

Kirkanton

These notes are dedicated to the Vicar
and Churchwardens of Holy Trinity, Millton
by W. S. Sykes, Curate of the Church 1895-1900
for the Library in the Church Vestry.

In kindly remembrance also of those Residents
Mr W. L. Benn of Bank House; Mr W. Brockbank of
Garthlands and Mr Geo Myers of Pow House who
took keen interest in the records of the ancient
history of Kirkanton

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There are four groups of stone circles in S. Cumberland

(1) Swinside on Blommoor; two large circles and many foundations of ancient huts or pit dwellings -

2) Whitbeck. Standing stones at Stall Foss. 8 stones in a circle 25 yards diameter. Vid. Hutchins.

A circle of 12 stones 20 yards diameter at Annaside

a double circle of 30 stones called Kirkstanes at Gutterby with a large cairn 200 yards away. vid. Hutchins.

Note:- near the last was formerly a place called Swinside. (W.S.S)

(3) Kirkisanton. The Giants grave, two large stones about 15 ft apart. one with cup marking. A circle of small stones used to surround them.

court

At Laeca - Swin. court are two small circles

of 8 stones (one stone broken up last century.) There is

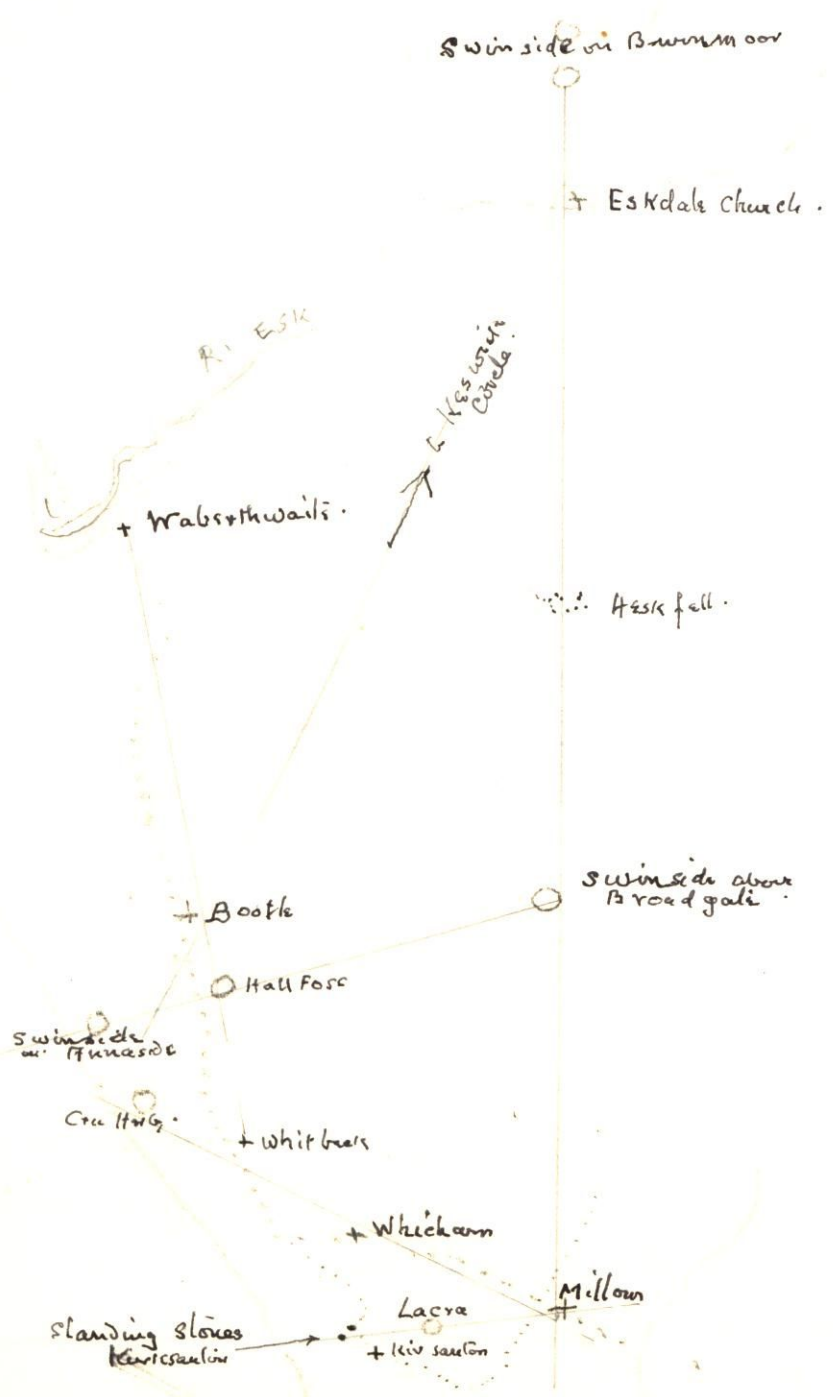
also a Rath or enclosed platform 50 yards x 20.

For reference - diagram of Kirkisanton & Laeca vid. C.W. Trans. O.S.

(4). Swinside in [Hall] Thesaurus. 55 stones. This is

one of the best known in Cumberland. See also Research and Long Meg and her Daughters.

Whether there is any connection between the various



groups would need expert opinions - but for the curious the diagram on the foregoing page may be noted. It will be seen that a line connecting Swinside on Beornmoor with Swinside in Hall Throaile passes almost directly over Bel-hill of ancient days the site of Eskdale Cleare and continued, it would pass over the field called Kil Draine and Millon Castle hill - church. - another Bel-hill or again a line from Keswick circle (not shown) to the Swinside or Gultaby circle would also pass over Bel-hill, passing also within a few hundred yards of Swinside on Beornmoor. Other similar curious connecting lines are marked on the diagram. It should be noted that on the first mentioned line Strick fell intervenes; and on the second the shoulder of Sea'fell. Whether there were Beacons I have no record. It would need expert triangulation to determine whether Kildesaulin and Laera come into any scheme; but Laera and Low Furness might well form part.

The name Swinside and other forms of the word Swin are so connected with ancient British sites that I am quite unconvinced that it is derived from the Anglo Saxon word for little pigs, vid. Prof. Skeat on Sow - diminutive Swine.

Kirk Santon - may be as generally stated ^{to be} the
 Church of S. Sanctian of Irish association through
 Norse. vid C + W. Trans. 1925. p 12. 24. but in the earliest
 found the 'c' is missing. The district ~~however~~ of Chapel
 Secken is commonly derived from the community word 'Sok'.
 It should be noted however that both in Cumberland & Furness
 are places named Sunkem suggesting Sunk. liem.
 Of the Church name it is suggested that it came to
 Cumberland through Isle of Man where is a parish of the
 same name. The Cumberland tradition is the reverse - i.e.
 it reached the Island from the mainland.
 I incline to think that the place name is Gote in fact
 the ancient circle the Sunkem Kirk of a past faith -

The two standing stones are mentioned in old charters C + W
 xiv.

(1) misdated as I think 1309. should be c 1275. William de Boyvil
 making a grant of land names as a boundary, land of Sir
 John H. Adelson called 'the two standing stones'

NB. Gote William de Boyvil + Sir John were dead before 1309.

(2) A grant by the same Sir John. F. 11538. "following the boundaries
 of the monks' land that is the standing stones."

By that date the circle had evidently "sunk" or disappeared;

but the district of the Sunkem Kirk and the Chapel of S. Sanctian
 or Kirk Santian remain.

The marshes and Roads.

From the sands there may have been a Trackway over what is now called Holborn Hill as far as Langhewick and on to Kirkcaldon but much of it must have been through waste land and marshes which extended from the castle to beyond the moor perhaps to the Haverigg Pool. There was no doubt much improved after the time that the monks acquired lands in Haverigg and Kirkcaldon. But it needs a more detailed knowledge of colour books to describe what was probably the appearance of the district in early days.

Apparently the ancient British and Saxon road from the sands crossed the marshes at their narrowest points. From the Sands over the Sewells to the ridge anciently called Kildrem on the island where now is the Church and Castle and by two narrow fords to the rising ground about Low House and at the back of Launce. The valley of the Wheelham beck about Poole House was flanked on one side by high ground and on the other by gentle slopes surrounding Wheelham Hall and the ascending side of Black Combe. The present bridge at Low Poole House probably marks both the crossing of the ancient road and the head of a series of pools which extended from Poole or rather Poole House nearly to the sea. The first

appears to be Laidwath from the old ford (now bridge)
 to the head of the Mill race - (called in the Charters 1-Forks
 in Forks-brigg sike) & below this was Laidwath peol in
 which the 'wath' is now Itelpe bridge. Then the
 Itelpeul a widening out of the channel of the beck
 which is frequently called Itelpeole in the charters. This extended
 to the point where the beck branches away from the raised
 ground called the skin ridge and divides the higher ground
 of Kirkstoullon from the moors and wastes called the Haues.
 Beyond the bend towards the sea another marsh seems to
 be there called Cimepeul or Coupeul probably the lake
 Priekham moss & Fitebeck moor or Tequilt moss or
 sloon more later sloonmore now Sloomire.

Through this series of marshes was the boundary between
 Kirkstoullon and Wlancham but except where the channel of
 Itelpeol (i.e. Wlancham beck) showed clearly it was hardly
 if at all defined. So that the parcels of Whytbeck and Priekbeche
 are described (C. 16 x VIII p 233) as being in Silecroff though
 now they are in Kirkstoullon. Whytbeck is not part of the parish of
 that name but sike called Fite sike or Tequilt[sike] moss near
 the Moles of Kirkstoullon. So much of the marsh has
 been drained and the gutters straightened & lost that it is
 difficult to follow the descent of the gills.

Beyond this series of marshes and close to the shore was the first side obtained by the monks of Furness for a Pasture named Meas of Kotesaula - red up: p. 34

The marsh and waste land extending from Pannett Hill nearly to Langthwaite and then the series of pools from Pool Stores to the shore and from the Standing Stones round Arriver Hill as far as Selcroff necessitated, as I think, the course of the old road from the Sands past the present castle and over Lake Bank to Wucham Church and to that portion of the coastal road called 'The Street'. Probably when the Norman overlord built his castle and commenced the inclosing Millom Park the road was diverted for a short distance i.e. from the Sands to the present Salt Stores in Millom and along the outside of the Park enclosure to the narrow ford between Pannett Hill and present Beck Farm and so joining the old road over Lake Bank - Later again when the monks were obtaining Pasture rights and Salt works in Kotesaula - the nearest road to the shores would be over Stolloway Hill to Lake Langthwaite and Wainsgate, this road doubtless received more attention and such improvements as was possible and gradually superseded the old road which was then becoming too difficult and round about for what was then called modern traffic.

waste lands called Kirksanton Moss and the Stands and further away between the beck and the sea & Taverigg Stands.

The manor house was destroyed by the Scots before 1319 and apparently never rebuilt and its site is in some doubt. Local traditions, I was informed connected the Garthlands a comparatively recent building with the manor house. But the reference in F. II. 516 to "meo giardino" close to fields still called "mains" makes it possible that the site should be near the road below Jane Bank. The two sites are marked A and A' on the above sketch map.

There are two roads through the village

(a) starting at the Green to Raeside Farm. Here is Kirk Croft

which may be the site of the ancient church. This road is called "Church Road" in a charter c 1276-80 or so. It ends at the standing stones farm but passes close to Garthlands which may be the ^{manor} ~~manor~~ house - from this road ^{is another which} ~~one~~ leads to Kirkcaldy bridge & Melos.

(b) from near the mill what was at one time perhaps only a trackway but is now the main road. It divides the Crofts from the Bower Gardens

The Crofts between these two roads are about 20 aers and are probably the old enclosed lands - perhaps also in part residential houses for more important land owners.

Between Church Road and the Beck were the Cottage dwellings with small gardens behind them, and between the other

road beyond the Crofts and the Mill race were the small farmers dwellings who had given the name byr - to Bourn garte

The land beyond the mill race part Common and part clearings. in the old woodland were chiefly pastures and beyond that the wood of Kirkcanton now Kirkcanton Banks hardly separates from Laer Bank which was ^{probably} ~~probably~~ ^{land} entirely woodland. The village Green and Common land down to the Itleap was bounded by a small runlet called Blackdik which started in Laer Bank and passed through Tom Bank and bounded the Throctis and the man's and then the field called Monte Holm down to the Beck. Between this site and the boundary of the demesne lands were the Banks above the road and the fields called Big rigg between the road and the Beck. There perhaps were the ^{chief} ~~main~~ plough land of the tithi.

The whole tithi in demesne was probably about 350 acres of arable land and 400 acres or more of moss land between Itleap and the sea.

Beyond the demesne land were the tithi - called the Manor - of Itstham and near the Millon boundary the Throctis - so called in some charter now Lang Rouse. On the other side the Beck near its mouth was the estate called Itawmigg.

Area.

The notes made from Tithes record and other sources were mainly for the purpose of place names and insufficient attention was given to acreage. There is therefore considerable discrepancy between total areas as shown by notes from the record and the Ordnance Survey which gives account of many small plots not then included.

