yewbank where it meets the boundary of Linco and round the head of Mosedale to Bla-krag. The total area by very rough reckoning may be about 3500 acres, of which the portion belonging to Linco is slightly more than half.

## BIRKER.

*Reg. St. B., Illus. Doc.*, lxxviii; Feb. 10, 1432. "I, Nicholl off Stanelaw, hase sewld all the underwod and esshys fra Ayst-whayt bek to Byrker bek to William de Kendale."

The area is between Dalegarth and Low Birker, the two streams being boundaries, and contains about 100 acres. The witnesses include John Sharp, who was probably tenant of Low Birker; Richard Benson, probably of Penney Hill, and "Wylliam off Pele," *i.e.* Peel Place in Eskdale. William Kendale is mentioned as a tenant in Austhwait in the following charter, LXXIX.

## AUSTHWAITE.

*Reg. St. B., Illus. Doc.* xxii; ? *c.* 1200-1229 "I, William f. Henry f. Arthur, have confirmed . . . to Benedict f. Ketell\* the land which my father gave him, namely Auestwait by these bounds; by Bircherhebec up (*contra*) the hill as far as the stream which comes down from the moss under Satgodard, and thence to another stream which falls from the same moss into Duvokeswater and as Lindebec falls from Duvokeswater as far as into Esch—and (following up) Esch up (*contra*) the hill as far as Bircherhebec. This shall he and his heirs hold of me and my heirs paying annually 18d, saving . . . stags, does, wild boar and swine and pannage of 20 hogs for his men, namely the 20th hog."

---

\* Kettel croft is a field belonging to Milkingstead.

About a mile from where Herterfelbec crosses the boundary between Ulpha township and that of Birker, and near an angle marked by a "graystone," the Birkerbeck also crosses the boundary. The stone is about halfway between Green Crag, the "contra montem" and White Crag. The actual view-point for any assembly of the three townships may have been "Meetinghill," a knot of rock near the "graystone." Starting from the stone the present boundary line crosses Worm Crag, Redscar, White Walls (road Eskdale to Ulpha) Foulflush (road Forge bridge to Ulpha) to the nearest point of Woodend pool which drains the "moss under Satgodard" now Seat How. It follows the pool for nearly half a mile, then crosses to a bay on Devoke Water near the boathouse where a small runner from Seat How Moss enters the lake, and follows the contour of the lake past Watness Cove (for "Wat" and "Sat" see these *Trans.* N.S., xviii, 97) and then by the stream to Linbeck Mill and the river Esk.

*Reg. St. B., Illus. Doc.* lxviii; Dec. 9, 1292. Ricard f. Thomas de Hauesthweyt . . . released to Adam his brother all right in lands he held by gift of his father in Hauesthwayt in the vill of Millum; beginning at the stream called Birkerbeck and so descending by the same to Eske, and down the Eske to an oaktree called Crossithake; across to Brindestub outside Wynterscalethayth, and so to the stream Blakesyk as far as the fence, and so from that fence to Berkerbeck; together with a dwelling at Birker which Robert de Birker formerly held with all the close belonging to it.

This grant is of the lands belonging to Dalegarth and forms the northern portion of the township of Austhwaite. The starting point is probably the junction at Ellerbeck bridge of the two main streams which form the present Stanley gill beck, where the road to Ulpha crosses the stream. The oak-tree called "cross-i'th-ake" or "cross-ed-aik"\* must have been near where the road from Red

---

\* Compare Holm Cultram, charter 81 in Dugdale, "the crossed oak"; and in another "to the oaks which have crosses" [cut on them] as boundary marks.

Brow enters Frithwood. Brindestub seems to be at the top of the wood near the 400 foot contour level. The name may be from some charred tree-stump but it is not far from Smiddy mire and a slag heap may be indicated. Near this point are remains of fields belonging to an old farm called Scales, which has not been occupied since 1628. Tradition states that before that date the last occupier was hanged by the lord of Millum for deerstealing. This place must be the Wynterscalethayth of the Charter. The next mark is the stream called Blakesyk, now Blackbeck, which flows through Dennymire. The upper part of the stream divides Wonder\* Hill, a field of Low ground, from the High ground Farm and gave the name to a small holding now forgotten of which the last inhabitant, called Russel, died in 1788. This boundary is evidently the fence named in the charter from Blackbeck to Birkerbeck just above Ellerbeck bridge. On the Birker side, opposite the bridge, is the farm of Whincop, now 64 acres, but formerly composed of three holdings, the principal farm and a small holding of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres called Scales, and another called Robin Close now absorbed partly into Birkerthwaite and partly into Whincop, but evidently an old estate as it is "fenced against its neighbours." This may be the dwelling and close of Robert of Birker.

Birkerthwaite consists of two farms, Tyson's (65 acres) and Hartley's (20 acres), now held together. Formerly there were four tenements (1) Tyson's or Spinning House which bears a dated stone E.T. 1687; (2) Fleming's, till about 1786; (3) Slate House, surrendered in 1741 by Nicholas Atkinson to Jonathan Hartley; (4) Peter Pearson's, surrendered in 1757 to Barbara, wife of Jonathan Hartley.

*Reg. St. B., Illus. Doc., lxxiii; ? 1280.* Agreement between Alan f. Richard de Coupeland and Thomas f. Adam de Auisth-

---

\* For the name compare Wonderhill i.e. Underhill in *Millom Registers* edit. J. F. Haswell, in which both forms occur on p. 50.

wayte concerning the fishing in Duffockiswater, that the water and fishing belonged to Alan but provision was made for netting during Lent; "Moreover it is agreed between them concerning catching eels going out from the said water by Lindebecke which is the boundary between the pasture, belonging to Alan of the Frithslake and the pasture of Thomas de Auisthwayt, that an eel ark be constructed and maintained at the cost of both parties and the fish divided equally between them."

The charter of William f. Henry (No. xxii, quoted above) did not make clear to whom the lake belonged. In the ordnance map the boundary now passes along the contour of the lake so as to give the whole of it to Austhwaite. The eel ark is still in occasional use and a notable catch was obtained for Lord Muncaster about 1902-3. Le Frithslake may be an ancient name of Woodend Farm but the Lindebeck is boundary between Austhwaite and Birkby townships. The stream issues from the lake at a point 700 feet above that where it falls into the river and except perhaps where the mill is situated it is altogether unsuitable for the growth of Linden trees from which the name has been said to originate. O.E. *hlynn*, a waterfall, is much more appropriate.

*Reg. St. B., Illus. Doc.*, lxxiv; Dec. 2, 1353. "I, Thomas de Auisthwaith, have given to Sir Nicholas, rector of the church of Egremond, and to Richard of Dregg, chaplain, the manor of Auisthwaith . . . and all the land etc, which I have in Medilish in the vill of Bretby."

*Ibid* lxxv; May 20, 1354 Enfeoffment for life of Thomas de Auisthwaite of the manor of Auisthwaite and the lands in the hamlet of Forsh in the vill of Bretby with reversion to Nicholas f. John Stanlowe and Custance dau: of Adam f. Thomas de Auisthwaite. Thomas also to have an iron forge with right to take wood quick or dead within the manor.

*Ibid*. lxxvi; Oct. 25, 1367. Appointment of trustees by Nicholas de Stanlawe touching lands in Auesthwayth in the vill of Millum and of Forss in the vill of Bretby.

*Ibid* lxxxi; April 18, 1459 "John Hodeleston of Millom squyer, greting in God everlasting For als mekyll as there has ben controvercy . . . betwix Thomas Stanelowe, son and heir to

Nicholl Stanelowe, squyer, . . . and Richard Gybson . . . for certain lands . . . . Wete ye that I, the said John . . . . order, dome and awarde the s<sup>d</sup> Richard to have all the landes . . . except a tenement . . . called Akyrlawe, wen acre of land byng (being) in ye holm of Wyll Bytchym . . . Also I order the said Thomas Stanelowe ye son to hav the said tenement called Akyrlawe with ye said acre of land."

These *Trans.*, o s, xii, 254; March 5, 1500. Sir Simon Senhos, Prior of Carlisle, arbitrated in a controversy between Richard Hudleston and Thomas Senhouse of Seascale Hall relative to lands in Coupland called Gibson land, value 5 marks . . . The said Richard to have a main place called Heninghouse; and the sd. Thomas to have all other lands formerly belonging to Thomlyn Gibson.

*Ibid.*; Sep. 11, 1501. William Sever, Bishop of Carlisle, sole arbitrator between Thomas Senhouse of Seascale Hall and William Stanley of Dalegarth relating to lands called Lezfforce, Skalgarth Barn, Lady Holme and Acrelay. Thomas to have Lezfforce, Skalgarth Barn and Lady Holm and William to have Acrelay.

*Manor Roll of Birkby.* Scalegarth in Birkby, Rent 6/-, Intack 6½d., a customary tenement of Lord Muncaster as of the manor of Birkby; in 1769 in the hands of John Pearson als. Beeby, but in 1775 became escheat to the lord.

Neither Medilish nor Akerlawe has been exactly determined. Fortunately the history of the Senhouse family has given extra details by showing that a controversy existed from 1353 to 1501. There is no doubt that the names given are those of Hinninghouse or perhaps Cripplehow at the upper end of Birkby—and the Manor Roll has preserved a note of Skalgarth. The grant of a forge in 1354 within the Manor may be Forge House.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter, 269; c 1200-1225. Roger f. Edward gave to St. Bees, "land called Ellerbanks which lies between Wayburthwayt and Bretteby as the rivulet descends between that land and Manrighthwayt, and in another place as a certain other rivulet descends between the before said land and setforñ."