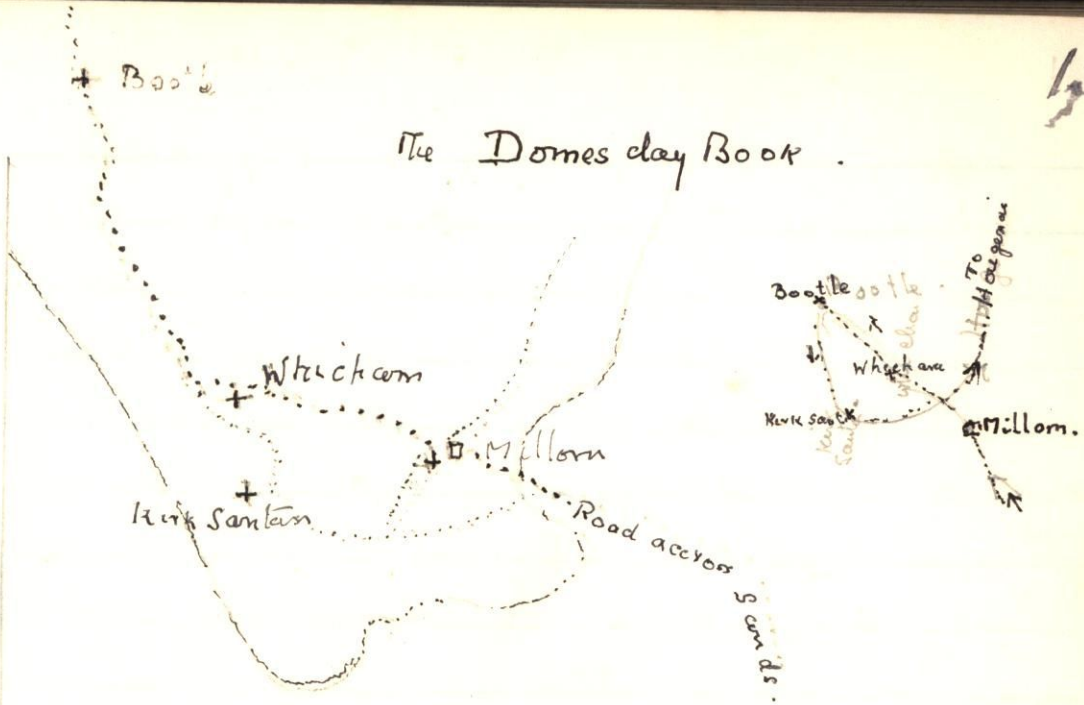
Standing Stones Farm. O.S.	123 ac	Haorrigg: Mubyp	5
The Green Farm	202 ..	Thompsons	26
The Mill	29	Ramsay	5
Race Side	94	Kirby	1
Oldmans (small farm)	28	Orail	8
Stowbank pl of	13	Osmon	58
Layrigg - ? Sandland.	75	W. Madlin	13
.. Wilsons	42	Jy Parks	16
.. Brocklands	37	Miles Fox	130
.. Arnolds	100	Curler Cole	25
Walkers land in Kirtscule	24	Sloop Dub.	21
Udals or Newisars.	48	Bank Head	71
	<u>815</u>	Tarn Head	24
		Moss Side	33
		Scale Stook	133
		oddments	20
Hrs. Tharm Stall	165		
Laera	200		
Langthornwith	155		

ms diff to p 28

Of the 815 acm given as total of the farms 328 come within the loop of the Beck i.e. Kirtscule village so that 487 were

6. Kinkaidon Moss and the Meles - & Itals land

The Domesday Book .



Although the Domesday Book was made for the Norman King, it should be remembered that the essential details must have been obtained from Saxon residents. It is assumed here that Stougen is Millom [via Farrar's Pipe Rolls]. The Surveyor first names the amount of taxable land belonging to the Domesno and then proceeds to the part of the manor in which are the most profitable lands i.e. Low Furness. He must have crossed the Sands by the ancient road used for centuries before his time and it is noticeable that though not there named the place from which he set out had an ancient name Chil-drum. And in Furness the first place he surveys is from the high ground named Chil-asterwic also on the ancient road. After finishing the Furness survey he returns to the principal

manor Hougues. But following Saxon fashion he does not name it a second time. Three times in Furness he had evidently surveyed the lands from some high ground near the ancient road, and does so again. If the ancient high road had been over Holborn Hill and through the marshy lands the road here named Kirkstall first. But he followed the old road over Lacta Bank and from that view point or perhaps the Black Comb spur he names Whickham then Booth. He ought to have named Hougues if it had been in that direction but his survey comes to Kirkstall then passing Hougues (already named) he concludes with Hougues which must therefore be in the direction of Bradford in Furness. It may be towards Alpha or the Fell beyond.

The place name in DB. is Santa chereche. c. 1087

other reference c 1145 Fii 513. Kirke sant .

c 1160. 70. Fii. 514. Kirksantlan St. B. no 27. c 1180 Kirksantlan .

Wp. c 1180 Fii. 304 Peter de kyrchosantlan [? the Priest there].

Date 1228. Thelby Gray. "Capellam de Kirksantlan .

In all early references there appear no "c" in the name; in the DB therefore the name is not Sancta chereche
The C & W. Trans vol XXV. 2. says "St Sanctlan is said to have been an Irish saint - imported through Norse from I. of Man .

Robert I.

1135 - 1130

William I.

1160 - 70

Radulph
p.s.b.

Robert II Margaret
1170 - 1182

William II
1182 - 1206

Richard

Gilbert

Robert III

Henry
= Matilda Ricold.

Robert IV

John =

Ellen

Henry

Gilbert

William Mayard
de Bardsey

Sir Guy

William

Gilbert

Syman

Gilbert

Sir William

John

Edmund

Walter

Richard

Robert I.

Is the first known owner; he was witness for Godard in 1135. Arthur of Godard calls him 'filius avunculi mei' so he would be cousin of Godard. Robert leased to Furness all his estate of Kirkstallin, naming especially *Stoverum* which is probably the fields called *Sturou*. This lease to be until he returns from Crusade - "Pilgrimage" which was probably that of 1145. Arthur confirms the grant and it is also named by Pope Eugenius in 1152. That Robert did return is witnessed by the fact that in 1157.8 he was witness for William, Count of Boulogne & Mortain. *Furness* p. 307 other witnesses were Wm de Lanceter, Baron of Kendal; Adam de Mountbegan of Hornby and Richard Bursell of Penwortham.

William I.

It is unfortunate that many Furness abbey charters have no witness names. *Vid F. II p. 514-19* said to be by "the same William". The date suggested 1175-95 is also a wide margin within which must be two charters by Robert II. Charters of William I are perhaps those numbered 5, 6, 10. William I had two sons one Radulf described in *Chart. 10* as 'latitely dead' and Robert who in his own charter speaks of "Radulf my brother". This William gave to Furness abbey the land called the

Males of Kerkisau lin. The gift included free pasturage on the taces between the Weichan beek - then called the Steepful and the sea. A hundred years later there was much dispute as to whether this general pasturage was sole right of the monks or exercised in common with other owners. William also gave to the monks the stolon, still called monks stolon and right of free miller at his mill. And an especial gift for the repose of the soul of his son Rudolf he gave 10 acres for the Priory

Apparently he also gave to the monks of Corishead other 10 acres near Stawrigg called Ranlots holm.

Robert II.

Robert son of William de Boyvil married Margaret daughter of Walter of Edmond who owned property near Clepten in Yorkshire. At her marriage her father gave as dowry certain land in Neubi which was worth 8/- p.c. Robert and Margaret naming also their eldest son William granted this land to Fernan; a date is most difficult because the period covered by the witness is too wide. Perhaps it was upon his succession to Kerkisau lin. To their was witness a great friend, William Bricwold ^{probably} ~~son~~ of Kirby i. Fernan and his wife and their eldest daughter. Fii p 304

Later Rob' II executed two deeds bearing reference to land i. Kerkisau lin Fii. 520, 521 to which were witnesses

The husbands of two younger daughters of William Brickward
one being Robert the fourth son of Robert II - the count.

The difficulty of dates arises in all three documents but
the first was probably on the accession to the videlicet by Robert II
perhaps c 1165-70 nearer the latter if any thing. The other two
probably shortly before the death of Rob^d II which must have taken
place c. 1180-82. before the Charter of Countess Cecily Seier seem
to be after 1179 and must be before 1184.

Margaret the widow executed a deed of release of the $\frac{2}{3}$ part
of her husband's land for the repose of the soul of her husband. William her son is
con witness. The date is given F^o 297 is 1210-1230 but was
probably soon after 1182. and the five brothers William, Richard
Gilbert, Robert and Henry also execute a joint release of the
same. The date given F^o 313 is c 1180 a little too soon
perhaps - it was after their father's death but while their mother lived.

The Sons of Robert and Margaret

1. William, the heir and next owner of the manor
2. Richard. Rector of one moiety of Whitcham. S^o B. 10081. 34. J. 114. xxxiv
3. Gilbert. held land in Langthorpe and Staowigs.
4. Robert III m. Matilda dau. of W^m Brickward. held land in
Markscall. S^o B. 440. but later lived in Furness. A witness of many charters
5. Henry of whom nothing further is known.

William II

after the death of his father Robert II - William witnessed his mother's free gift of her claim upon Neubi; then joined by his four brothers he gave quiet claim of all their right of inheritance to the same. The charters referring to Kerkisandin F ii 514 & No 4.5.6.7.8.9.10 are without names of witnesses but are described as made "by the same William" and a wide date 1175-94 assigned to them. Probably 5.6.10 were made by William I, 1160-70. They sh^d be followed by 11.12. charters of Robt II before 1180-82. Then no 3 which heads the list and is made to appear to be the original sh^d be dated after the death of Robert i.e. after 1180-82. It is witnessed by William (son of) Jordan - son of Michael (Le Fleming) and by the donors three brothers Richard, Gilbert and Robert and by the brother in law of the last Philip le Noyses.

A special grant of land in Kerkisandin was made by William II to his kinsman the Lord of Millom Hugh f. Walter. The amount was 2 bovates and at first the reason seems obscure. The land was probably some part of the Crofts and land near the present Strypa Bridge. It was probably intended for residential purposes and part of it was given by Hugh as a marriage portion to his daughter Aline to William f. Walter or as he is elsewhere called William de Clonsandislaw. The later history of other parts is also entirely clear during the next 100 years.

Apparently after 1179 - but before 1184 Cecily the Countess of Albemarle made a grant to S. Mary's York out of the services due to her from the manor of Kirkscotlin, especially naming William de Boyvil who must therefore at the date of the grant have succeeded his father. The grant was to receive an annuity for S. Bees. The value of the manor is assessed at 4 Carucates showing how much it had increased since the days of the Domesday survey. Clement the Abbot of S. Mary's York fixed the annuity at $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark and 1 mark for relief that is on change of ownership ^{or} occupancy. Three divisions of the whole manor are named Kirkscotlin, Haverick and [Lang] Thwaites.

William II of Kirkscotlin acted as witness for the Countess Cecily twice, and once for her sister Alice. For the latter he seems also to have been Steward for her land in Borrowdale F. II. p. 577. He was also witness for Thomas f Gospatre ^{of Workington} and Robert the Prior of S. Bees and later for Richard de Luci. In one late deed he is accompanied by his son.

Robert f. Williams

It is difficult to decide whether or not to place his name in the succession but without him there is a gap in the history.

In S. Bees no. 470 for William f. Hugo of Walsbythwate

witnesses include Henry f. Arthur [William] and William his son

and William de Boivill and Robert his son. The date must be c 1210-12. Robert was also witness for 2nd Charles of Elymouth. Miss Fair has given a quotation from the Curia Rolls Robert de Boivill & Sibilla his wife for Theobaldus [? Langthorpe]; Cumbria versus Juliana de Irby. Compare this with the falling case vol VII. F. P. 26 date 1211 Juliana, widow of Adam de Irby versus Wm de Thorsby. These two witnesses come at a date when a point of great interest arises - was there any connection between the de Boivills of Kirkcanton and the de Thorsbys. vid also No 49 John de Irby > < Guy de Boivill.

Another matter of difficulty at this date is where to place John de Boivill who occupied a most prominent place in all local history from c 1225 to 1251. He evidently belonged to the same generation as Robert of Goddham and Gilbert of Langthorpe and married his ^{cousin's} ~~cousin's~~ daughter of Gilbert. He also owned a good many properties in the neighbourhood and was witness to at least 20 charters. Apparently it was his son William who was drowned accidentally at Waterlath.

Sir Guy.

It is not known whether Sir Guy succeeded to the ^{ownership} of Kirkcanton as son or as grandson of William II. Nor is it known how or when he obtained knight hood.

c. 10. v. 11. F. F. u 9 John de Ireby - Guy de Boyvil. land in Navanton. 1234-5.

In F ii p 529 Sir Guy manumitted a serf in Kirkcanton to the monks of Furness who paid 3 marks. There are no witnesses to the deed, and no reason is stated for such a case it might be on Sir Guy's accession or to mark some special event.

In Wetherall Charters no 168 William de Torvily states Ricd Wydo de Boivil had land in Ainstaple c 1241. and c 14 Trans rol VII FF no 62 Guy de Boivil and William p. Abraham of Arncliffe made agreement about land in Seogn. set. dated 1241.

N.B. Seogn set in Arncliffe not Hall Throates in which latter place the de Boyvil of Kirkcanton had no interests. In two dated deeds 1247 and 1256 Sir Guy was witness for Benedict de Rothelin and in about 6 other documents his name appears as witness. In Wetherall p 275 note Wydo is witness for Thomas de Muller - quoting Reg: of Lanes cost but no date.

J. Denton p 57 states that Guido m: the heirs of Thorsby it is ascertained that he was of the de Loring line branch - but there is no evidence - on the contrary all the evidence seems to prove that the members of the family of de Boyvil named as living in another part of the County were not only exactly of the same names and dates of birth death & but they owned Kirkcanton as well as other lands.

Sir Guy was of Kirkcanton till c 1256-60 after which date there seem to have been no resident owners in Kirkcanton.

Sir William de Boyvil, son of Sir Guy.

It seems probable that Sir John de Huddleston of Millau
 after his father's death c 1251 was in service of Prince
 Edward and was with him on Crusade. On the death of King
 Henry the Prince did not return and so he died c 1270
 but Sir John was evidently among local knights & squires
 some returned c 1272.3. Among them perhaps was
 Sir William de Boyvil of Kirkcanton elsewhere.

In 1272 Sir William was Juror Inq. P. M. in Hereford, W. D. of ^{Edward} ~~Richard~~
 Balesol. vid. Wetherall p 156

- 1274. C. & W. xii. p 63 Sir William was Escheator beyond Trent

- 1275. De Banco John de Huddleston versus William de Boyvil
 for service for the free tenement in Kyrchesaulin.

1275² 7. C. & W. xviii. [date given 1309 does not agree with witnesses
 and two - the donor & Sir John Huddleston were dead by that date]

Sir William of Grey son of John de Galloway the status of "standing stone"

c 1276. Sir William written for one local deed. St B. no 443.

dated 1288 Sir William leased for 10 years to the Prior of St Bess
 the whole of his manor ^{of Kirkcanton} & all rights belonging to it. This lease
 could only apply to such lands as remained of the demesne, he had
 sold standing stones & some of the manor of Fyren held a large part.

Wetherall Register p 156. Sir William d 1291.

Sir William - son of Sir William

Reg of Wetheral p 156 note. In consequence of the clear statement there given with reference it seems necessary to interpolate another Sir William. By most authorities it seems to be believed that this Sir William was a descendant of the de Lavington family but no proof is recorded in any printed History. The difficulty is that ⁱⁿ the two supposed branches - of de Lavington as it is stated ~~and~~ of Kirkcaldin the names given are identical and their dates of birth and death & their possessions.

Sir William of Wallian - The note in Register of Wetheral gives several references to date 1292. 1298. and adds 'The younger Sir William died 1305. His son John was his heir.'

A possible explanation - but I can quote no authority for it - might be that the Sir William who died in 1291 was an elder brother of John who died in the life time of his father. Then John's name would naturally be given as heir of the first Sir William. But not C 26 xxxii. p 10. 11.

John.

S' B 22's Reg p 436. note Sir William died in 1305 when John de Boidil his son and heir succeeded him (Cal of Fine i. 522. 524) when John died in 1319 it was reported that he held the manor of Kirkcaldin of the Abbot of St Mary. York. There was

no capital messuages in the manor because it had been
burnt by the Scots. Edmund his brother was his heir aged 30.

The reference given is Inq: P.M. 13 Edward II. no 10. (1309-10)
It is probable that a ref to this Inq. P.M. would settle the
question as to whether John of Kirkcaldie is identical with the John
of other references ^{the} holder of land: Blencorn. Aenstaple re.

Edmund

Who succeeded in 1319 was the last de Boyvil owner of
Kirkcaldie and various other properties. He was in rebellion
against the Crown in 1322 - ? the Barons war - and apparently
sold his lands to avoid them being sequestered.

A son Walter and grandson Richard are named elsewhere.

In C.W. x x x 11 M.T.H.B. Graham seems up in pedigree
from the line of Boyvil de Thornby

Ray
|
William d. 1291.
|
William d. 1305

John of Thornby - 2 Roger
who m (2)
Sir Richard
de Donlon

Edmund

The Manor of Kirkstallion.

In Domesday Book (1087) it is stated that the land of Church Sant was valued at 1 Carucate.

In St. Bees Reg no 27 is a grant by Cecily Countess of Albemarle - date probably 1179-84 in which she gives to the Abbot of St Mary York 4 Carucates and the service of William de Baynt. This appears to be the usual method of lease and release to obtain an annuity for the Priory of St Bees. Clearly the abbot granted the release which he fixed at an annuity of half a mark with a relief on change of occupancy of 1 mark. Then an agreement was made by William de Baynt St B. no 440 undertaking to pay the half mark. In doing so he appears to assume the demesne land and places the burden on the estates which were (were) held by his two brothers Gilbert and Robert^{iii.s.} and on his nephew Richard^{viii.s.} and the proportions are named. Richard pays $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole; Robert $\frac{2}{10}$ and Gilbert $\frac{5}{10}$ per.

In the deeds of Cecily no 27 the three divisions of the manor are named Kirkstallion and Itastallion and Thwait's. The last is now named Langthwait's and must not be confounded with

Hall Throats - was the Township and parish of Redden.

In s^t B. 441 The release of abbot Clement (before 1184) the divisions are called Kirich-santala and Stavrich and Thuciles. In s^t B. 440 William only mentioned the name of the manor Kirichsant and does not name which village was held by Robert and Gilbert and Richard.

It should be noted that as the service of William is named and that he makes the agreement s^t B. 440 - it must be after the death of Robert II his father.

The land between Wicheam Beck, called Hleespeal in the charter, and the sea was almost entirely moorland and peat moss except around the mouth of the beck at Stavrigg where was the estate of Gilbert which is referred to in several charters. The old Cultivable land was between the beck and the Leera estate which was probably almost entirely woodland - ^{but} a small portion was old ploughland near one of the circles vid C & W Trans O.S and there in modern times only about 6 acres were ploughed. Unfortunately when the Title Award was consulted I only required field names and insufficient attention was given to areas. The Ordnance Survey also only gives total areas without distinguishing the different divisions into which the whole Township was divided. The

* the width was 3 yard ridges of modern 6 yard riggs.

result is that the writer is unable to solve two points of considerable interest. The size of Caracents and Bonate. The Farms as given in the Tithe ~~are~~ are.

The 9 cartlands. Wilson.	75.	acres	Wallois	24
standing stones.	123		Udaber	48.
The Green.	202		Leirigg (Wilson)	42
The Mill	29		Brookbank	37
Rae Side	94		Sam Hartleys (annex)	100
			oddments	17

The total of which is 791 acres
of this field is the House 490 acres.

to do p"

Land within the beck - i.e. Kalksdaun village 301 acres.

The writer on a 6" OS map had written in as many of the numbers of the 25" old Survey (1862) as could be inserted and by count of all the numbers within the beck the OS Index gives 315

But the T.F. does not account for waste ground the Green should be added 4.063 acres. The tally is therefore fairly accurate of the land within the beck that marked ~~fract~~ in the Ordnance Survey Index (1862) is 146 acres. - But the Tithe ~~considerations~~ are incomplete and cannot be compared. The ~~amount~~ given however should be compared with the Tithe ~~returns~~ which were in use till 1999. The total amount is given as about 140 acres but there are evidences that when the system

Commenced. The total amount of cultivated land was 82 acres.

Here should again [vid supra p 19] be mentioned the 2 bovates of land granted by William II to Stroy, lord of Mellon. The principal references are to Furness Carters ii. 511. ff.

In Fii. 554. Stroy gave to his son in land a messuage and croft and garden more lot and in another 6 acres of land F ii. 531. William [wrongly called f Stugh] the son of Stroy

gave to Furness. the site of a salt works and 4 acres arable adjoining. No 28. Latis with his body for burial he gave other land not specified in ^{area} quantity but certain the last named and the Layswathful.

No 30 Wm f Wm armundislas gives to Furness the two portions.

Which his mother received as dower boundaries given (difficult to follow now.

No 38. Sir John de Stodels c 1276 apparently ^{confirmed grants} gave the remainder of the land to Furness in 3 portions described by boundaries also different. The second portion is the part referring to the Crofts " from opposite the entry of Comepul i.e. Layswath site into Layswath full to the church road and by the standing stones [on the one side and on the other a line] to the moor boundary at Starnale. ^{stayswath} note on the other. - The stayswath croc is apparently limestone full. The little croc in the road is very obvious.

C. W. XVIII describing the land granted by Wm f Guy to John Cakesed the boundary in the occupation road is which over the standing

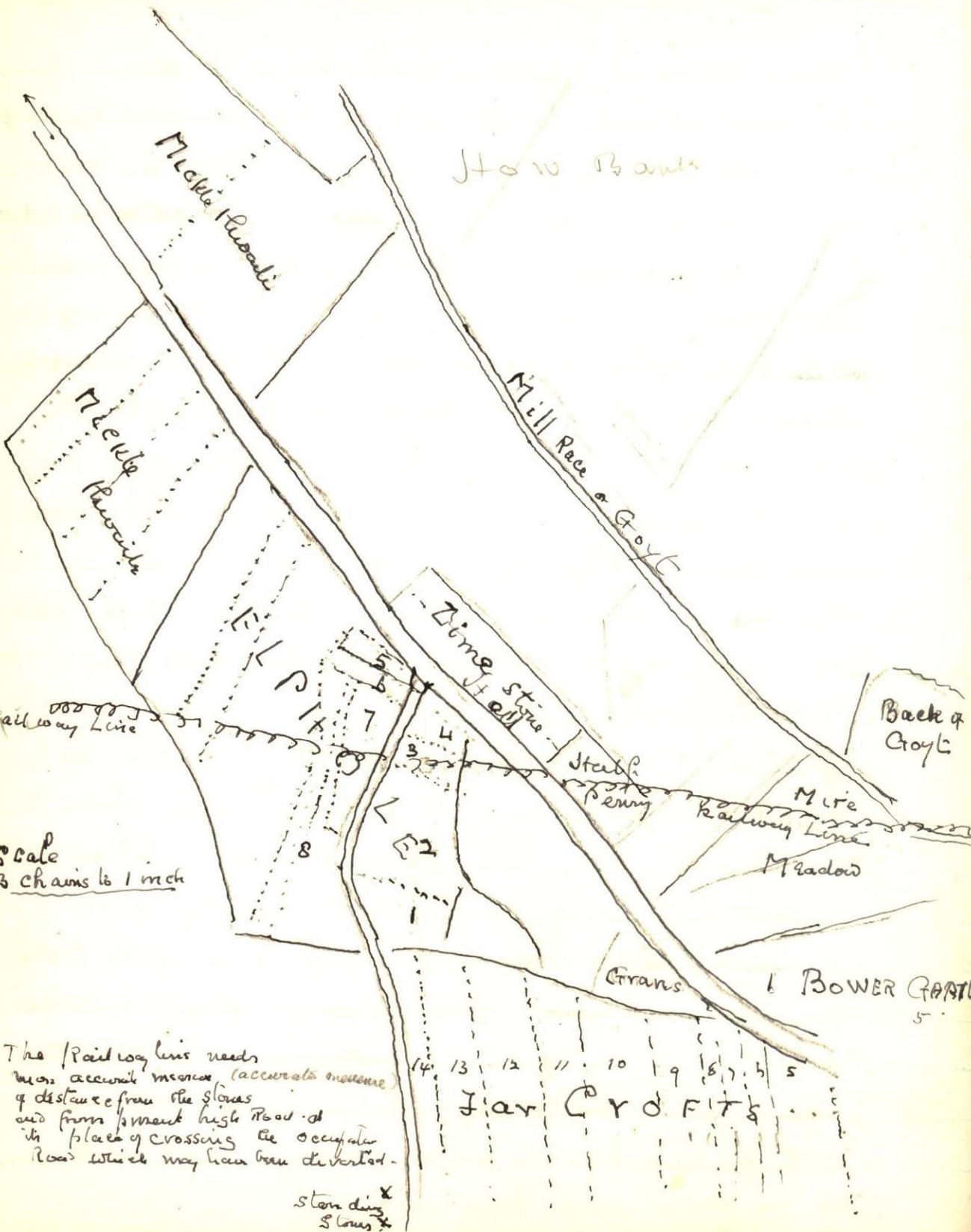
stones on one side and the Tichman tree on the other.

The chief difficulty to accuracy is that boundaries especially in the Croft have changed so often. After the dissolution the land was mostly let: Tute's runs which were liable to variations by year c 1799 the land was again agreed to parcel the lands in large fields which changed hands by agreement. Then the Railway last century which affected certain boundaries and then O.S. maps were made many odd corners of waste were included - probably begun at the time when open Common was included: certain farms which had common right.

It may be added that none of these references ^{flow on p 29} had been published when I was in residence at Millou and that there was no cause for obtaining the necessary details. In C & W xxiv. art xix. Notes on Kirkstoulan Tute's Runs the Far Croft is given in field 17. 734 acem.

Elphols 4.158. Mickelthwait 3.756. The portion of the Croft probably indicated in the reference should be rather less. Of these I think that Elphols represents the site of the Salt Works and the 4 acem adjoining. Mickelthwait may include part of the latter and the iceterminate portion given by William with his body in the other portion of Mickelthwait. The grant to William of Walden was evidently a portion of the Croft.

The pasturage for 8 oxen & cows & 2 horses is said to be in Millou and was probably around Nickle Wood.



How Banks

Middle Runways

Middle Runways

Mill Race & Goye

Zime stria

Back of Goye

Railway Line

Steeple
stone
peny

Mire
Railway Line
Meadow

Scale
3 chains to 1 inch

Grans

BOWER GATE
5

The Railway line needs
more accurate measure (accurate measure)
of distance from the stones
and from present high Road at
its place of crossing the occupier
Road which may have been diverted.