Canon James Wilson has given a footnote, "Now Ellerbeck . . . nearly opposite Muncaster Bridge. Manrighthwaite and Setforñ do not appear on the Map." The

land between the two streams appears to be part of Stainton but the present Ellerbank farm is in Birkby. There are several "thwaites" in the neighbourhood, but "Manrig" has no modern form unless Greymains contains the same root as "man-." With Setforn compare Fornate, these *Trans. N.S.*, iv, 291.

## PARISH OF CORNEY.

### CORNEY.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter 82; c. 1185. Roger f. Copsi confirmed to St Bees the church of Corneia "which Copsi my father gave."

*Ibid.*, 83, 84, 85; c. 1185. Benedict de Penigtona, Christina de Coupland and Waldeve her husband confirmed and Horm f. Roger gave quitclaim of the same.

*Ibid.*, 56. Inquisition concerning the church of Cornai which Copsi the founder gave to St. Bees in the time of Henry Murdac, Archbishop (1147-50).

*Cockersand Chats.*, p. 1055. In Coupland; c. 1190-1200. Henry f. Ketel de Corney gave a portion of his demesne, i.e. two-thirds of the land of Rauntrehed and two-thirds of the land within these bounds:—Where Malpas reaches the road which crosses over Thornebergh and thence as the said road proceeds to the end of Hauerbergh and afterwards by the edge of Hauerbergh to Micklegil which lies between the two Cornays; thence to Northmos and from Northmos to the aforesaid Malpas.

Malpas seems to be explained by the editor of the Chartulary as a bad road, but the names of several fields at Nook and Swallowhurst and Seton rather seem to refer to the stream rising near Bootle Union and flowing into the Esk near Eskmeals. The names Thornbarrow and Haverbarrow have not survived as field names in the Tithe Award. But Skellerah has several fields named "barrow" and on the ordnance map near Skellerah wood is Barras Meadow, in Tithe Award apparently Barwise. "Near-Bank" farm has a field Haverdale which may mark the end of the barrow of that name. Until further details are obtainable the line of bounds suggests the following:—from Mopus or Eskmeals pool, at a point



elsewhere called Pulcarlwaylet near Nook in Bootle, follow the parish boundary past Swallowhurst Hall to Near bank; then down hill and up again to Moorside and Skellerah farm; then down into the gill which runs from High Corney to Corney Hall and which, from the point named Gill foot forms the channel of the river Anna. Ascending the gill to Normos, then by either Langley Park or by Middleton Place "to the aforesaid Malpas."

West's *Antiquities*. To Conishead Robert f. Gerard Swalechirst gave lands in the territories of Langliferie viz., in length betwixt two sichets one of which falls betwixt Northwayt and Waytwra and the others betwixt old Langliferie and the said Waytwra, and in breadth where the boundaries divide the cultivated demesne of the <sup>sd</sup> Robert from the sikes as far as Pulcarlwaylet.

The evidence of two important names, Northwayt and Waytwra, is wanting. There are several sichets, one near Swallowhurst Hall in Corney and another at Near Swallowhurst in Bootle; Langley (not the Park) is just within Corney boundary. The principal interest of the grant centres round Pulcarlwaylet. There is a road branching from the Highway opposite Swallowhurst which passes Little Swallowhurst, then Langley then crosses Eskmeal pool and the Furness Railway to Nook Farm in the direction of Hycemoore. The boundary between the parishes of Corney and Bootle comes to an angle at the place where the road crosses the pool, and the fields on the Bootle side between the pool and the railway are called Carley Garth; so that it would appear that this road should be named the Carlway. It should be noted that Wittwray in Waberthwaite and Wheatray in Whitbeck both seem to denote streams and that the Waytwra here may be another name for the Eskmeal pool.

## PARISH OF BOOTLE.

### BOOTLE CHURCH.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter 76; c. 1125 (*R. St. B.*, p. v). "I, Godard, have given to St. Mary, York, and St. Bees the churches of

Witingham and of Bothle with two parsonage houses and all the parishes and tithes belonging for the souls of my father and mother and . . . myself and my wife Matilda and of my lord William [Meschin] . . . on the day of the dedication of St. Bees church in the presence of Thurstan, archbishop of York."

#### SKELDA.

*Furness Coucher*, i, p. 510. c. 1160-80. Benedict de Peniton and Meldred his brother to St. Mary's, Russyn (I. o. Man). "We give all the land of the moor of Skeldhou by these bounds:—As the sike divides Godfrey moor from Molas and as the river divides Langlifere and its land from the moor—and by a boundary well known to all local inhabitants between Seton and the said land of the moor, and descending into the sea by Eskeldhou."

*Ibid.* ii, p. 793; c. 1160-80. Arturus fil. (Goda)rdi . . . confirms to St. Mary and the monks of Man the donation which Benedict de Peniton . . . made of the land of the moor of Skeldhou.

*Ibid.* i, p. 511; c. 1278-1283. Brother John, abbot of Russyn . . . concerning the moor of Scheldhou [quoting same bounds] in the vill of Breteby . . . "We recognise all the said land as belonging to Lord Alan. f. Richard de Caupland . . and the said Lord shall render to the Lord Abbot of Furness for us and our successors 1 mark of silver."

*Ibid.* i, 512. Alan de Coupland f. dom. Richard de C. . . . binds himself to the Abbot of Furness for 1 mark p.a. for the land of Monkmore in Coupland.

The Sike rises near a low hill (about 40 ft. above the surrounding lands) called Skelda hill on the Ordnance Map. It divides the Eskmeals sandhills from the cultivated land and flows into the Pool near Eskmeals station. The river which is the boundary of the Langley fields (not Langley Park) is now called Eskmeals pool and is the "well-known" boundary of certain fields which belonged to Seton Nunnery of which one in 28 Henry VIII was "Malpas at the boundary of Langler, 9 acres worth 6s." Langler itself contained 13 acres at the same date. It is also the pool referred to in another deed as "Pulcarl-waylet." On the Ordnance Map Monk Moor is now the siding for Vickers' Gun range. In Bootle Tithe Award

No. 1148-9, two fields, together 7 acres, are called Monk Moor, belonging to Nook farm.

In the charter of 1278-83 the Moor of Scheldhou is said to be in the vill of Bretby; as it is now in that of Bootle perhaps these deeds may be evidence of a dispute as to ownership of the sandhills.

#### BOOTLE.

*Furness Coucher* ii, p. 526; c. 1200. Robert f. John the parson of Botle to Furness Abbey . . . "all my land between Blakbek and the road which turns towards the Hills in vill of Botle."

*Ibid.* p. 527; c. 1230. Adam de Millum f. Henry to the same, one toft and croft in the vill of Botel which formerly belonged to Adam f. Leffus, i.e. which lie between the road and the land of Emma formerly wife of John the forester, and between the High road on the west and the mountain on the east . . . with all liberties and easements in the vill of Botel. Witness, Thomas, parson of Botil, and others.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter 264; c. 1230-40. "I, Henry f. Thomas, with consent of my mother Christiana—to St. Bees half an acre of land in the vill of Botill, i.e. between the high road towards Cornay and Levericpule, with liberties in the vill of Botil and with common for 1 horse, 6 beasts, 10 sheep and 10 she goats."

*Ibid.* 265; c. 1230-40. "Henry f. Thomas de Botill with consent of Christiana my mother—to St. Bees all my land in Botell, i.e., as the road extends towards Bighusthwait on the north side, between the said road and the fields in crop towards the west and so descending to the larger rivulet, and so by the said rivulet descending as far as Blabec and thence ascending to the said road . . . with all easements for so much land in the vill of Botell, and common for 1 horse, 8 beasts, 12 sheep and 12 she-goats."

The lands in the vill of Botil referred to in these four charters are between the High road (*magnam viam*) and the Hill i.e. the Black Coombe fells. They are traversed by two other roads; one, the way which leads to Corney and the other, the Hill road, which must be that past Fellgate and between Priors Park and Great Grasson. These show that the area intended is between Crookley Beck and Kinmontbeck. It is not clear whether the Blakbek of 1200 is the same as Blabec of St. B. No. 265; probably

Blabec is a small stream issuing from ground belonging to Hinninghouse called Bleamire, near the Bootle waterworks. Blakbeck may be the same or more likely that now called Damkirk beck, in which case the grant of 1200 must be "old close" now pasture but showing signs of old-style plowing. The land of Adam f. Leffus is probably near Underwood; and Levericpule a little to the north-east of Hinninghouse, between Bootle waterworks and the Corney road. The chief puzzle of these charters is the situation of Bighusthwaite. There are two thwaites in the area, Crackenthwaite and Briethwaite, both belonging to Hinninghouse out of four in the whole parish. Bighusthwaite is apparently on fairly high ground, but whether near Coppy Cow or in the direction of Low Kinmont there seems nothing to show except the position of Bla-bec. Could Bighusthwaite be the house of William f. Roger, mentioned in the *Cockersand Chart.*, the gift of Alan f. Ketel?

*Furness Coucher* ii, 76, p. 527. William f. Alan Torthwayte grants to Furness three acres of arable land in the field of Botle, of which 2 acres lie in Swyneriding near the land of Emma Matfelun beginning at Fosseterne and so tending towards the north as far as Milneholm bek in the arable land and so turning south to Fosseterne.

There are only four Thwaites now recorded as place-names in the parish and Torthwaite seems almost certainly to be the present Thornthwaite which is near Milneholm. The present Barfield Tarn is a boundary of the district in Whitbeck called Foss, so that Fosseterne seems obviously Foss Tarn. The positions therefore of Swyne-riding and Aloth-riding seem clearly defined. Thornthwaite and Milneholme on the north. Fossa Tarn on the south, the parish boundary on the east and the river Anna and old Hytonland on the west. One other name is mentioned, "land of Emma Matfelun"\* Swine-riding was probably

\* For Alexander, Henry, Richard and Thomas Matfelun or Matafelun see *Reg. St. Bees*; the surname means 'Knapweed' (N.E.D.).

between the beck and the river; Aloth-riding between the beck and the parish boundary; neither of them appear in the Tithe Award.