14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5
Far CROFTS

stone
dun
stones

Ten in Rev. Map 1 Crofts	Map 2	Title Area	Ordinance Survey
8. 9. 10. 11 5.640	31 3.0.24	main missing	
	32 1.0.38	431	43. 1.736
12. 13. 14. 4.063	33 1.1.25	432	44 1.665
	34 4.2.04	433	45 4.9.20
15. 16. 0.295	35 1.1.30	434.	63. 2.705
Total 9.998	Total 11.3.05	4.35.	64. 3.336
			Total 14.402

EL photo	EL photo		
4.188	36. 3.0.23	416	11 1.023
(in 12 strips)	37. 1.0.06	417	12. 0.838
	<u>4.0.29</u>	418 2.3.36	<u>7.861</u>

Mickle Heath	Micklethorpe		
1. 2. 3. 3.756	38 1.3.39	404 1.2.23	10. 2.869
or strip not p ^u no 4.	40 1.2.07	405 4.0.05	17. 2.367
	41 2.0.33	400 3.1.12	18. 3.382
Total 17. 3. 30	<u>5. 2.39</u>	416 2.3.26	<u>24. 3. 14</u>
	Total 21.0.37		

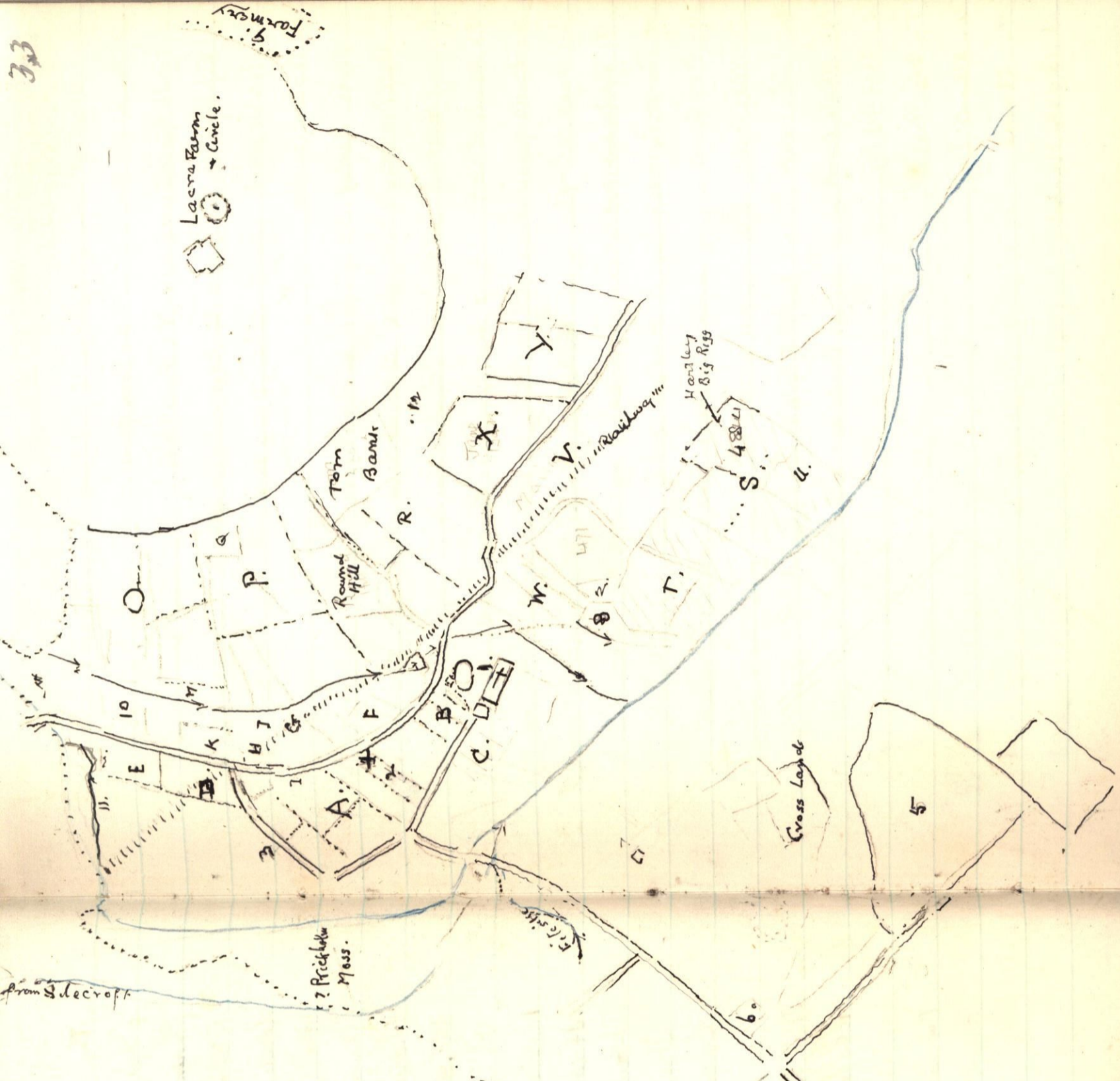
Fis / bus. The abbey Rental c 1538.
 This by reason for the Salt house and ~~the~~ 24 acres of arable
 separately enclosed and 2 acres of pasture 2b^s. 8^d. rental.
 The Salt house + works have long since disappeared
 but the entry remains for comparison with above figures - the 3 Covates.

The foregoing attempt to estimate the value of a Carucate in Kirkcaldie does not seem successful in furnishing any conclusion as to the status of the two brothers Gilbert and Robert and the nephew ~~Henry~~ ^{Richard} upon whom William de Boyvil laid the charges of the Curia to S' Bess. The following list gives some details of area from the Title Award but it is incomplete and any attempt to separate between the old cultivated land and that under plough at the date of the Award is too complicated to give ^{with} certainty.

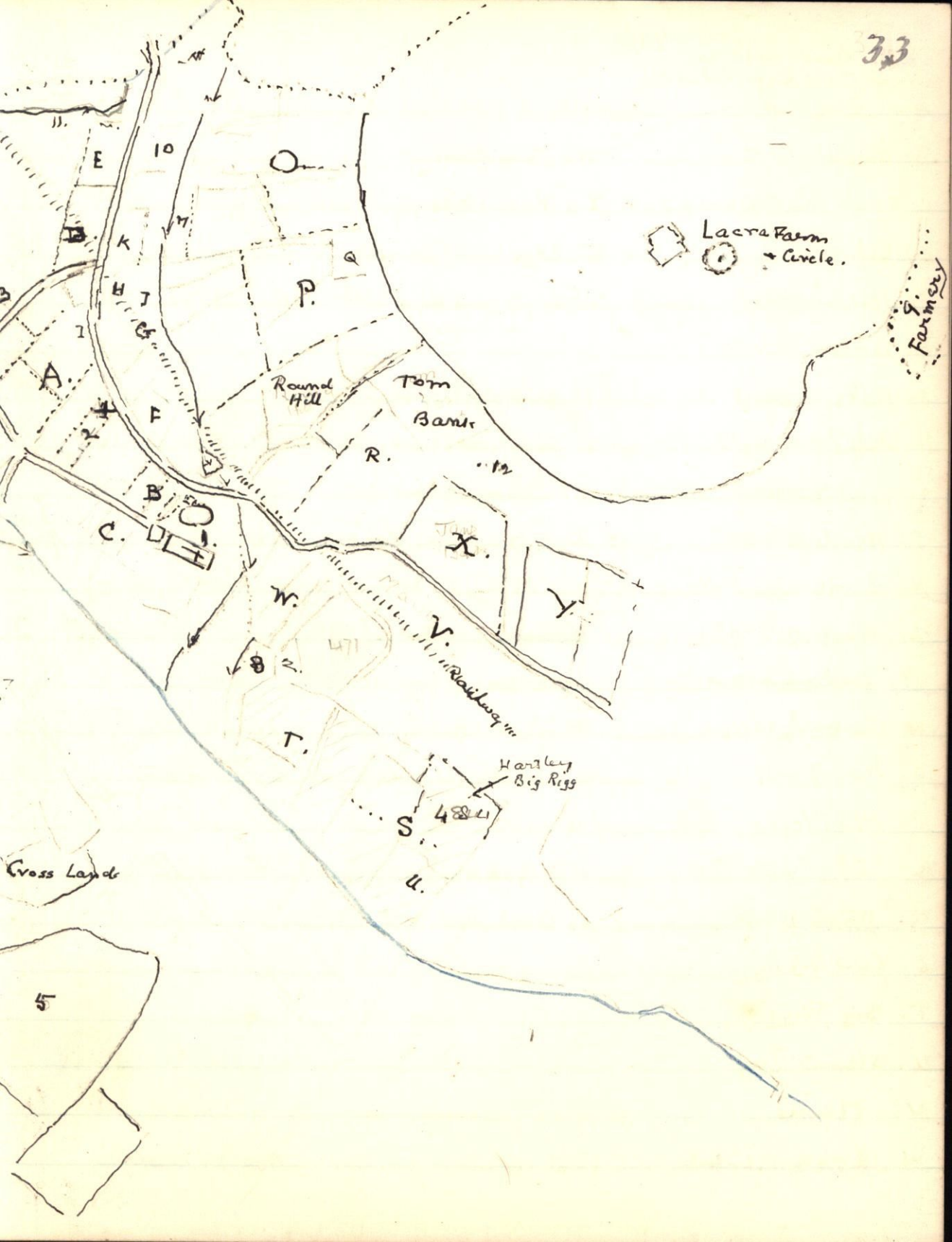
Kirkcaldie Farms.	791.	Haws	490.	William Bese	301.	Tindal Run	140.	old arable	82
Hawsrigg	..	688	..	355 + 228	waste	old arable	not known		
Longthornd	Total.	1578.	TA arable	61.	Probable old arable	49.			
Stotham		168.	Haws at	³ 38 acres	old arable	at 70			
Laera.		200.	The only arable	for 0.5.54.	is about	7 acres.			

It is stated that Seals Head was formerly part of the manor of Stotham. Total ^{of which is} ~~stated to~~ 133 acres but of this a large part is Haws. But another affirmed that Tarn Head is correct. There is a footnote which reads
The above figures were not obtained for an ad hoc purpose of ascertaining areas and are very incomplete especially in Hawsrigg.

Tentative Plans: dist. an
 grom. C & W. XXIV. Oct. 1899.



- A. Far Croff
- B. Smiddy Croff.
- C Town End garden
- D. Elphole.
- E. Micklithwasi
- F. Bowen Garden
- G. Mers Meadow
- H. Half Penny Baults
- I. . . . Graviss.
- J. Meadow Close
- K. Lonic stone Hall.
- L. Back of Goat. ^{vill. p. 31.}
- M. Under stone Bank
- N. Crooked Parcell.
- O. Stone Bank.
- P. New Close.
- Q. Skod
- R. White Bank ^(Thwails)
- S. Low Big Rigg
- T. Big Rigg
- U. Seward Ing
- V. Mains
- W. Goatle Meadows
- X. Jane Bank.
- Y. Far Bank
- Z. Bogg.
- Z' Leg. Jane Bank (not marked)
- 1. Keris Croff →
- 2. The present Church. →
- 3. The Standing Stones
- 4. Matthews Field (the first grant of Mels)
- 5. Mels. - second Grant.
- 6. Lowrigg (Arnolds)
- 7. Lowrigg (Wilson)
- 8. Monks Holm.
- 9. The Farmery lands.
- 10. Middlewood
- 11. Syllinsie
- 12. Growth Chert.



Lacra Farm
 Circle.

Farmery

Round Hill

Tom Bank

Hartley Big Regs

V. Railway

Cross Land

5

E

10

O

B

K

M

Q

P

H

J

G

I

F

Round Hill

Tom Bank

R

A

C

B

D

X

Y

W

B

T

S

U

484

The Monks' lands: Kirkstall.

Personal note -

Most of my personal information about the district was obtained 1895-1900; ^{and} ~~since~~ the Furness Couclas II was not published till 15 years after I left the neighbourhood. Many of the details therefore need verification.

1. Storrum. - the gift of Robert de Bayard (I) about 1145. He leased the whole manor to the Abbey of Furness until his return from which was ^{perhaps} ~~probably~~ the Crusades of that time. Storrum ^{seems to have been} ~~was~~ ^{probably} an outright gift. No definition of boundaries is given but the modern 'Huron' seems to preserve the name. If so 'it was ~~probably~~ one of the 'lands' of the Wrang of Stavringg below Waingate bridge - about 10 acres. Probably this gift first led the monks to consider the possibility of the Staws as sheep pasture. To this place and the Meles is probable that Henry de Langthorpe granted the monks free passage for their live stock and later Sir John de Rodeston granted a road for ^{carts} ~~carls~~ and all kinds of conveyance - hence the name Waingate.

2 The Meles.

F.ii. p.516. Nos. 5. was ~~probably~~ the first gift made by William (I.) in an inclusive charter; Nos 6 and 10 being separately

defined. No 5 is intended to define the pasture called 'Bank' and the fields were called 'mathews'. This was pointed out to me as the Melcs. The boundaries commence at Sand-seard on the sea shore and take a line to the Seluan side which is a small gutter running into the Laverigg side which [appears to be that which drains the land ^{from} near Selcroft].
 F ii 514 No 3. is a much later deed as shown by the names of witnesses and made by the grandson of the first Willian; in it Seleuonum is called Sleusunum later perhaps connected with Coseful and now called Soamire. But the gutter has been so much altered in course and the land drained that they are difficult to follow. vid also Index of names.

No 4. ^{speaks of} names the boundary of Radulf Crobelt i.e. the boundary between Wichau and Kirkstall. Its name is the only clue to date which must I believe be between 1180 and 1190 so that this charter must be by William II. It's reference to Croch-ong which appears now to be called Cross land ^{is used} appears to define the second portion of Melcs ^{part of} near Laverigg Farm (Arnolds)

F ii p 539 Grant by Sir John Huddstone refers to the second section of Melcs "between the dry land and the marshland as far as the enclosure (palicium) of the manse Eastward of the Grange"

The Laverigg Farm - Sam Hartleys or Arnolds therefore appears may be the Grange. But Cross lands is on Wilson's Laverigg and the line between the dry and wet lands almost straight to Wilson's Laverigg.