## HYTON.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter 442; *c.* 1220-1230. Adam de Hyton to St. Bees, 3 acres and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rood in Hyton i.e., the two nearer tilled land towards the east above Swine brechan; and all the field of Staincroft, i.e., from the land of Stephen de Hyton towards the south as far as the field of the Prior of Conishead and so across towards the east as far as the sik (*sicetum*) which is the boundary between Botel and Hyytun; and so ascending by that sike to the land of the said Stephen. Also  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre from South part of the sd field as far as the Highway.

*Ibid.* 443-4-5-6, confirmation of the above, giving no further local details.

*Ibid.*, p. 441, note. In 1202 William de Hyton quitclaimed 2 oxgangs in Old Hyton to William de Milnum lord of the fee and was reinstated (F.F. 4 John).

Alexander de Hyton gave to Conishead 2 acres in Hyton adjacent to the land of Adam de Hyton above Labote and part of a meadow near Copsiholm (*Dug. Mon.* vi, 558).

*Ibid.*, Charter 263, note. Alan de Coupland enfeofed Walter f. Adam de Seton of 3 acres abutting Malpase in exchange for land in Skyrefathe in Hyton.

Gunnild, widow of William f. Roger de Setun released to Rich. f. Alan the land called Buttes without Stainbrigge, between Hyton and Botle.

*Ibid.*, *Illus. Doc.* lxxxiii; Nov. 10, 1503. I Thomas Stanlawe of y<sup>e</sup> Dalegarthe hav gyffyne to my mother Alice Stanlawe a place called Ald Hyton . . . [worth 20s. yearly. This must have been the land his grandfather received from Sir Richard Hudleston in 1437 on his marriage with Sir Richard's dau. Alice].

Skyrefathe—probably Skyrepath—may be identified with a road from Bootle to Old Hyton and then with a footpath branching from the road and crossing the fields to Sikebeck and then past Pinner moor towards the sea. It appears to have been a boundary between Hyton and Hycemoor. In the low land below Sikebeck farm it crosses a watercourse which was the boundary (charter

442) between Botel and Hyton. This footpath where it crosses the lowland is probably the Stainbrigge, outside which (*i.e.* on Hycemoor side) are the Buttes of 263 note. Copsiholm so far has not been identified. There are 2 holmes in Old Hyton, four in Kiskin and one in High Kiskin. Swinebrechan may be between Old Hyton and the river Anna on the slope opposite Swine-riding. Labote, *i.e.* Low Bootle, is now, I believe, referred to that part near the station, but more likely is the whole of the ridge on the seaward side separated from the village and high ground by the low land referred to above, which is the source of Eskmeals pool flowing into Esk and the "sichet" of Stainbrigge flowing into Anna. Their sources are only separated by a few hundred yards near the Union Workhouse.

#### HYCEMOOR.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter 263, note; ? *c.* 1230-40. Gunnild, widow of William f. Roger de Seton released to Richard f. Alan the land without Stainbrigge [see under *Hyton*] called Buttes . . together with her son Alexander's conveyance to him of 2 acres in Cordhou (Anct. D. A. No. 7684).

This Alexander exchanged 2 acres in Hallebanck in Seton for 2 acres in Cordhou.

William del Brotis granted to his brother John 1 acre in Seton called "le Blackacre" in "le Brotis" next Hycemoor, rendering to Richard de Kellet a rose at midsummer, etc.

*Ibid.*, Charter 458, note; *c.* 1280. Richard de Kellet enfeoffed Ellota de les Brotis of an acre in Seton called "Blakakir in les Brotis."

*Ibid.*, Charter 263, note; 1391. William Hudleston and Mariota his wife were enfeoffed of tenements in Hycemoor.

*Dug. Mon.* Grant to Hugo Askewgh; 33 Henry VIII.

In the hamlet of Hysemore in Batell a tenement called Flathouse with 12 acres arable land in tenure of Robt. Fletcher and relict of Nich. Sheppard; annual val. 9s.

In the Bootle Tithe Award are three farms called Hycemoorside. In one of them are two fields called "The Brots," No. 798, 799; in another is Hallbank No. 764.

Hycemoor Farm is close to Bootle station, Hycemoorside nearer the sea, and Cordamoss half way to Hyton near the footpath assumed to be Skyrepath.

## SEATON.

The field-names of Seton are given in *Dug. Mon.*, quoting the survey made in 1536 and the grant to Hugo Askewgh. They are also given in these *Transactions*, N.S. x, p. 338, from another copy of the grant, 1542, with some differences and additions. The ancient name Lekeley still survived, being given as Lekelees, 16 acres, meadow, grazing and pasture worth 16 shillings, also at the boundary of Langlees a meadow called Malpas, nine acres worth 6s. Crocherch is perhaps one of the most interesting names connected with Seaton and may be explained by *Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 544, grant of William f. Henry de Millum of pasture in his forest of Stanebrede to Michael f. William, "as Crokerbec descends towards Botel"; now Crookley beck. Perhaps the scales were between Crookley beck and Damkirk brow. A Kirklands is mentioned among the field names, six acres arable; if so, it was near Old Close which was ploughed formerly. Note is also made of the forest pasture in Fellside (*infra*).

*Jefferson*, p. 137. Grant to Holm Cultram abbey by Gunilda fil. Henry f. Arthur; "All my land which Henry my father gave me in marriage in Lekeley with easements and appurtenances in woods fields and watermills—free from all service save so much forinsec service as is proportionate for the land . . . . Furthermore I have granted that they shall have scales where most useful in Crocherch\* and common of pasture with the aforesaid Henry f. Arthur's men . . . . And their animals and men shall go to pasture where they will in the forest of the sd. Henry so far as that they shall be able to return at night," etc.

Confirmed by John de Hodeliston and Joan his widow, 1250-56.

*Reg. St. Bees*, Charter 263; c. 1230-40). Gunilda dau. of Alan f. Ketell and widow of William f. Roger gave to Henry f. Thomas,

---

\* Crocherhe in the Carlisle MS. of the Holm Cultram cartulary, no. 85. In no. 83 Crock[er] beck is named.

parson of Bootle, all her land (with easements of the vill of Setun) which was between the land given to Henry by her son Benedict, and an acre which her late husband had given to Calder abbey.

*Ibid.*, 477; c. 1225-50. Benedict f. William f. Roger de Seton confirmed to Henry f. Thomas, parson of Bootle, all the land which was his mother's.

*Ibid.*, 478; c. 1250. Henry f. Thomas gave to St. Bees all the land which he had by gift of Gunilda and by gift of Benedict her son.

*Ibid.*, 170; c. 1250. Thomas f. Robert de Seton quitclaimed to St. Bees 4 acres in Selekere [Canon James Wilson, the editor, suggests Skellerah] which lies between the land belonging to Calder and the sike which runs thro' Seton.

*Ibid.*, 479; 1258-82. Nicholas de Langeton Prior of St. Bees granted to Sir Rob<sup>t</sup> de Beverlik, rector of Bootle, 1 acre in Seton of the land formerly Richard Moore's (*de Mora*) which lies in the croft formerly Odo's, towards the north and which Sir John de Langelivere gave to St. Bees and which Benedict f. Aldycha at one time held of the prior.

*Ibid.* 263, note mentions two acres in Hallebanck in Seton, held of the Abbey of Calder; three acres abutting Malpase, a meadow belonging to the Nunnery; and one acre in Seton called Blackacre.

*Ch. Cockersand.* Alan f. Ketel to S. Mary Cockersand 7 acres in Seaton with easements in that vill for the soul of his wife Alice. This land is in Kirkhead where the dwelling of William f. Roger was set—and everywhere round it.

## PARISH OF WHITBECK.

The Millers beck divides the parish into two divisions. On the south or Sea Side are the church and Manor house, now called Townend Hall, possibly the house of the Morthings, and Gutterby and Annaside. The landward portion contains the hamlet which surrounds the Mill, Stangrah, and the "Territory called Foss." The last named may include Stangrah or commencing from Monk Foss beck it stretches to the Bootle boundaries and includes Monk Foss, Hall Foss, Hologill, Scuggarbar now called Barfield (of which the tarn is referred to in a Bootle deed as Fosseterne), Holmgate near Annaside, and Far End Farm.



The vill of Annaside is bounded on the north by the river now called Anna, on the west by the sea, east by the Millersgillbeck which is the "Whitbeck" and gives name to several fields:—Wheat Ray, Rhaebuck, Roe bank, Ray. Whereof Rd. de Morthing gave to Cockersand three acres in Wait Wray. There are several farms in Annaside but which belonged to St. Bees and which to John Hudleston is not stated. In the parish Registers Whitbeck of 1698 Annishead is mentioned. And in a Millum document of 1741 quoting an earlier deed "Annes Ease a customary tenement lately purchased by Ferdinand Hudleston."\*

The southern boundary of Annaside must be the Gutterby and Kirkstones land.

#### ANNASIDE.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter 39; 1136-53. David King of Scots confirms the gift of Matilda wife of Godard, viz. Enresate as in the Charter of his nephew William.

*Ibid.*, 40, Charter of William f. Duncan; the vill called Ainreseta.

*Ibid.* 41. Charter of Adam f. Suan, concerning Enereseiset.

*Ibid.*, 354; 1161-84. Clement, abbot of S. Mary's York granted to Simon de Boyvill the land called Andersetta.

*Ibid.*, 77; c. 1170-80. Abraham de Annes, witness to a deed of William Corbet.

*Ibid.*, 264; c. 1230-40. Benedict de Eynesate is witness to a Bootle deed.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 540; Dec. 1292. John de Hodleston makes exception of Annays or Anneys in a document granting privileges to Furness Abbey.

#### FOSS.

*Ibid.* p. 522; 1135-52. Godard de Boivilla to Furness—"a carucate of land in Coupland, Fossa, as my father held it."

*Ibid.*; 1152. Bull of Pope Eugenius; the gift of Godard . . moiety of Foss.

*Furness Coucher*, i, p. 456; c. 1153-60. William, Count of Bologne, confirming an exchange made thro' Ewain, then abbot of 1 carucate of land in Parva Urswyk and 1 carucate of land in Coupland called Fossa, for Roos and Crivelton, to Michael Fleming.

---

\* In the Millom Register Annese-eas is given in 1608 and 1631.

*Furness Coucher*, II, p. 523; 1180-1210. "I, Henry de Boivell have confirmed the gift of my grandfather Godard, and of Arthur my father, 1 carucate of land in Fossa."

*Ibid.*, p. 544; c. 1220. William f. Henry de Millum gave to Michael f. William de Fourness pasture in the forest of Stanebrede for all his beasts and those of his men who live in the vill of Munkeforse. [See *infra* Fellsides].

*Ibid.*, p. 524; 1180-1210. Alan f. Ketel to Furness, Edrikescroft by these bounds:—as the stream descends at Munkfoss and thence ascending by the vale, hard and soft alike as far as the spring (*fontem*) and thence by the watercourse of the spring as far as the boundaries of (the) Gisse.

*West*, p. 192. Benet f. Alan gave 1 acre of Foss situated between the house of Richard de Coupland, and the land of the sd. Richard above Colter flat to Conishead.

#### STANGRAH.

*Furness Coucher*, II, p. 524; 1180-1210. William Mordying to Furness abbey gave part of the land of Stangerhouet, i.e., that which is nearer to the land of Fossa belonging the monks, by these bounds:—as a sike descends from Stangerhouet to Dunemsbeck and ascending thence by the middle of the marsh to the southern spring and thence from the head of the southern spring by the slope of the hill as far as beyond a great rock and thence across the hill to Dunemsbeck where an oak has been planted for a mark.

*West*, p. 192. William f. John de Mortyng confirmed the grant to Conishead of Stangerheved with the marsh which formerly belonged Robt de Marsh; also to grind moulter free and 23½ acres with houses and a moiety of mills with dues of grain and fulling.

*Cockersand Ch.*; 1190-1200. Richard de Morthing to Cocker-sand a portion of his land in Whitbek, i.e., 3 acres with a messuage in Waite wray below the road.

#### STOCKBRIGHOLM.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charters 364, 365; c. 1247. Benedict de Rotington to St. Bees, "all the land of Stokbrigholm in Fors with all belongings and the service which John de Boyvil owes me." "I have further given by way of increment part of my land in Fors within these bounds, i.e. from the ford above (*desursum*) the bridge of Stocbrigholm towards the south—straight by a plow-furrow across to the High road towards the west and so by the High road as far as the stream which is the boundary between

Fors and Botle, and so ascending by that stream as far as the boundaries of Stocbrigholm."

*Ibid.*, 422. Benedicte de Rotington to S. Bees "all the field of Welmire in the land of Fors with the wood as contained within the arable lands surrounding them with free entry and exit to the sd. field. Also permission to cross to the said field from the High road for carrying hay even over seeded land without hindrance save payment of reasonable damages."

*Ibid.*, 366; 1278-83. John f. John de Hodilston grants to S. Bees 6 silver pennies to be collected at Michaelmas from all the tenement of Stocbrigholm, together with the land of Welmire in Fors which Agnes dau. of Michael, cleric of Cornay, formerly held of the monks. And if the tenants neglected to pay the monks to have right of entry and distrain.

The bounds by Stangrah as given in the charter of William Morthing are rather puzzling, but the start and finish at Dunemsbeck or near it seem conclusive. They begin where a small runner from the soft land between Monk Foss farm and Stangrah enters the Millers brook beck or Whitrow. The marsh must be the soft land mentioned, not the "Mosses" which seem more obvious; then between the two farms to the fellside. Whether the Broughton Stone marked on the Ordnance map can be the great stone seems doubtful, but the line would be correct, then along the fellside "to Dunemsbeck," *i.e.* in the direction of the Mill. But another mark is given, an oak planted by the owner and the abbot as witnesses. This is probably Stanguray Bank on Wayside farm.

If the grant to Conishead is distinct territory it may be the Wayside farm.

The carucate of land given to the monks at Foss is not distinguished by any description of bounds but there is a rough square of land which appears to be rather distinctly marked on the map between the high road on the east and a boundary line of the Barfield and Holmgate lands on the north and west. The grant may also have included the fellside above the road in which lie the farm and appurtenance, and Crofts and the so-called "Cockpit" fields

(for which see these *Transactions*, O.S. xvi, Art. viii. Edrikscroft is apparently part of this area, the description of which includes a water course and "as far as the boundaries of (the) Gisse" a name for which I do not know the meaning.\* Fosse Terne otherwise Fossa Tarn now Barfield Tarn has been elsewhere mentioned. The ancient name of the farm was Scuggerbar† and is referred to in the documents concerning the Whitbeck Hospital.

The editor of the St. Bees Register in a footnote to charter 364 says that Stockbridge is a place now represented by Holey Bridge near the boundary between Bootle and Whitbeck and that Foss is not Monk Foss but Hall Foss. He may be correct as to the general description but there was no need to mark a difference between the two farms bearing the name. Foss is evidently the whole district between Millers brook and the fell side and from Wayside farm (perhaps) to the Bootle boundary. The extra gift by Benedict de Rotington is not noted by the editor but three marks define its position very distinctly. One is "as far as the high road towards the west"; so the district must be between the high road and the fell side; "and so along the high road as far as the brook which is the boundary between Foss and Bootle" that is Broome hill beck and then "ascending the brook as far as the bounds of Stockbrigholm" *i.e.* to Far end wood just below the fell. The enclosed land is Far End farm. It is however open to question whether Stockholm is not Hall Foss.

I have no local evidence to fix the position of Welmire but would suggest that the first element of Scuggerbar affords a clue to the woods surrounding the field. In any case it was near the Tarn.

---

\* Gist, Giste was pasture; whence 'agistment.'

† Scoggerbar (N. and B ii, 18); Scogarth baræ, 1674 (Sarah Fell's Account book); possibly Scolitegarth (F. F. 19 Ed. III).

## FELLSIDE. (1) CORNEY.

*West*, p. 193. Alan f. Ketell gave half Kinemund to Conishead.

*Ibid.*, p. 194. Sir John Hodleston f. John of Millum of all the land he had between Esk and Duddon gave leave to enclose as they should choose their pasture of Bokkeberge.

These *Trans.*, N.S. xi, 170; 1571, *inq. p.m.* of Sir Hugh Askew, "Kynnimont or Kydment . . . Klerkburre *alias* Lukberry"; *ibid.*, p. 178, 1592, lease to the James family, "Kinmont and Buckbarrow"; p. 179, 1613, *inq.* of John Pennington of Seaton, "Kynmont . . . Buckberry *alias* Luckbary."

Priors Park on Corney Fell is partly enclosed by two streams, Buckbarrow beck on the north and west and Kinmont beck on the south, and by a wall on the east. Several sheep-folds are marked within it. The road from Duddon Bridge divides between Stoneside and the S. E. corner; one branch leads to Corney, the other to Bootle.

The park is now divided, Seaton Buckbarrow 195 acres, and Kinmont Buckbarrow 289 acres.

## FELLSIDE. (2) BOOTLE AND WHITBECK.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter 267; c. 1250-3. King Henry to W<sup>m</sup> de Salcok (acting) sheriff of Cumberland and bailiff of the liberty of Egermund. "Command John de Hale . . . that he make return to the abbot of St. Mary's, York, of the 100 acres of pasture in Botell in which John has no right save by John de Hudelston who unjustly disseised the abbot of it . . ."

*Ibid.*, 367; 1252. "I, John de Hodelston, and Johanna my wife bind ourselves . . . concerning Gressholmes . . . to restore it or a place of equal value . . . and if I die before fulfilment my wife Johanna will adhere to the obligation."

Note by Canon James Wilson, editor of the Register. "Now Grassoms on the Uplands above Bootle where there are cairns near to which is a quadrangular area 200 paces by 100, surrounded by an earthen dyke about 4 ft. high faced with stones, having a ditch on the outside. It is probably the 'curia' or inclosure of a medieval farmstead. The place is called Grassoms on the Inclosure Map of 1857."

In the Tithe Award on Fellside Farm are two fields. Little and Great Grassholmes Nos. 1321 1322 together

635 acres. And on O.S. Map they are shown to be enclosed on the north by Crookley beck, south-west by Strowls Gill and Grass Gill beck and divided by Grasson beck; on east and south by the parish boundary.

The distance between Priors Park and Little Grasson is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile, Stoneside Hill, a prominent boundary mark between Thwaites Fell and Bootle, being half way between the two. On the Priors Park side of the hill is the guide-post where the Duddon road divides and on the Grasson side are Charity Chair and Black dub, where the Millom Above boundary meets that of Bootle—those of Whicham and Whitbeck being not far away. This Stoneside Hill therefore seems an important mark on the fell side and is mentioned in the following deed.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 544; c. 1220. "I, William f. Henry de Millum, have confirmed to Michael f. William de Furness and his heirs pasture in my forest of Stanebrede which is within the covert (*in defensu*) for their own beasts and for those of their men who live in the vill of Munkeforse . . . i.e., as Crokerbec descends towards Botel and on another side by descending towards Druthergil . . . on annual payment of xiid."

Druthergil should be Kinmontbeck, the Priors Park boundary; but there is no apparent explanation of the name.