3 The Holm.

Mons Holm meadow is still known by name and is given in the award map N 463 3.0.16 acres belonging Race site Farm. It is marked on the maps page 33 about an AOB and is between Croath [the stream ~~called~~ ^{called} ~~the~~ ~~Black~~ ~~side~~ or Black side] and Meadow and part of Big Rigg. In the Charter of William I c 1160 it is described as "proximum gardino meo" - if this refers to the demesne land now called "Mains" ~~and~~ ^{and} partly covered by the Railway but which may have formerly extended from the High Road to Big Rigg - it would give rise to the suggestion that the Manor House was near the High Road at this point and not at Gartland as is commonly supposed. In the Charter the Holm is described as bounded by the Steyful and as containing a wood. It is possible therefore that part of Big Rigg ^{was included}. A more careful consideration of the contour and levels and position of the Black side might decide.

4. William (I) de Boyvil also gave 10 acres which formerly belonged to Simon from to the monks Infirmay. This was "for the repair of the soul of Ranulf de Boyvil, my son, lately dead." Robert II, did not make grants: Kirkcaldin perhaps because he had already made one of importance in Newby near Clapham in Yorkshire. But he confirmed this father's grant specially naming that for the soul of

his brother Ranulf. The date by witness names must be late in Robert (II)'s life time probably 1180-82.

In C & W. xxvi. p 137 I suggested that the 10 acres was in the Wrangs of Hawregg following the description in the Charter that it was next or close to the boundary between Millum and Kirkstanton.

Another site possible which would fill the description next the boundary between Kirkstanton and Millum is the Farmery land which might easily be corruption of the Infermoy land. It is between Laera and Do'scales. It is now in the Township of Millum below but is within a half circle made by the head of Langthwaite Beck and before boundaries were definite might be within Kirkstanton Township. Vid above C & W xxvi page 140. It was included in the Abbey Rental of 1538 and stated to be in the occupation of the Widow of Richard Fox.

There was a family called Fox at Do'scales in 1592 (Pegolin) from which place the Farmery land was only 1/4 mile.

In the old O.S. ¹⁸⁶² map Family is No 79^a. and is 12 3/4 acres.

5 In Hawregg.

First quote a charter of Robert de Boyvil concerning to the brethren and Hospital of Conistead that which the Baron William had granted in Raulotholm - 10 acres nearest to Hawregg and

2 acres of pasture. also pasture for 200 sheep & 20 head.

In C + W. X. X. V. p 139 I suggested Ratholme on Tarnhead and gave a Title Award reference 105. 106.

M^r F. Macvicar has pointed out that these two numbers are at the mouth of the Haverigg Pool and on the sea shore being enclosed into Haverigg although on the Steel Green side of the pool.

This is quite correct in name and place. But there is another Ratholme on Tarnhead Farm of which I did not copy the Title Award number. In the list of field names it is given next to the Farm Stone. Date? before 1182.

b Cocher and Charlbury.

Gilbert de Boyvil gave 3 acres in Steerwigg with half a Toft which was Geoffrey, Nigel's man. 2 acres were in the Wrang; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre on the South side of the Croft by the Moss and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre west the Toft.

vid C + W. X. X. V. p 139. Bank Head Farm has two Tofts. Title Award numbers 201. 205 $1\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$ acre.

On Fox Croft Farm the Toft no 211 is ~~also~~ $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

The Huron field 124 is $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres 137 is 5 ac: and 146 $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre

Suggested Date 1190 - 1200 is probably as near as it is possible to get.

γ. The Saltworks.

Four necessary things for a salt works are (1) lagoon on the sea shore for evaporating the water. (2) a plentiful supply of fuel for the furnaces. (3) fresh water for washing the salt from the sand sludge. (4) easy road access to the Boiling House from the shore and (in this case) the peat supply. These were obtainable in Kirkcaldy. The monks had portions of land on the B. bank by the shore from which was - perhaps made by them - a direct road passing close to Kirkcaldy Moss and Reginald's moss and other suitable places for digging and drying Turf. The road connected with the Church Road and then by an occupation road passing close to the Two standing stones - to a place near the Halkupul and also near the Mill Race from which it is possible that by a boat they obtained their fresh water. There is no direct mention of the Salt House until the Abbey Rental in 1538 but the most probable site of the works is the field named Liphole - unfortunately the Fife Railway passes right through and has destroyed much of the old outline where the Railway crosses the main road. Perhaps also the occupation road has been diverted to a different outlet -

Map. p. 58.

Before c. 1200 there was in Kirkcaldy a small Salt works in the occupation of Nigel p. Reginald

The site was within the block of 2 bovates of land granted by William II of Morkentun to his overlord Sturvy of Arthur de Millem. Out of this land held as private property Sturvy had already given to William de Armeindlaw a messuage and garden and a croft and also 6 acres of land. Then William of Sturvy gave the salt works & other land and part remained in the hands of the lords of Millem till 1276 or later when Sir John de Huddelsham appears to have given the remainder to the abbey.

The Charter of William I of H (called Hugh in 2 charters, but should be Sturvy)

F. II. 531. No 27 contains the following gifts:-

1. A salt works near Lairwath, formerly held by Nigel of Reginald
2. Four acres arable land west adjoining.
3. Little sand (2 for stone sand) moss meadow &c.
4. Sufficient peats to maintain one salt (pan)
5. Common of pasture in Millem for 8 oxen 4 cows & 2 horses.

Charter no 28. "Cum corpore meo" certain land which is "versus meridiem" between the land which by charter I gave with the salt works and Lairwathpulle.

In "Identification" C. 10 xxvi p 133 J translated "versus meridiem" as "southerly" which disagrees with the context. It is possible that in modern Latin "versus meridiem" means halfway which would agree with the context 'between the charter land and the Lairwathpulle'. In this case Mischelthorpe next to Elphole is intended.

Adam de Mellon who says that he inspected the charter of his brother William confirms the grant.

F ii. p 542 c 1276-80 ^{Sir J Hodelston} confirmed the grant and added an extra pan and sufficient peats and foreshore sands 2 aers.

In 1292 we are told the value of the salt works c 9 Miles.

F i. 634.	Salt works after deducting expense	3 ^s . 2.
	sheep cotes at Meles.	30 ^s .
	a herdwick at Brothwickul.	34 ^s .

1247 In a Bull of Pope Innocent IV. The salt works in Compton ^(i.e. Mirkwater) are mentioned

In the Abbey Rental 1537-8. F ii. 615.

Thos Dycouson	for the salt ham + 24 aers of land	separately enclosed	26 ^s . 8 ^d
Nyles Dycouson	for Meles + 7 aers.		6 ^s . 8 ^d
Geo Collew	1 Trench + 24 aers		25 ^s 6 ^d
Wid: q. R ^d Fox.	Farmery lands.		6. 8.
John Stanley	1 Trench + 9 aers		8. 0
The Herdwicks	at Brothwickul.		£ 10.

Salt making in Cumberland began to decline about 1710 1561 as coastal vessels brought back salt from Chester which was of finer and purer quality.

8. William f William de Armentoullac .

F ii p 534. No 56. SA 1183-1216 . [Prob c 1200]

Henry de Millom to Wm f Waldor (disarmenducos) a
messuage Croft + garden which do belong to the aforesaid .
Also to acres of land which do belong to Leonard de Chived .
to him were close to Larpul . a marriage portion with Alice .

F ii 528. No 23 .

John Fleming to William f William de Armentoullac
the land beyond (desub) Larpwath which he had formerly
received as marriage portion with his wife Annabel . The land
is in the Township of Millom (territorio de Millom) with
Corman rigeli in the vill of Millom .

F ii . 529. No 24 .

William f William de Armentoullac to S Mary Fierens
all the land ^{subt^u} subtis Larpwath which John Fleming
received as a marriage portion and which he gave to me .
[subtis ?? below or beyond]

F ii 533. No 20 .

William f William de Armentoullac to S. Mary Fierens
the land which I have by gift from my mother
which she received as marriage portion from

Henry & Arthur - my grandfather. The land
is that which did belong Lemard de Chevet near Jaepfal.
and ascending beyond Jaepfal to Force-Grig-syke.

17 ii. p. 534. No 32. 17 dam de Millum confirm these gifts.

There are some interesting points and some difficulties

- (1) The suggested date is c. 1260. But although the date of Adams death is not proved. S^r John (I) de Studolin received a gift of market-town in his sale of Millum in 1234. If this is correct the date must be before 1234. Probably c. 1230.
- (2) The land held by John Fleming must by the local description be Pow-stow. It was in Millum not Kerkisauton. Compare also S^r Bees Allen (Doc XLV) land called Sewell. There is such a place nearer out a few hundred yards from Pow-stow higher up the valley. But in the S^r B Allen Doc John Fleming and Isabel his wife were also of great Brecknock. Was this Sir John Fleming of Caerwynn in Brecknock or how did she become possessed of a marriage portion in Millum. Was she another daughter of Henry de Millum. W^m f. lo^m de Caerwynn was therefore nephew of John Fleming.
- (3) Where were the houses. If in Kerkisauton the only possible place seems to be the town part of Howbank
Lower

If they were in Millom they must have been between Nettle wood and Star Bank - and the land given to him from de Rosmudial and by his Uncle Fleming was between Nettle wood up to the sluice or weir of the Mill Race called Force-Grigg.

(4) a field called darrelis - corruption of Leirwath is on the Wharfe side of the sluice of the Mill Race. It seems to show that Leirwath was on both sides the channel of Wharfe bank - that is, it was an open pool or mere.

9. Common of pasture.

In no (4) above William I in giving 10 acres for the Infirmary adds 'So much Common of pasture in Kerkisanton as belongs to that amount of land.'

William de Millom in the grant of Saltwater included Common of pasture in Millom for 8 oxen, 4 cows & 2 horses. NB if 'in Millom' is distinctly in the vill of Millom as different from 'in Kerkisanton' - the Common of pasture mentioned was between Star Bank and Ford Stream. The two Clerks of Sir John de Stodelston 'in Millom' seem to refer to 'within the vill of Kerkisanton' as part of the Lordship of Millom. As William de Millom was lord of the whole the distinction may not be intended.

The Common of Kerkisanton is very difficult to estimate. By

local tradition the Green extended beyond the mill on the one side and down to the Whickham or Whickham beck on the other as shown in the maps of 1799. Probably the common was at least 400 acres. But beside these type fields between the road through Kirkcaldon was the usual cattle road from the north of the County, & perhaps in later days from Scotland to the passage over Duddon sands so that the waste by the roadside must have been considerable.

10 ♀. Sir John de Stockstoun.

(a) C+W. Trans. xviii. dated Aug. 3 Edward II [1309]

The date sh^d be 3 Edward I. 1275 because the Baron and his children and Sir John were certainly dead before 1309. The deed is a conveyance of standing stone estate to John Astew. It is the land of Sir John Stockstoun called standing stones in the occupation road. This can only be the remaining part of the Crofts - still held by the lords of Mellan for the 2 barons.

(b) F. 12542. No 40. Sir John confirms the grant of Wm. f. Hany and adds 1 extra boving scall pan. and sufficient foreston & peat.

(c) F. 11 538. No 38. final confirmation & grant of remainder of the lands remaining out of the two barons - in 3 parts

(1) Lands round Forca. briggs, site.

(2) The part of the Crofts - by the occupation road to Stays ls. noe

(3) The Barons ~~own~~ between Mill Race and Laera - and by Black site across the Whickham beck to the boundaries of the Grange.

The Church.

Domesday Book, in giving the distinct name, is taken as evidence that there was a church before the Norman Conquest.

Santa - Chereke in 1087 DB date and for several hundred years after there is no "c" in the name. It is not Sanclia. In Co. W. XXV. act 1. page 12 it is suggested that St Sanclan is an Irish name of a saint and that as there is another ^{church} of the same name in the Isle of Man it was probably imported by Norse immigrants.

The site of the church is traditionally on the Green but I believe no foundations have ever been discovered. The exact position of Kirk Croft was unknown to me until this year 1939 Mr F. Warriner obtained a place containing Tithes records. The place is marked on the map page 33 and before the field enclosure on Race Side Farm must have been quite accurately on the Green. It deserves research work there.

There are my few references to the church
C¹¹⁷⁰ 1180. F. ii. 304 Petrus de Kyrche Santon was probably the Priest.
July 1228. Archbishop Gray's Regula p 161. vol 1. Adam, Rector of Mellon agrees that the whole chapel of Kirk Santon be assigned to the abbey of Furness except mortuaries and oblation which belong to the mother church and certain decem "lartementa et catolla" which shall continue to belong to the chapel.

F 1.367. Millum suffered from ravages by the scott.
(Transfer the above several lines)

F ii p 538. no 38. Sir John de Hueston - date should be after 1276. making an inclusive grant & confirmation of land in Kirkcaldy - one boundary mark is 'the church road'

F 1.367 (from above) in 1316 the district suffered ravages by the Scots.

St Bess Reg: p 436 note In 1319 there was no manor house at Kirkcaldy because it had been burned by the Scots.

Probably the church suffered the same fate, as from about that time dates the ruin and disappearance of the old church. It was probably entirely covered to Millum.

There is an interesting item in the oldest of the Millum Church Terriers. Date? c 1720-50

"In lieu of Corn Tithes in the Haverigg division of Kirkcaldy is paid £3.13.4. In the Terrier of 1783 "a part of the division called Haverigg pays yearly on Sep 29th in lieu of Tithes corn - 11 Nobles.

The coin called a "Noble" was first used c 1340 and continued till it was replaced by the "Angel" about 100 years later. This shows the survival of a tradition that a change was made soon after 1320-40

in the method of collecting the tithes due to the
Vicar of Millen as Rector of Kirkcaldie.