This pasturage is also referred to above in the charter of Gunilda fil. Henry to Seaton, and is probably the same as that of the gift of Henry de Boyvill in 1180-1210 (*F. Coucher*, ii, p. 523) conferring Foss and adding "my own gift from a crest within my forest toward the brow of the hill as far as the bounds of Alan f. Ketell extend on one side (*i.e.* Kinemund or Priors Park) and on the other by the rightful boundaries (of Foss)."

## PARISH OF WHICHAM.

*Domesday Book*. Wittingham iiii carucates held by Tosti as part of Hougum.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter 76, quoted under BOOTLE.

*Ibid.*, 79; 1161-84. Clement, Abbot of York, to Gilandreas, cleric of Wittingham, to hold the church of the township, saving the right of Richard the cleric, son of Wm. Corbeth.

*Ibid.*, 80, 81; 1184-89. Other documents about the church.

The existence of these two rectory houses at so early a date is interesting. At Bootle the possession of a dove-cote is mentioned in the Tithe Award. At Whicham the farm house and the rectory (modernised) are close together.

*Reg. St. B.*, p. 472, note. In 1275 Master John de Reygate, parson of Wytingham, had a grant from Ralf de Bethum of estovers in Ralf's wood of Wytingham for himself and his successors (F.F. Cumb<sup>d</sup>) [Ralph de B. held the lands of John de Hale granted by the king].

*Ibid.*, Illus. Doc., xi. Benedict f. Richard de Croftbathoc to Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem, 3 tofts which lie between Wittingham and Selecroft, i.e. Gillecroft, Gillemihelecroft and the croft which Richard formerly held of the Hospital, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of Cregehoved with the fields belonging the sd. crofts with easements belonging to sd. vill of Croftbathoc.

*Ibid.*, Illus. Doc., xxxvi. William de Hogleyle's quitclaim to John Corbet, "all my land of Sathertun" to be held of the Hospital of St. John on payment of 8d. p.a.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 530. The widow Gundreda grants the  $\frac{1}{8}$  part of a bovate of land in the vill of Saterton . . also all my lands of Oresthweit (or Cresthwait) except 1 acre in Riding.

*Ibid.*, ii, p. 645; 1536-8. William Sandes the elder renders acct of 26/8 from John Ardyngton for rent of 2 closes in Caterton called Furneys Closes containing 16 acres.

A Millom deed dated about 1741, referring to lands of Ferdinand Hudleston in 1721, mentions "Saterton *alias* Sotterton or Satherton," and in a list of places it comes between Kirksanton and Bootle.

Close to the boundary between Whitbeck and Whicham was a small holding called Holgyl which was part of the belongings of Setun Nunnery granted to Hugo Askewygh in 1542 (*Dug. Mon.* and these *Transactions*, N.S. x, 338, where it is called Hosgil). The fields between it and Cross House, Silecroft, bear close resemblance *i.e.* Haver-close (H) with Havera (C) and Somerose hyll (H) with

Summerhill in Silecroft. But there is another field belonging to Cross house which bears a strong resemblance to other deeds in the same series—Sate Hill, 19 acres, and Sate End, 5 acres; there is also a Hill Sack in the same neighbourhood and the town fields also of the same district help to the conclusion that the lost “Satherton” must be between Cross house in Silecroft and the Whitbeck boundary. “Sate Hill” is now written “Salt Hill” on some modern maps.

## PARISH OF MILLOM.

### KIRKSANTON MANOR.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter 27; late 12th cent. Cecily Countess of Albemarle grants to S. Bega 4 carucates of land between Esk and Dudden in Kirksanton and Haverigg . . . and Thwaites; also the service of William de Boivill and his heirs for the s<sup>d</sup> lands.

*Ibid.*, 441; 1161-84. Clement, Abbot of S. Mary's, York, grants to Wm. de Boyvill and his heirs, Kirchesantala and Haverich and Thueites. rent  $\frac{1}{2}$  marc of silver yearly.

*Ibid.*, 440; same date as the last. “I, William de Boivill, will give to S. Mary's, York, and St. Bega half a marc yearly . . . for the land I hold of them in Coupland, i.e. that near Kirchesant[on]. And the half mark I have assigned to be given them from Gilbert my brother and his heirs, 4s., from Robert my brother 2s. and from Richard my nephew 8d.”

*Ibid.*, 438; 11 Nov., 1288. Sir William de Boyvill grants the whole manor of Kirkesantan to St. Bees for a sum of money which the Prior has paid, for 10 years, after which the Prior will return it in good condition.

*Ibid.*, editor's note. William Boyvill died in 1305 and his son John in 1319, when it was reported that he held the manor of Kirkesanton of the Abbot of S. Mary's, York, but there was no capital messuage, as it had been burnt by the Scots.

The Manor-house of Kirksanton is now traditionally supposed to have been at Garth lands, but in the charters of William and Robert de Boyvill (*Furness Coucher*, ii, pp. 516, 521) the statement that Monkholm was next to the garden leads to the suggestion that it may have been on the Millom side of the Green. The church is stated to



have been on the Green, but as this has been encroached upon very many times its full extent is hardly known. The Tithe Award marks a field called Kirk Croft which might be worth examination.

### KIRKSANTON AND MELES.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 513; before the second crusade, 1146? Robert de Boyvill resigns to Furness his land of Kirkesant[on] and Horrum, but so that on his return from pilgrimage he may hold it as a free tenant.

*Ibid.*, p. 514; same date? Arthur son of Godard, with consent of his cousin Robert de Boyvill, grants to Furness abbey Robert's land of Kirkesant[on] and Horrum.

*Furness Coucher*, i, p. 591; 1152. Pope Eugenius confirms the gift by Robert Boivill of Kirksanton and Horrum.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 514; 1175-1194. William de Boivill grants the pasture of the Melis of Kirkesanton with a moiety of the fishery of Helupul [or Heleuepul] by these bounds:—from Sand-scarth on the sea as far as the "sichet" in Slevinmire; by that sike to the sike between the two Leiriggs; by the same sike into Helupul and so by the file [mid stream] of the water of Helupul down to the sea. Also the monks dwelling within these bounds to take as much as they need for personal uses from his wood of Kirkesantan and to grind corn free at his mill.

*Ibid.*, p. 515; 1175-1194. William de Boivill grants Meles as in the preceding charter but with added details and the bounds described in the opposite direction, from a point on the Whicham boundary to include the additional land of Croch-enges. "From the marsh along the boundary between me and Radulf Corbeth across to the sea. And as the marsh leads (*ducit*) to Fitesik and so along Fitesik to Heleuepul—and half the water of Heleuepul and by mid-stream to the sea. Also sea-wreckage where ever they find it within the said bounds."

*Ibid.*, p. 516. By the same quotes the bounds of the charter before last (reading Selvenemire) but adds the Holm [Monkholm] and ten acres near the Millom boundary.

*Ibid.*, p. 518; charter 7; 1175-94. The same William grants turbary in the fields of Haverig and Kirkesantan "as much as they need for their own use at their place (*locum suum*) of Meles."

*Ibid.*, charters 8, 9. William de Boivill grants in addition 1 acre and 2 acres within his field of Fitesik or over the bank of the

same for the benefit of the secular men's infirmary at Furness-abbey.

*Ibid.*, pp. 520, 521; 1190-1204. Robert de Boivilla confirms the gifts of William his father.

*Ibid.* p. 536; May 8, 1279. Roger f. Radulph de Hestholm gives up all claim to common of pasture in the Meles of Kirksanton:—the boundary being from Sandscard straight north to Tequitmos, down to the dyke under Coklayk and following the dyke as far as Helyepol and down Helyepul to the Doden and following the water of Doden to the sea and following the sea to Sandscard.

Kirksanton Meles are about 16 acres in extent, but fields bearing the name add another nine acres and lie close to the parish boundary between Lair-riggs and South field. It will be noticed that though the deeds seem to differ slightly in detail there are only four main marks. William de Boivill's first charter names Sandscarth on the sea, Slevinmire sike, Leir-riggs sike and Helupul. The second charter of the same, intended to cover the land of Croch-enges (now Crossland in Lair-riggs; see also the grant of Standing stones in 1309, *infra*) begins on the Whicham boundary opposite the Slevinmire marsh, not here named, and makes the first mark go westward to the sea. The second mark is southward along Marshsike called Slevinmire sike in the first document; then Fite-sike, which corresponds with that between the two Lair-riggs; then the Heleupul or Whicham and Kirksanton beck. The third charter, that of Robert de Boivill, 1190-1209, is the same as his father's first one. The fourth charter is that of Roger de Hestholm after the dispute concerning right of common of pasture which the monks claimed over the whole of the Kirksanton and Havrigg Haws in 1277; beginning at Sandscarth, then north to Tequitmoss, which is evidently the same as Slevinmire or the marsh on the Whicham border, then down to Coklayk dyke (*i.e.* a bank separating the Meles land from Prickham moss (see under *Standing Stones*) and

so to Helupul. It should be noticed here that Helupul empties into the Duddon; one of the channels of which river comes right round Haverigg point.

#### KIRKSANTON SALTWORKS.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, 531; c. 1220. William f. "Hugh" [son of Henry inferred from charters on p. 532 where he is called 'lord of Millum'] . . . . . grants to Furness abbey a saltworks near Lairwath, that which Nigell f. Reginald held, with 4 acres of arable land next the salt works and with all other appurtenances in lands and fisheries, in sands, mosses and marshes belonging to the said saltworks. Also sufficient peat-rights to maintain the salt works and common rights in all the common pasture of Millum for 8 oxen, 4 cows and 2 horses. Also the fishery which the conversi [lay brothers] of Yrelith [Grange] made whether Duden runs on the Coupland side or on the Furness side [by shifting its channel].