Another interesting note - "Rent from Hartley Big Rig^{2/-}
In 1783 Tervies this entry is "a small parcel of land
in Kirkcaldie called Hartley Big Rig keeps an annual
rent of 2/- to the Vicar being Lord thereof"

There is an entry in Register 1679 that Isobel widow of James
Lenthall

of Hartley Big Rig's wambur: and that in 1740 Geo Darson
of Leving m: Isobel Murthwauld of Hartley Big Rig.

There is another marr: also from there in 1729.

Hartley Big Rig, T.T. no 484. 4 1/4 acres is now part of

'The Green Farm' but appears to have been before 1679 a separate Tervies:

and may represent part of the glebe of Kirkcaldie also

it seems difficult to understand how the Vicar of Millen became Lord thereof

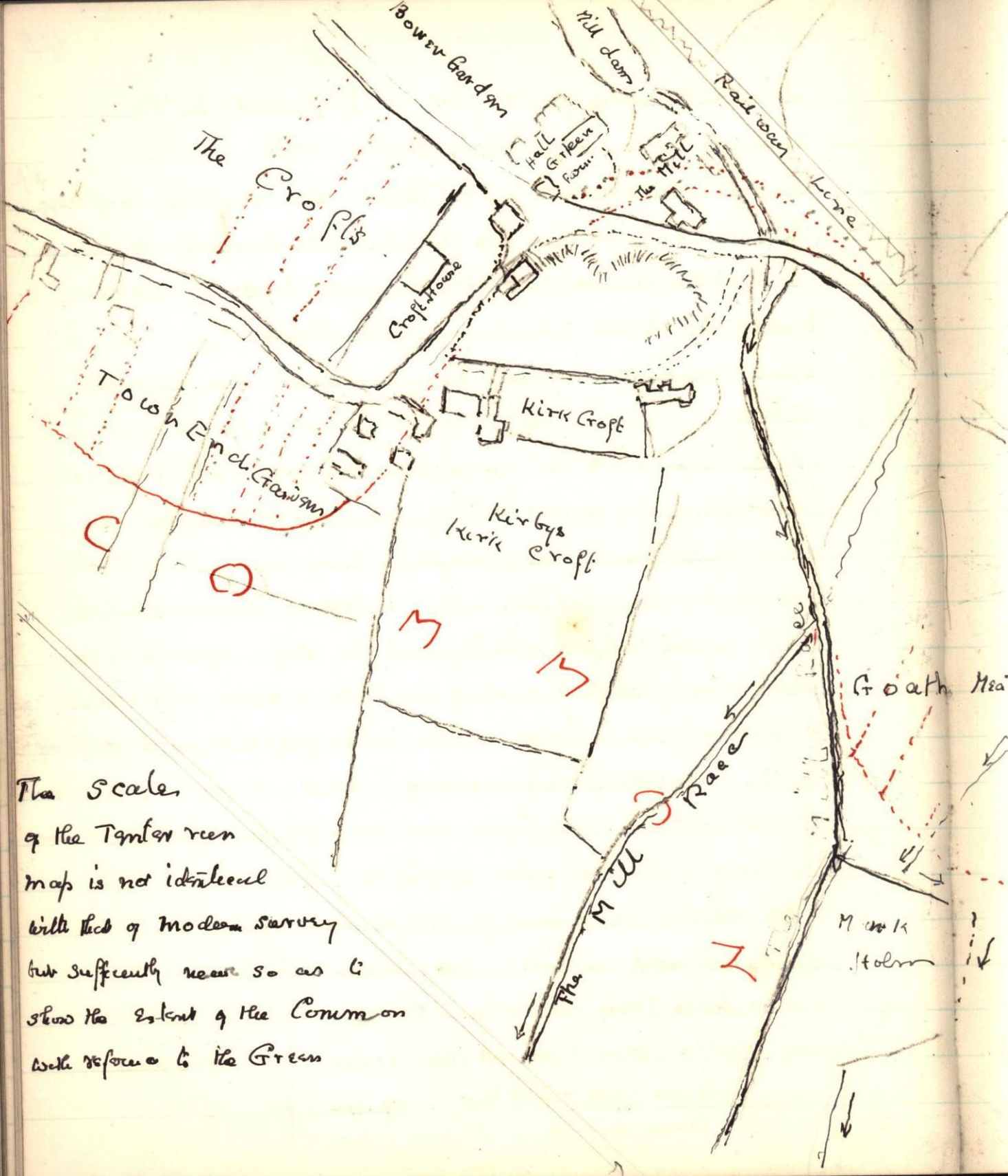
the following may also be of interest. Tervies 1783 says

Tithes are only paid* from the division of the parish called Chapel Scaur

The earlier Tervies gives in brief

Tyth Corn. 16. 6. 8.	Tyth wool & Lamb 1. 8. 6.
Comp ^{corn} Tyth: Stawigs 3. 13. 4	four Goals Tyth ffish 5. 0
Kirkcaldie in Mill 6. 8.	Rent from Hartley Big Rig 2. 0
all Tythes: Lawren 13. 4.	

Exertin dues 1. 13. 9. Surplus fees 13. 4



The scales
of the Tantonreen
map is not identical
with that of modern survey
but sufficiently near so as to
show the extent of the Common
with reference to the Green

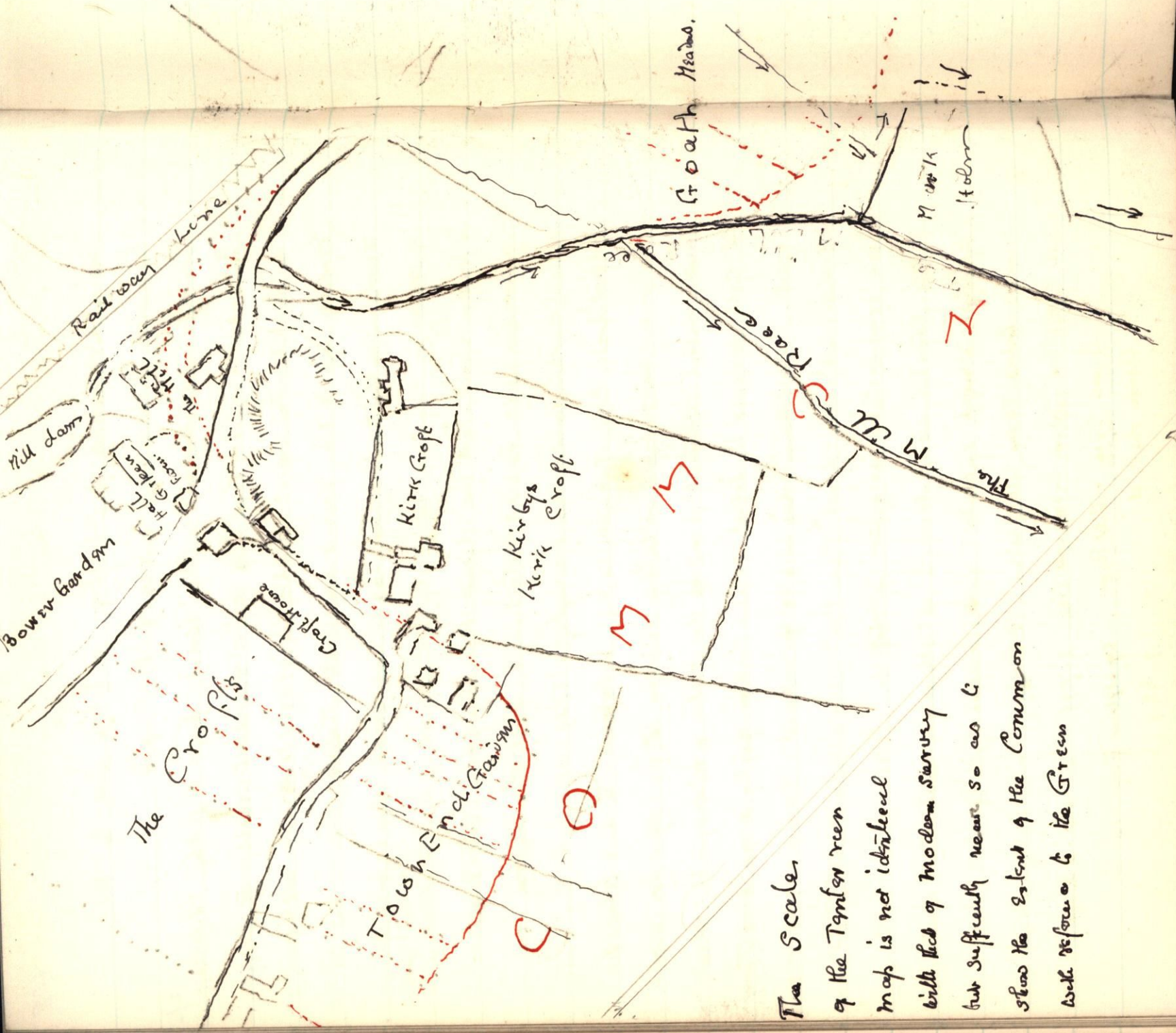
The Green.

Some note by a resident in Northampton in 1900.

The Green has been despoiled of a great part of its area by enclosure of portions into different farms; and part was taken by the Railway. It formerly extended to a cottage beyond the Railway where also was a Lime kiln and a saw pit and another pool in parts also of the Farm buildings of the Green Farm and the Stables and offices of the ^{one built upon it.} Brewery. It is also stated that the rope works for which the Trent river supplies hemp was on some part of it. The old church also was on the Green - the site may have been Kirk Croft but this and Kirby Kirk Croft behind it were perhaps enclosed: late XVIII Century. The principal damage done to the Green was done in that in late XVIII a sub XIX Century many thousands of cartloads of material soil &c. was dug out of it to enrich neighbouring fields and gardens.

In 1799 there were no enclosures between Town and Green and the Mill Race to its junction with the Beck. Perhaps it might include with Common

Below Town and Green	10.670
The Green as was with plots.	2.791
Between Green + Mill Race	19.174
Above the Mill	7.657
	40.322



The Scale of the Trent river map is not identical with that of modern survey but sufficiently near so as to show the extent of the Common with reference to the Green

The Green.

Some note by a resident in Kirkcaldy in 1900.

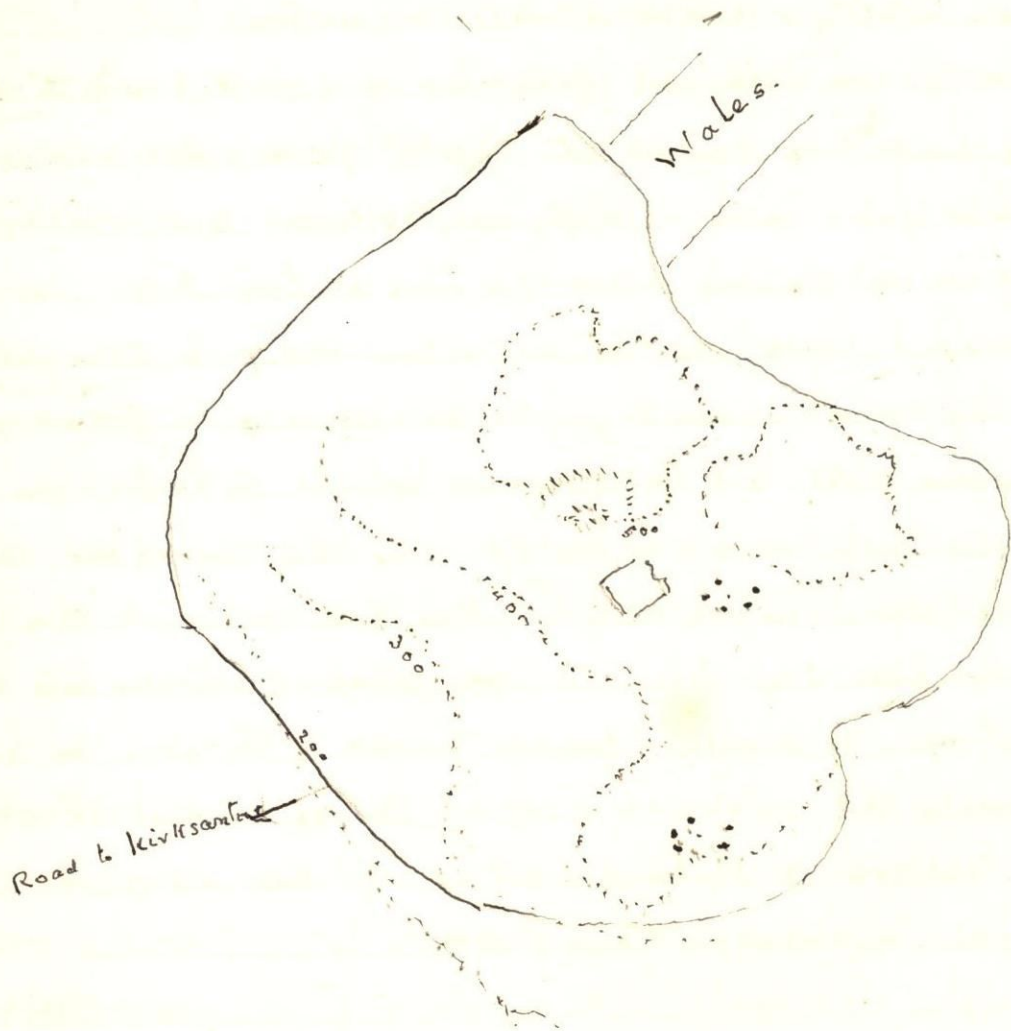
The Green has been despoiled of a great part of its area by enclosure of portions into different farms; and part was taken by the Railway. It formerly extended to a cottage beyond the Railway where also was a Lime Kiln and a saw pit and another pool in parts also of the Farm buildings of the Green Farm and the Stable and offices of the ^{are built upon it.} Brewery.

It is also stated that the rope walk for which the Tenter was supplied hemp was on some part of it. The old church also was on the Green - the site may have been Kirk Croft but this and Kirby's Kirk Croft behind it were perhaps enclosed in late XVIII Century. The principal damage however to the Green as is known is that in late XVIII or early XIX Century many thousands of cartloads of material soil was dug out of it to enrich neighbouring fields and gardens.

In 1799 there were no enclosures between Town and Green and the Mill Race to its junction with the Beck

Perhaps it might include with Common

Below Town and Green	10.670	}	40.322
The Green as was with plots.	2.791		
Between Green + Mill Race	19.174		
Above the Mill	7.687		



Lacra.

In C. & W. old Series Vol. i. 278 an article by Mr E. E. Eaton describes the rath and the two circles. The rath is called "old Kirk" map p. 52.

In C. & W. new Series Vol XVIII p 233 quotes several deeds dated 1404 giving the name as Lowcra (several spellings) and the suggestion that the meaning is Lauk - ra = leek - nook.

If this is correct the wild leek is too persistent a plant to have entirely disappeared from Lacra banks and should be looked for.

My own view is a British word - long - leg - leg. which occurs in diff. parts of England - especially Kent in Kentish where British connection can be established. Here there are the circles and Rath for evidence and a field name Swine Court as also another field outside the boundary of the estate called 'Wales'. In this district besides Louc - ra there is the leg in Kirkstow on banks and the dug near Salt House in Millon. In each case as in Wiltshire a hollow in the field side is to be noted. This can be seen from the Farmstead in the direction of the old road to Kirkstow.

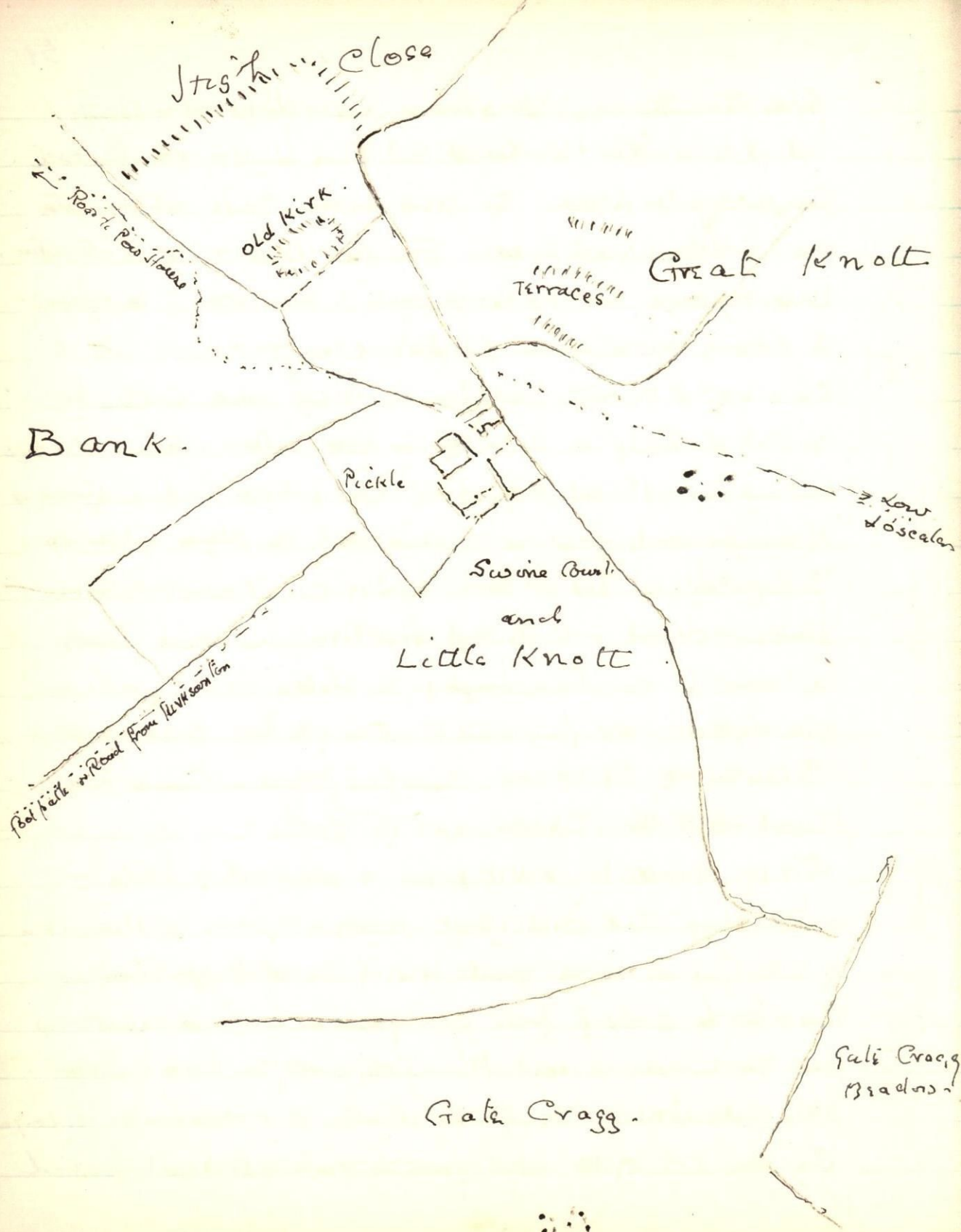
There is very little early history - and perhaps the following two references can only be given with great reserve.

F. ii. p 517. no 10 William I ^{c 1160-70} grants to the monks leave to take as much wood as they require for their proper uses "de Bosco meo de Kirkstanton" - this may be

from the Banks - Stone Bank and Kirkseculin Bank
 but it is doubtful whether at that time Lacra was fenced
 from Kirkseculin proper. The great Lacra Bank at any rate
 was probably undefined from the 'Bosco' of Kirkseculin.
 This reference to 'de Bosco meo' - my wood, is referred
 to several times in later Charters 1160. 70. 80.

C. & W. VII. P.F. No. Tursten de Bosco and William son
 Boivil (II) half a carucate in Kirkseculin. 4 f. = 1202. 3.
 Without an extended copy of the Feet of Fines 1.9. Agnes
 it is impossible to form an opinion as to the place where the
 1/2 carucate - at least 40 aern is situated. It may be the
 primary appurtenant as to Standing Stones Farm - but more likely
 it refers to the commencement of the estate of Lacra within
 the Great Wood from which Thurstan gets his surname -
 Thurstan of the Wood - which from primavaltiness had
 surrounded the Circle and the Bath.

C. & W. Trans. Vol XVIII. p. 233. a contract of Sale
 dated 1309 but which should probably be 1275. 6. William son
 of Sir Guy de Boyvil grants or sells the estate of Standing
 Stones to John f. John de Aylescarch: - or asks
 But the name is evidently John of the Oak-wood.
 The de Bosco of the P.F. and 'Meo Bosco' of 1160. 70
 C. & W. Vol XVIII also gives on page 233. 234 several



Sturth Close

Old Kirk

Terraces

Great Knott

Bank

Pickle

Swine Court
and

Little Knott

Gate Cragg

Fale Cragg
Bsadon

Low
Dosealan

Pole Pick in Road from Kirkson Ten

Road to Poo House

deeds dated 1404 showing a portion of an
Ayscough to the ancestral estate of Lowrey, with
which also is included 'Scales' now Lo's scales (locust)

I was informed in 1900 by the then owner that the land
a deed showing that Laera passed by a marriage of an heiress
to the Parkers of Padstow in 1585 and later to
the Myers of Padstow. In C.W. my article on Identification
of Place names the editor in a foot note suggests an error: date.

The estate of Laera is surrounded by a Ring
fence and contains 200 acres but the field on shown by Ordnance
Survey Maps and Index do not agree in size - though the total is
the same as the estate map of 1813 from which I am
allowed to make the following extracts:-

Laera Bank, 83.0.26	Great Knott 45.1.37.
Gate Cragg. 32.1.00	High Close 22.0.11
Swine Court Meadow 3.0.32	Pickle 0.2.20
Little Knott 11.1.32	Stack garden. 0.1.06
Gate Cragg Meadow 1.3.25-	House & garden 0.0.33.

The owner added the following information:
The Kirk is in High Close. One circle is in Great Knott
and one in Gate Cragg. There was formerly a tower on the
top of Great Knott. During some alterations to a road on the estate
one stone in a circle was removed - sometime last century.
Mines & Minerals on the estate are reserved at a separate corner road.

Some notes on various place names.

Banks - These lie above Kirkcaldin between the 50 and 100 ft contours and stretch from How Bank to Celtrees near the Langthornish Beck. In Kirkcaldin are How Bank, Jane Bank, Tom Bank, Far Bank, and others. I am of opinion that the old Play lands lay between Thwaite Beck and Langthornish Beck - in fairly even portions

Kirkcaldin 36 aern. Howtham 21 aern Langthornish 24 aern. but probably proportionately less in each case because it is impossible to judge how far the woodland descended on the hill side.

Black-dike. Furness Chartes ii. p 539. c 1276-80

The head of Black-dike and its southerly course are a boundary mark in Sir John Hesketh's grant section 3. The little gutter originated in Laera - passes through Tom Bank - is a boundary of Thwaite Beck, Goath Meadow and Monk's Holm.

Big Fligg. vid next page.

Blendale Lodge. Howrigg. The Personal name is in Register of 1593.

Black Moss. + Brian grass.

Bowen Gables. Map p 33. Tenter runs. Gorb or Gardens.

Butter-flowers. near Bank End i Howrigg. - about 10 aern i T.F. a modern residence occupied by Mr. Chesby in 1900.

Big Rigg.

appears to be separated from Monks Holme by the gutter called Blake sik in the charter of Sir John Studolans.

- 1. Hartley Big Rigg (p 48 supra) Map p 64. & 77.
- 2. Stasow Ing. 2 acres. via Tander Run.
- 3. In Tander Run. 1799. No 1. Big Rigg in 7 strips b. 113 aem
- 4. " " - low Big Rigg in 10 strips 57. 909 "

In plan II. No 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. Total 12. aem

In Title areas. 447. 469. 470. 471. 475. Total 14 aem ; this perhaps includes meadow land formerly part of the Common.

Church Road.

F ii p. 539. Sir John Studolans confirms the Monks land c 1276-50 "at the place where Coseful falls into Laine-walpe and up the stream as far on to the Church road, and passing (per) standing stones to the Monks boundary at Steyn le - nois." The road commences at Kirk Croft on the green and runs on one side the Town and Gardens and on the other the Crofts ... it ends at Standing Stones Farm or if Parkland be accepted at the Manor House. It was in fact the main road of the ancient village.

Cornepul.

F. 11. 533. no 30 gift by Wm of William de Asmundis law. on the whicham side of the Threclambek there appears to be a gutter which rises in the marsh land above Helpe Bridge farm. This appears to be a source of the Cornepul. The land described is evidently close to the weir of the Mill Race and may be the field known still as Lavrelle a Corruption of Leepwath - or some field on the Millon side of the beck. Cornepul might be a pool at the gutter mentioned above just as Lainpul and Lainwathpul were perhaps wide water spaces gradually as drainage improved confined to gutters on the Threclambek.

The Closes.

Without the Tithes and Maps and Index these cannot be identified. I believe they were below New Close which would be one of them. They were all on Udals Farm now broken up. - Under Close. Great Close. Little Close. Stodge Close. Stodge Close meadow. Millers Meadow and Croft meadow follow them in the list. Wm Newison was the farmer.

Coklayk.

F. 537. date 1279. describing the old bounds of the Mels from Sandscad North to Tequiti moss and downward to the bank or dyke below Coklayk. (see p 35 supra)

Coklayk must I think be that now called Lavreys Moss

Couspal.

F ii. 538. In four Hudeston confirms certain lands.

(1) a narrow strip close to Whickan Beck from Forcebigg side i.e. the head of the mill race down to Couspal in the south.

(2) Commence where Couspal falls into Lægwater pul & up stream to the Church road and across the Croft to what is now Limestone Hall and up the banks - perhaps including Stone Bank and to the head of Blackside and down that stream crossing Whickan Beck (not named) near Monk's hole and straight to the monks enclosure of their grange and so to the place where Couspal falls into Lægwater pul.

Couspal is evidently the big drain which conveys into Whickan Beck elsewhere called Hleapul all the small gutters from Tregine Moss, Skewmin, Collyte - and from Silcroft & the Couspal. It is also called the sike between the dair. vigo.

Croch. enges

F ii. 516. c 1180-90 gift by William II.

The Croch. enges or Cross. enges seems now to be called Cross-lands. Title award no 519 on Leirigo (Wilson's) Farm

The land granted was ~~probably~~ much larger than the present single field that bears the name - and ~~probably~~ included all the dry land between the Mals enclosure and the Hleapul or Whickan Beck.

The description only seems to record one boundary line as necessary.