*Ibid.*, p. 532; c. 1220. William f. "Hugh" grants land in his lordship of Millum namely that which is southerly between the land which he gave with the salt works and Lairwathpulle.

*Ibid.*; c. 1230. Adam de Millum confirms the above.

*Ibid.*, p. 542; 1260-80. John de Hudleston confirms the above, granting also a pan for saltmaking at the saltworks with peats sufficient (without charge for waste) in his Millum peat-moss; also for additional brine two acres of sands adjoining their sands on the north side. And leave to take sand for the improvement of their own grounds at the saltworks.

The last charter suggests that two acres of sand were required for the additional pan. The works were old, as it is stated that when the monks acquired them in 1220 they had previously been held by Nigell f. Reginald. (Does Nicle wood preserve his name?) They are stated to be near Lairwath, which I think must be identified with the low ground at the railway crossing near Helpa Bridge. Probably Elphole may be the approximate site and Micklethwaite the pasture for the oxen used to cart the sand from the shore.

#### STANDING STONES.

These *Transactions*, N.S. xviii, 233; 1309. William f. Wydo de

Bowyle grants to John f. John de Aykescowch all his land and tenements in the vill of Kyrksanton in the hamlet of Crosflat, and in the vill of Selecroft the hamlet of Whytbek and Prykholme, within these boundaries, viz., between the lands of John Hudleston, kt., called two standing stones in an occupation road on the east, the water of Helpole on the west, the lands of John Hudleston kt., going down over Syplyng syke and the water of the Helpole on the north—and going down to the sea on the south.

The old bed of the river is the boundary between Whicham and Kirksanton, but much drainage has been done and many alterations made, so that "Whytbek and Prickholme" [now Prickham], then described as in Silecroft, are now within the bounds of Kirksanton. The Whytbek is probably the same as Fitesyk and the gutter of Tequitmos mentioned in other deeds. The Crofts which are separated by the occupation road from Standing Stones farm are probably here called John Hudleston's land, and other fields between the Beck and what appears now on the map as a backwater (the Sypling Sike, probably an overflow from the Mill race) also belonged to J. Hudleston. The two portions of his land were separated by the Monks' land, now Elphole and Micklethwaite. "The going down to the sea" is the road from Kirksanton Bridge.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 554; 1183-1216. Henry f. Arthur to William f. Waldeve in marriage with Alice his daughter . . . a messuage, croft, and garden, formerly held by Leuenad . . . the fowler (*aucipitis*) and 6 acres of land formerly held by Leuenad de Chevid which are next (*proxima*) Lairpul . . . (the rest belongs to Millom) . . . Wm. and Alice and their heirs to be free of multur and pannage but their tenants to pay  $\frac{1}{12}$  for multur and  $\frac{1}{10}$  pig for pannage.

This land is probably part of Helpa Bridge farm.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 533; c. 1260 (or earlier?). "I, William f. William de Asemundirlaw, have given, etc. to Furness abbey the land which I had by gift of my mother which she received by gift of Henry f. Arthur de Millum my grandfather, in free marriage, namely that land which is near the sea which did belong to

Levenar de Chyvet next to Layrpul, and from Layrpul ascending to Forcebrigge-syk towards the south to the land of John Fleming, and so along the land of the said John Fleming as far as Cimepul, and so by Cimepul towards the east as far as Lairpul; or land of the same value in the vill and fields of Millum."

*Ibid.*, p. 534; c. 1260. Henry f. William de Asmundirlaw and Adam de Millum confirm the above.

*Ibid.*, p. 538; 1260-1280. John de Hutlyston, lord of Millum grants to Furness abbey all the land in Millum arable and waste within these bounds:—from Forkebriggessik, by the boundary of the monks, i.e. standing stones, to Couepul in the south; along Couepul towards the east as far as Layrwatpul; up Layrwatpul to Forkebriggessik and up Forkebriggessik as far as the monks' boundary at Forkebriggessik.

This seems to be the same as William de Asmunderlaw's (above), but the boundary taken in the reverse order. The Cimepul later called Couepul is a ditch on the Whicham side of the beck. "Standing stones" farm is indicated, not the monoliths. Forkebriggessik is the millrace. Lairwatpul is evidently Whicham beck and Lairpul is probably the hollow ground by the Railway level crossing. The land of John Fleming is Pow House fields (see *infra*).

The deed continues, describing a different piece of land:

And as Couepul descends into Layrwatpul, and following up Layrwatpul on the east side to the Church road; past the standing stones as far as the monks' boundary upon Staynlenok; following the monks' boundary towards the east to the head of the Blakedik, and so following the Blakedik to the south as far as the end of the trench itself, and so following the boundary south-east to the marsh and between the dry land and the marsh as far as the palisade of the monks, which is on the east side of the Grange, and thence in a straight line to the place where Couepul falls into Layrwatpul.

The Couepul falls into Layrwatpul (*i.e.* Whicham Beck) a little below the Kirksanton bridge, nearly opposite the middle of the hamlet. So the charter speaks of the boundary as ascending Layrwatpul on the east or Kirksanton side to the Church road, and between the

present cottages nearest to the bridge. It then turns up the occupation road belonging to Standing Stones farm and past the stones to the monks' boundary where the occupation road meets the High road; and Staynlen-ok seems to be either this point or Limestone Hall. Then up the hillside to a small sike, which descends between Whate bank and Jane bank on the Millom side of Kirksanton Green, crossing the road near the railway crossing, and forming one boundary of Monk Holm where it enters the pool. The bounds follow this stream called Blakesik and cross the pool without mentioning it (this is quite customary) and so to the marshland in the direction of the Meles, where the Grange apparently was; and from the palisade of Meles by a direct line to where Couepul enters the pool opposite the village.

#### POW HOUSE.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 528; c. 1240. "I, John Fleming, with consent of Amabil my wife and of Reyner my son and heir have given to William f. William de Asemundirlaw for his homage and service—all the land, which I had in marriage with Amabil my wife, below (*desub*) Layrwath in the territory of Millum, which the monks of Caldir held of me for a term; with right of common in the vill of Millum—rendering to me on Christmas day a pair of white gloves or id."

*Ibid.*, p. 529; c. 1260. "I, William f. William de Asemundirlaw, have given Furness abbey all my land in Coupland below (*subtus*) Lairwath [as above]. And if I or my heirs cannot warrant . . . we will make exchange for an equal quantity of land at Wodriding. For this the said monks have given me . . . 8 marks of silver."

The above lands are said to be in the territory of Millom and to possess common rights in the vill of Millom; yet they are "below" (*i.e.* close to) Lairwath in Kirksanton. Pow House is the only estate which could be thus described. The township boundary which goes right round Lacra comes down to the stream called Whicham beck at a point about half-way between Helpa bridge and the sluice of

the Kirksanton Mill-race, opposite to which is a field called Larrets, a corruption of Lairwath.

#### THE HOLM.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, pp. 516, 517; 1175-1194. William de Boivill gives . . . to Furness Abbey the Holme of Kirkesantan which is next his garden, i.e. the Holm enclosed by the water of Heleunepul with the wood which is within the holm.

*Ibid.*, p. 521; 1190-1204. Robert de Boivill confirms the above.

The field now called Monksholm (No. 463 on the Tithe map and 189 on the Ordnance map of 1862) is part of Race side farm and is three acres in size. It is bounded on the east by a gutter coming down the hill side near Jane Bank and through Goath Meadow, which separates it from "Mains." (these *Transactions*, N.S. xxiv, 244). On the west two fields divide it from the Green and the Mill Race; and on the south, although the Pool is now the boundary, in the map of 1799 some of the land was marked "Common." So that the original grant of Holm and Wood and Common would be about 15 acres. The "Mains" at one time belonged to a farm traditionally supposed to be the manor.

#### KIRKSANTON; HORRUM.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, pp. 517, 519; 1175-1194. William de Boivill gives to Furness abbey a plot of 10 acres formerly held by Simon f. Orm, next the boundary between Millum and Kerkesantan . . . with common of pasture in Kirkesantan.

*Ibid.*, p. 521; 1190-1204. Robert de Boiville confirms the above.

There is only one place in the township of Chapel Sucken where the conditions of the 10 acres called Horrum can be accurately so described. A little below Wainsgate bridge the township boundary after passing the farm called Langthwaite crosses the Pool at a point where by two angles the stream partly encloses a group of 12 fields now called Huron or Hurrion. The total is about

30 acres held in three divisions, 11 acres, 10 acres, and the remainder sub-divided among three smaller holders. The plot of 10 acres which formerly belonged to Simon f. Orm seems to have been one of these divisions; the third part of Wrengis (see under *Langethwaite*) may be another. This plot is the nearest part of the Haverigg and Kirksanton Haws to the road by which cattle would arrive after crossing Duddon Sands, and entry to it may have been by the corner near Whitriggs farm; but the charter of Henry de Langethwait gave an access by what is now the Wainsgate bridge. This would be a little longer than "Palmers Lane" but a better road.

#### LANGETHWAITE.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 548. Henry de Langethwait f. Gilbert gives to S. Mary, Furness, free transit through all his land.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter 439; before 1251. Agnes de Langethwait, widow of Henry de Boyvill, grants for the term of her life to John de Boyvill all the  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of the Wrengis of Haverig, her dower after the death of Henry her husband; John paying her 10/- in silver.

*Cockersand Chart.* Gilbert de Boyvill grants lands in Haverigg, of which two acres were in Wrang.

The place to which the monks of Furness needed right of way was the 10 acres called Horrum, and the road by which they travelled branched off at Little Langthwaite and is still called the Wainsgate. This opens the question as to whether the Wrengis can be the same as Horrum, now called Huron (see *infra* under *Haverigg*). The third part, belonging to an outside owner, still seems to fit the grant recorded in the St. Bees Register. It should be noticed also that the Charter of Cecily, Countess of Albemarle, gave to St. Mary [York] and St. Bega, Kirksanton and Haverigg and also Thwaites, which might be supposed to be Hall Thwaites beyond Millom. Her charter however attaches to the grant the services of William Boyvill. The abbot of York grants the same



places under names Kerksantala, Haverich and Thueites to Wm. de Boyvill upon annual payment of half a mark of silver; and William portions this half mark between his brothers Gilbert and Robert and his nephew Richard. In the Furness Charter (last quoted) Henry de Lange-thwait is said to be son of Gilbert, and his widow describes herself as Agnes de Langethwaite, late wife of Henry de Boyvill. It seems obvious therefore that the "thwaites" of the Countess of Albemarle's charter is the farm Lange-thwaite and not the township of Hall Thwaites.

#### RANLOTEHOLM, HAVERIGG.

*West.* Robert de Boyvill confirms to the brethren and Hospital of Conishead what his father William had granted in Ranloteholm—the 10 acres which lie nearest Havering, 2 acres of meadow, pasture for 200 sheep and 20 beasts.

There are very few holmes in the district, but one, close to Haverigg on Tarnhead farm, is called Ratholme, which might be an abbreviated form of Ranloteholm. It is 105 and 106 on the Tithe Map, and now  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres; the total of the farm is given as 23 acres.

#### HAVERIGG.

*Reg. Cockersand*; 1190-1200. Gilbert de Boivill gave 3 acres in Heuerig with half a toft which was Geoffrey's, Nigel's man, namely 2 acres in the Wrang of Haverig,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre on the south side of the croft by the moss, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre next the said half toft on the south side, with common and easements.

Bank Head farm has two fields called Toft, but Foxcroft farm seems more likely as it has a Toft, 11 acres in Huron, and has Moss side farm south of it. The Toft is No. 211 in the Tithe Award and is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  acres. In the Millom Parish Registers Wringes is frequently mentioned 1604-72, held by a family called Myre. A few other names, probably of cottagers attached to the farm, include John Murthat who died 1633, aged 111 years. When the widow of Matthew Myre died in 1672, the name

possibly preserved by the old farm-labourer ceased to be used.

#### LACRA.

These *Trans.*, N.S. xviii, 234-5; 1404. Sir Robert de Mulcaster, kt., his wife Johanna, and Margaret dau. of Sir Robt. de Bampton, kt., grant to Richard de Ayscogh their land and tenements in Lowcra and Scales.

Three other documents are also quoted (*ibid.*) of the same date, giving differences of spelling—Lowcra, Lawcra, Loucra.

The old approach to Laca was by a very steep road now disused from Kirksanton. From this side the farm buildings appear to be in the corner of a hollow in the hills, whence perhaps its name. Formerly in the hands of the Askew family part of it passed soon after 1585\* to the Postlethwaites and since then has been connected with Pow House. Scales, commonly called Low Loskells, seems to have been parcel of that estate until the present century. But the field-names of Lowskells show that several tenements have been united—the Gate house, over 20 acres, being one. It is not clear whether Farmery land is also part. It is mentioned in the Furness Abbey Rental of 1538, "Widow of R<sup>d</sup> Fox, a parcell called Farmary land with seven acres, 6/8."

#### MILLUM OR MILNUM.

The evidence of the records shows that Millum is the oldest form but not by many years:—

1160-80 Adam, Parson of Millum is witness (*Anct. D.L.* 546; quoted in *Reg. St. B.*, p. 116*n*).

1160-80 Benedict de Millum, witness for Arthur f. Godard (*Furn. Coucher* ii, p. 793).

1175-94 Boundary quoted between Millum and Kirksanton. (*Ibid.*, p. 519).

---

\* But *per contra* Hugh Askew of Lacre is mentioned 1636 (these *Trans.* N.S. xi, 175). William his son bapt. Ap. 20, 1637; Dorothy dau. of Hugh Askew, gent., bapt. May 9, 1639; other children 1641-42. Before this series there were Besbrownes at Laca; afterwards Youngs, then Brockbanks etc. Hugh Askew was perhaps a tenant for seven years only.

1189 Confirmation by Richard I mentions the Parish "de Millum" (*Reg. St. B.*, p. 534).

A few out of many deeds 1200-1300 give "Milnum" as a variant. In 1202, a quotation from F.F. in *Reg. St. B.*, p. 441 *note*, William de Hyton quitclaimed land in Old Hyton which was near Milneholme to William de "Milnum"; but in the same year (*Reg. St. B.*, charter 288) William is witness to another deed as de "Millum." The Lady Joan de Hudleston in a deed quoted by the Rev. J. Hodgson (*Archæol. Aeliana*, 1st series, ii, 393 ff.) speaks of her father as Adam de "Milnum"; but he himself (*Reg. St. B.* charter 57) was "de Millum" and one of his witnesses is "Edward de Cornay tunc senescallo de Millum." John de Hudleston in a deed dated 1287 grants pasture "in Milnum" to Calder where the name is so given five times; but in an earlier deed of his (*Reg. St. B.*, charter 58) Millum is so written seven times.

Two other variants only need mention. In 1230 in Archbishop Gray's Register a York scribe writes "the church of Myllum." In 1438 Adam de Erghome is given as Vicar of "Millom," and in 1459 (*Reg. St. B.*, p. 577) John Hodeleston of "Millom," squyer, dates from "Milom." From the latter period "Millum" and "Millom" are the accepted spellings of the name.

As a place-name "Milnum," at the Mills, seems untenable. The only site for a mill in the immediate neighbourhood of the castle is that which still exists on the old high road from Broughton to Bootle. The farm was called Overbeck and Nether beck in the middle of the sixteenth century\* and Beck Farm in an advertisement of sale in the *London Chronicle* of 1775; and it is still so called. It is situated in an angle between low hills and entirely shut off from the island upon which the church and castle are built, and by no stretch of imagination

---

\* In the grant to the family of Latus; and the Parish Registers of Millom record—"Baptised 1624. Joseph Latus f. Anthony 'de Becke,' 23 Sep."

could they be called "at the Mill," much less "at the Mills." If there ever was another, it must have been further up the beck and still more out of sight. It is true that there are other mills belonging to the Lordship, of which the nearest are Arnaby and Thwaites on one side, and Kirksanton on the other, but it would be absurd to drag them forward to provide a meaning for the place-name. There may be difficulties for an origin from the sandy islet on which the castle and church are built, or from the low headland which from the Lancashire side of the Duddon forms a prominent background to them; but one or other is at any rate worthy of consideration.\*

#### LOFTSCALES.

*Reg. St. B.*, Illus. Doc., lix; 1291. John f. John de Hodleston quitclaimed to the monks of Caldir William f. Richard de Loft-scales formerly his serf, with children and goods.

Loftscapes seem to have been the origin of the modern name, pronounced Lo'scales. When the Scales of Lacra became a distinct holding it appears to have been called Loscales, and later the two were called High and Low Lowscales.

#### HOUBERGH.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 531; c. 1220, quoted under *Kirksanton Saltworks*.

*Ibid.*, p. 558; dated 1338-9. Indenture between the monks of Furness, rectors of the parish church of Millum, and John de Hodleston f. Richard, who had farmed a fishery near Houberghe within the parish and agrees to pay 2s. a year for tithe fish.

It has been suggested that Houborgh was at the mouth of the Whicham beck, Haverigg, but both sides of the river there belong to Kirksanton of which the monks of

---

\* *Melum*, "at sandhills," would in the 10th century describe the place. For a case of *e* in this position becoming *i*, compare Milburn, Westmorland; which was *Milleburn* 1178 (Pipe Rolls), *Meleburn* 1188 (Pipe Rolls), *Milnebrunn* 1200 (F.F.) and *Milleburne* c. 1230 (*Wetherhal*, 363). In both places, late in the 12th century when O.N. had died out, the meaning was supposed by some to be "mill."—W.G.C.

Furness were not the rectors. The editor of *St. B. Register* says "now Hodbarrow," but Borwick Rails, which is within "the Low demesne" of the castle, is more likely. Tithe fish was paid to the vicar of Millom as Rector of the township of Chapel Sucken within the last century and the payment was stated to confer certain rights on the holders of fishing-boats in all the ports of the coast.

The Pows foote mentioned as a port in these *Trans. N.S.*, xxi, 78, is probably Crook-pool near Borwick Rails.

#### ROTTINGTON.

*Reg. St. B.*, Illus. Doc., lviii; April, 1287. John de Hudleston grants to S. Mary's, Caldre, pasture for 6 cows with 4 yearling calves, 4 horses and 40 sheep with yearling lambs in the common pastures in Milnum; they must not have a greater number at their saltworks, but all rights permitted by the charters of his ancestors; also their piece of land called Sandflos, of 2 acres, including the sand there, for carrying sand to their saltworks to make salt. Furthermore that they may divert the Rutandpull from the aforesaid land free of charge.

*Ibid.*, Illus. Doc., xlvi. John le Flamang\* and Amabil his wife give to S. Mary's, Caldre, all that land next the land of the said monks at Milnum near their land within the dyke next Sewal.

Two farms called Rottington are now covered by the ironworks, streets of the town and railway sidings. The stream, a small one, rises near Moor farm and can never have been more than for surface water and some small springs. It is stated that old banks of the bed of a stream were visible at one time where the railway sidings join the main line. These may have been the brine pans for the formation of which the course of the pool was diverted. The "Sandflos" or Sandclose is part of the brick and tile works field. The Sewells are the names of several fields in the neighbourhood but most of them are between Salt House and the Gallows bank. The two deeds, however, seem to refer to land within a few hundred yards of the present railway station. The Common of pasture might be on "the lord's lot," which is stinted.

---

\* *Vide supra* Pow House.

The Millom Register (C. & W. Par. Reg., 1925, p. 52) has the following:—"1683 Richard s. of Thomas Bullfell of Wirehead at Moor baptised" (see also Index). Bulfin or Bulfel well was in the hedge side opposite the orchard of Moor Farm. Mr. Warriner points out that a stream now drained commenced in the orchard. This is shown in the Ordnance map to run into Rottington Pool. It seems probable therefore that the Millom Register preserves the name of the stream in 1683 as the Wire or (*ibid.*, p. 235) Wyer.

There seems to be only one pre-Reformation reference to Salt House and that a late one, *F. Ch.* ii, p. 645; 1538, in the Abbey Rental:—"Thomas Dyconson, for the Salthouse and 24 acres arable and two acres pasture, 26s. 8d." In the seventeenth century a branch of the Hudlestons lived there (these *Trans.*, N.S. xxiv, 230).

#### THE HOLY-WELL, MILLOM.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 554; 1183-1216. I, Henry f. Arthur, have granted to William f. Waldeve with Aliz my daughter . . . . one acre of meadow near the spring of Holy Trinity as the road lies towards Thuaite, namely the acre near the marsh road (*Calceu[m] marisci*).

There are said to have been two Holy Wells in Millom, both now lost. One was near Hodbarrow point; the other was inside the embankment between Gallowbank and Burnfield, now covered by the railway; its water was used as a purge. This would be beside the Marsh road. The description in the deed, however, points more to the high road which leads direct to Thwaite than the round about low road. If so, Deer Leap (or Pennypot) well seems most likely. It also has been removed along with the Hudleston oak to widen the road for modern traffic. The well was at the foot of a prominent rock overhanging the road at a distance of about 300 yards from Low House; it is marked on the six inch Ordnance map as "spring," but is now only recognisable by an iron grid in the roadside.

It was a favourite resting place, between services of former clerks of Millom old Church, or at any rate tradition says so of John Noble, clerk in 1811.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 549; c. 1250. "I, Philip de Vermeles, Vicar of the church of Millum, have quitclaimed to the abbey of Furness all right in that toft and croft which Thomas Rose once held in the vill of Millum, i.e. that toft which lies between the barn of Thomas le Hauker in width, and from the public road which leads to the church as far as my field in length."

The ancient vicarage house near the church was pulled down when the Cromwellians besieged the castle. The Glebe consists of land near there and some at the cross (Smiddy Hill), at Hill Millom and other land at Shaw above Arnaby. Of the three the most likely seems that by the church and school, bounded by a "public road which leads to the church" and castle from Holborn Hill. The toft and croft in that case are partly enclosed in the churchyard and partly converted into the school playground. There were within recent memory stables or outbuildings on what is now churchyard used by parishioners who wished to stable their horses whilst they attended service in the church.

#### CHIRNABY.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter 40; 1136-40. William f. Duncan confirms the grant of Mahald, wife of Godard to St. Bees of Ainreseta (Annaside) and grants an iron-mine in his land of Chirnaby.

The editor of the Register in a footnote states that this is Thirneby near Egremont, perhaps now called Thornley. There are no grounds for supposing that this note is incorrect; but there is one old mine in Millom which is supposed to have supplied the ore which was smelted in the bloomery recently found in the present vicarage garden of Holy Trinity, Millom, and possibly several others in the neighbourhood. Their date is not known and they may be comparatively modern; perhaps they are those of Ferdinando Hudleston who about 1688 was cutting down much timber in the park for iron-forges.

The mine is at Crina on the Water Blean farm and during last century was used for the manufacture of ruddle. Much older workings were spoken of about 60 years ago by an old man who had found "fairy pipes," *i.e.* old English tobacco-pipes, in some of the galleries.

There is another mine in the neighbourhood—in the wood which is between the Vicarage and Low House where, it is stated, there was, last century, a water-wheel bellows.

#### APPLEHEAD.

*West.* Ric. Hodleston, son and heir of John, grants the land of Applayheved which had been given to the Priory (of Conishead) by Henry de Millum.

The present farm is about 70 acres, but is composed of several older tenements. The original grant may have been 20 acres, but was probably much less.

#### DUNNINGWELL.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 547; *c.* 1210. "I, William f. Juliana sister of Henry f. Arthur, lord of Millum, have granted to Hugo f. Arthur and his heirs all the moiety of my land of Lahethwait, namely between Ulfeldac and Duningekeld and from Duningekeld to Lahethwaitsig and thence to the boundary of Hugh f. Arthur and thence to Ulfeclake for 6d. a year, except forinsec service, and for pannage the 20th pig and 15th measure for multure."

This grant is said to be near Dunningwell in Millom Above and Lahe-thwait is probably Lowthwaite fields, together  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres, belonging to High Dunningwell farm, but between Applehead and Robin Wood. Lahe-thwait-sig will then be a small running brook starting from a spring at Applehead and going in the direction of Washingmire called Blamoss on the Ordnance Map; and Ulfeclake a soft marshy field between Applehead and Parkhead Ulfeldac perhaps is now represented by Sol-wood.



## ARNABY.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 534; no. 33; c. 1230. Helias f. Peter to Gilbert de Boivill, 6 acres of my land at Arnolveby, i.e. in Blaholme by these bounds—Between the great road and the moss from a great stone lying in the same road straight to another stone lying in the fence next the moss on the south side . . . . To have and to hold paying annually 6d. . . . and the said Gilbert shall grind at the lord's mill for the 15th measure, and shall give for pannage the 20th pig.

*Ibid.*, p. 535; no. 34; c. 1230. Gilbert f. Gilbert de Boivill . . to Adam de Stokedale, the 6 acres in Arnolvebi, i.e. in Blahome. "Adam has given me 8 marks of silver for my pilgrimage to the Holy Land."

*Ibid.*, p. 536; no. 35; c. 1230. Adam de Stokedale grants the same to St. Mary, Furness.

*Ibid.*, p. 547; no. 45; c. 1240. Helias f. Peter grants to the monks relief from the rent mentioned in no. 33.

*Furness Coucher*, i, p. 634; 1292. A certain land at Arnolby worth 10/-.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 544; no. 43; 1301. The Furness monks demise for 30 years to Adam, one of the children of John de Hale, the land his father held at Arnolby.

*Ibid.*, p. 546; no. 44; c. 1301. Adam de Hale surrenders to the monks the tenement mentioned in the last.

Blaholme, now called Blaams, two fields 6 and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, lies between an occupation road from Arnaby to Roanlands and the Moss. On the O.S. map a B.M. 23 ft. is marked 'in the fence next the moss on the south side.'

## SLEPUL.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter 57; c. 1230. Adam f. Henry de Millum grants to St. Bees a saltworks in the territory of Millum and a hearth for the saltworks near Slepul and all land within these bounds—"between where Slepul falls upon the Dudene sands and across to the orchard which stands above Dudene marsh; from the said orchard ascending straight up to a great oak which stands above Slepul near the great peat-moss, and so descending along Slepul to Dudene Sands." Also to enclose the same with hedge and dyke; to take all necessary estovers in the great peat-moss between Arnulfpule and Slepul; to have pasture

within the bounds of Millum for 2 horses, 8 oxen, 6 cows and 20 sheep . . . and to build the saltworks and houses required from the grantor's wood.

*Ibid.*, Charter 58. Confirmation by John f. John de Hodeliston (no extra details).

*Ibid.*, Charter 59. "I, John f. John de Hodleston, lord of Millum, have given to St. Bees a piece of ground in my land of Millum between the salt-works which the monks have by gift of Adam f. Henry and the great peat-moss next Slepul, which ground Thomas, perpetual vicar of Millum, formerly rented of me and enclosed with dykes. The monks may enclose the same with hedges and dykes. They shall render to me 12d. annually."

Slepul is undoubtedly that now marked on the Ordnance map as High Shaw pool, and the boundaries commence where the Furness railway crosses the viaduct and enters Cumberland. They appear to extend towards Roanlands.

#### BARKERHALS.

*Reg. St. B.*, Charter 286; ? c. 1230-40. "I, Adam f. Richer, have given and confirmed to William my son a third part of the land which I hold of the Hospital of Jerusalem between Barkerhals and Helhepul, rendering to me 4d. a year."

*Ibid.*, footnotes. On 13 June, 1300 a fine was paid by the Abbot of Kaldir for alienation in mortmain to that abbot and convent by John de Hudeleston of a place in Bootle and a place in Milnum called Barkerhals containing  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of meadow (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1292-1301).

The only place in Millom with a name approaching Barkerhals is Barker meadow, on one of the three Shaw-farms in the neck of land which separates the great peat-moss of Arnaby from the Duddon sands; but this would involve identification of Helhepul with Slepul. In an estate list of 1797 Barker meadow was seven acres.

#### SUMMER-RIDDING.

*Furness Coucher*, ii, p. 549; no. 50; c. 1280. William f. John de Thwaytis in Coupland grants to Furness abbey, 1 acre of land in Thwaites which lies next the land of the monks and extends from the fence of Henry Travers straight to the water and then by the stream straight to the spring called "Steward's Well" and then straight to the path which comes from the common land.

*Ibid.*, p. 550; c. 1280. William f. John de Thwaitis grants to the monks and their men free passage through all his lands, with special conditions for various eventualities.

*Ibid.*, p. 551; c. 1300. Hugo f. William de Thwaitis gives to Furness abbey the land called Somyridding.

The land called Summer-ridding is behind the Punch-bowl Inn and is the field in which the local agricultural show is held. The land of the first of these deeds may be at the same place, but the Inn and fields surrounding are in the township of Millom Above. The steward's well may be the spring in the field behind the Inn, and if so is an angle mark for the land and for the township boundaries. But there is a field near The Oaks which might tally with the description in the first of these Charters, which is still called Abbot Acre.

---