Crofts

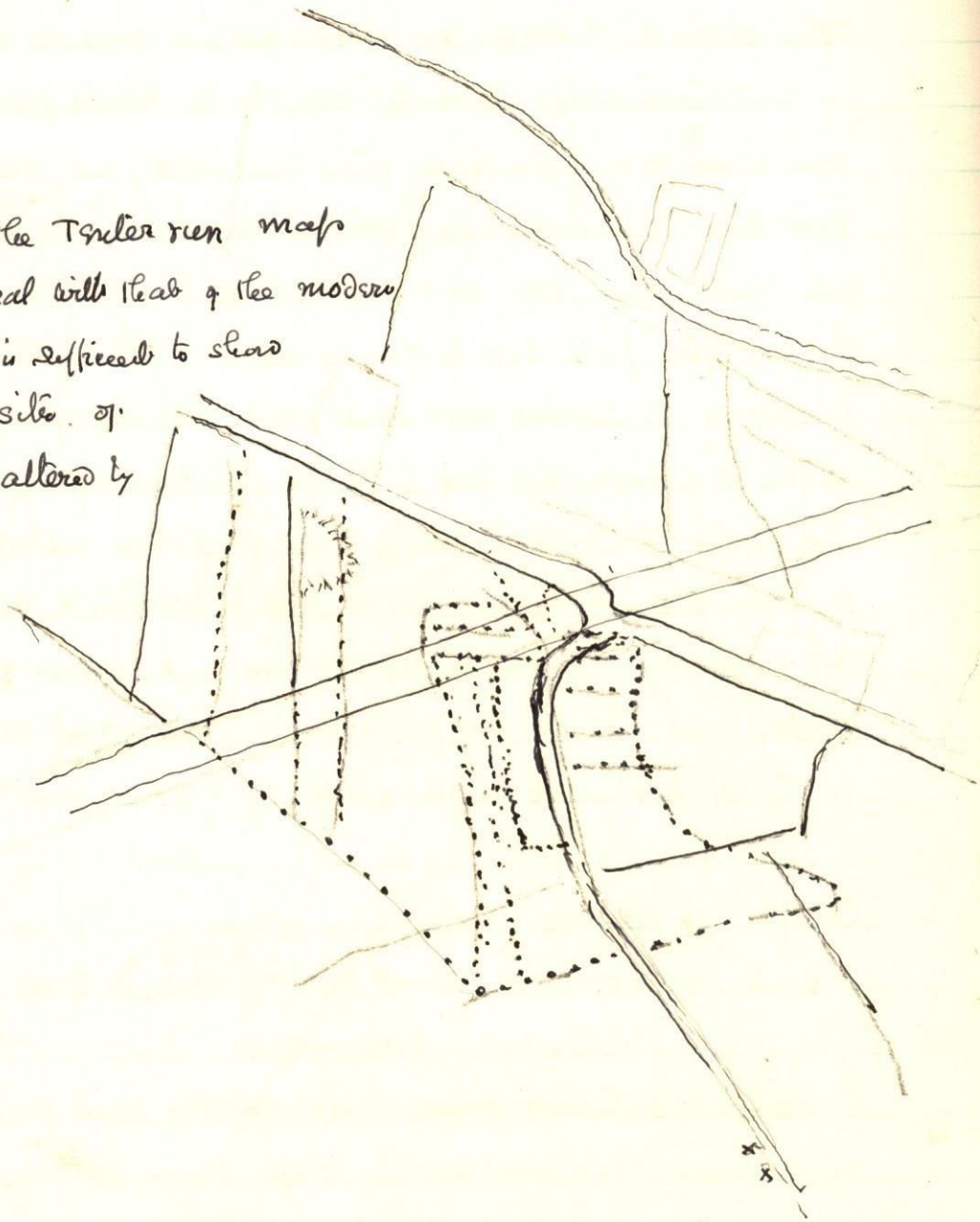
The crofts of Kirkcaldon were (and are) bounded on one side by the Church road and on the other by the Bower Garden road and the main road. The Green formed the apex and the occupation road close to which are the two standing stones ^{is the base}. In the plans of the Tenter runs 1799. no 1. Smiddy Croft has 4 divisions. Then there is a blank space and further 14 divisions. The total area given for Far Croft 17.73 aers and Smiddy Croft 3 divisions 2.22 aers. In Plan II Smiddy Croft has 2 fields and Far Croft 7 fields. The gift of Wm de Bavid II to Henry de Millem included part of Far Croft for Henry gave a marriage garden and Croft to William de Arundel and ^{nearly} 100 years later Sir John de Hodelston was in possession of part of the Crofts next to the standing stones. The present modern Church is in part of one of the above fields - vide sketch map p 33. supra.

Crofts in Staverigg division

- ? on Moss side. Croft included in High Croft.
- Coler land. Hutton Croft.
- Bank Head High croft.
- Tarn Head Croft.
- Fox's land Hutton Croft T 17 137. 5 aers.

Cunning Gable field belonging Kirkcaldon Mill. The Title numbers not recorded so it cannot be placed on the map. It comes next to the Old House in the list.

The scale of the Trencher run map
is not identical with that of the modern
survey but it is sufficient to show
how much the site of
Elphots has been altered by
the Railway.



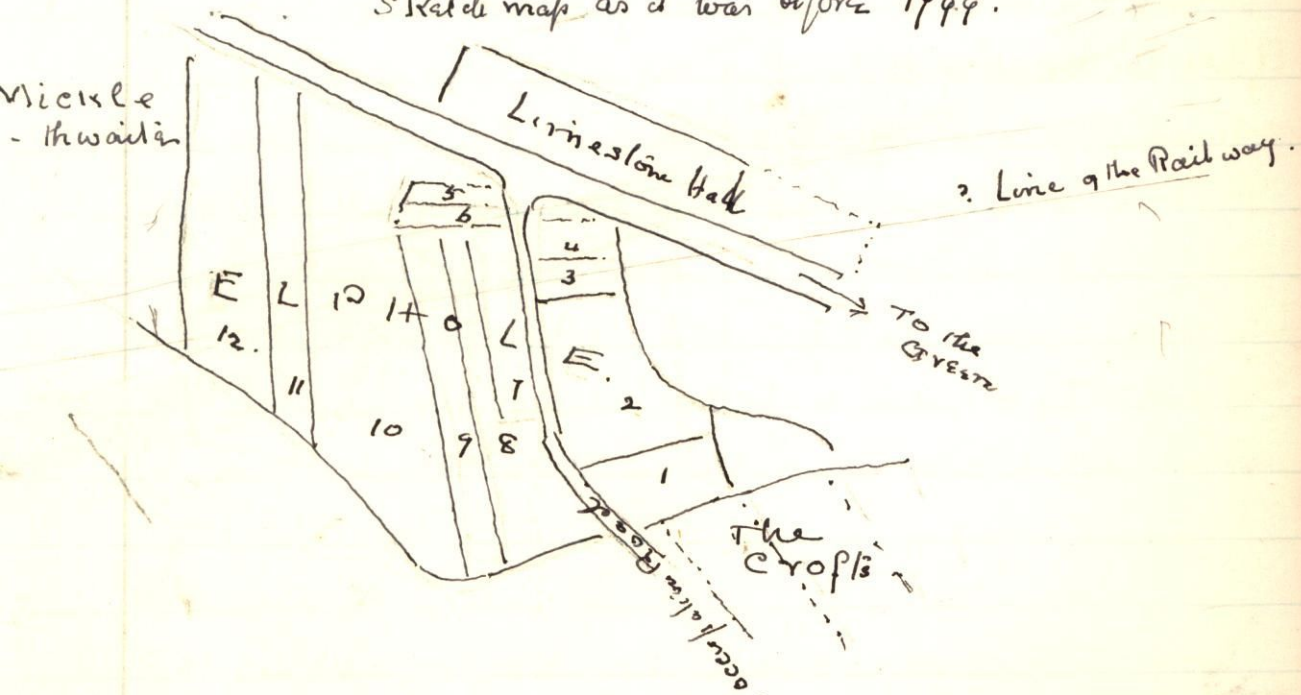
The Duddon.

F ii 537. date 1279 The Strouful is said to descend into the Duden and following down the Duddon falls into the sea.

Doup. Two fields on Hrstholm farm - 14 acres.

ELphole.

Sketch map as it was before 1799.



Taking into consideration all the facts recorded of the monks land this is the only site which seems to fill all the requirements for the position of the Salt Works called also in 1538 Salt House. Unfortunately this sketch from the map of the Tenter runs is the only record. Perhaps for

Force. Grigg - side .

F ii . 533 . 1276-80 Force Grigg side

F ii . 533 c 1230-34 Force - Grigg . side .

The land mentioned in the Chart of Willicum de Cornedintun seems to be that bounded on one side by Lone Bank and on the other by Loidham beck and from the boundary of Kirkstaiton towards Ford House as far as or just beyond the weir of the Mill race . One of the difficulties is to understand whether Loidham is the beck or was it at that time an open sheet of water . Of the name - what is a 'Grigg' . In some local records of about the period 200 in Ravenscroft and Boothle it appears to mean a road raised above the surrounding marshy ground . The same meaning also elsewhere . But I think there was no road to Ford House that way until a certain right of road was obtained early last Century or late XVIII century . The 'Grigg' may be a stone weir across the beck to force the water into the mill race . For Force = mill race of Prof Ekwall 'fos' a canalised stream . I believe there is a sike from Lone bank which either joins the mill race or passes under it to join the beck - not far from the sluice .

Granth - a Howsgrigg field name .

Granth lands . - Residence in Kent's canton by some supposed

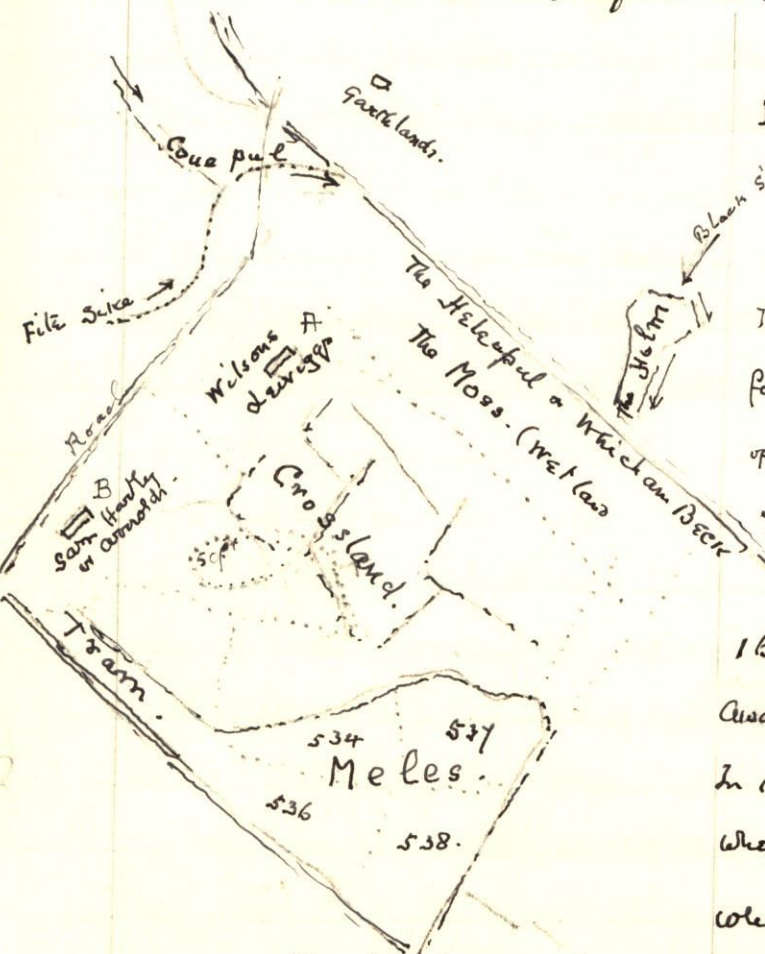
to be on the site of the old manor house .

Bower Granth }
 Cunnig Granth } Mill Farm } vid. list of References .
 not identified

The Grange.

F ii 539 Sir John Studertons Chart c 1276-80

..... "following the boundary of the moates Eastward to the head of
Blakesike, and to the marsh and between the
marsh [now moss] and the dry lead to the enclosure of the
moates on the East side of the Grange....."



In 1538 Abbey Rental after
the Dissolution - The Meles
was apparently held as one farm.
The Parish Register gives no in-
formation till 1523-34 when many
of Layrags institutions; in the latter
year "the late Wm Myres". Afterward
two farm Mores seem instituted
1643 John Troughton. In the Title
Award the Troughton family owned. B.
In 1682 Farm A was held by the ^{Danson's} Danson's
who were succeeded about 1782 by the Wilsons
who were holders at the date of the Title

award. The Meles as shown in the sketch map and a good deal
of other land including that nearest to Sand south on the shore belonged to P.
Red Cross land & surrounding fields to A. Farm. The Charter quoted
above seems to point to Farm A. as the moates Grange.

+ Curbarry or peat right

Cochersand, charters of.

Haverigg.

S^o B. no 27. c 1180. Haverigg.

F ii. p 518 c 1170-80. W^m [? which] grants ⁺terray in Haverigg.

Cochern⁺ c 1190 Gille & Boyd - land in Haverigg.

Prof Eckwall gives O. scand. hafr = oats; or hafr a he goat.

M^r Warriner C+W. xxvi. hafr - hvygr 'the ridges where oats grow'

The late Rev. Ellwood of Torver preferred Icol. Haf. The sea.

The difficulty of 'oats' as explanation is that ridges could they grow upon. The only ridges seem covered with sand & only grass grows.

Hemplin

- A farm in Haverigg: modern name and

self explanatory - hemp land Not in the Register. Nor TH.

But some fields correspond with those of Moss side in the TH.

Steleupul.

F. 51b no 5. date probably earlier than suggested. Sh^o be c 1160-70.

The name occurs in many of the early charters. It is only applied to that part of Whickham beck between Stelpe bridge and Monks Holm. M^r Warriner in C+W xxvi gives

several forms of the spelling but ~~ref to S. Bess Register is not correct~~.

He says the first element in the name is an old Norse personal name ending in - leifr. Sometimes a personal name seems given to a particular deep hole in a river but that the whole length which second Kingscote by two bounds

should receive a personal name which is not connected with the land seems unusual. Prof. Ekwall on Hellihoth in Yorks. seems to admit another origin from Halge = holy

Stest. holme stall.

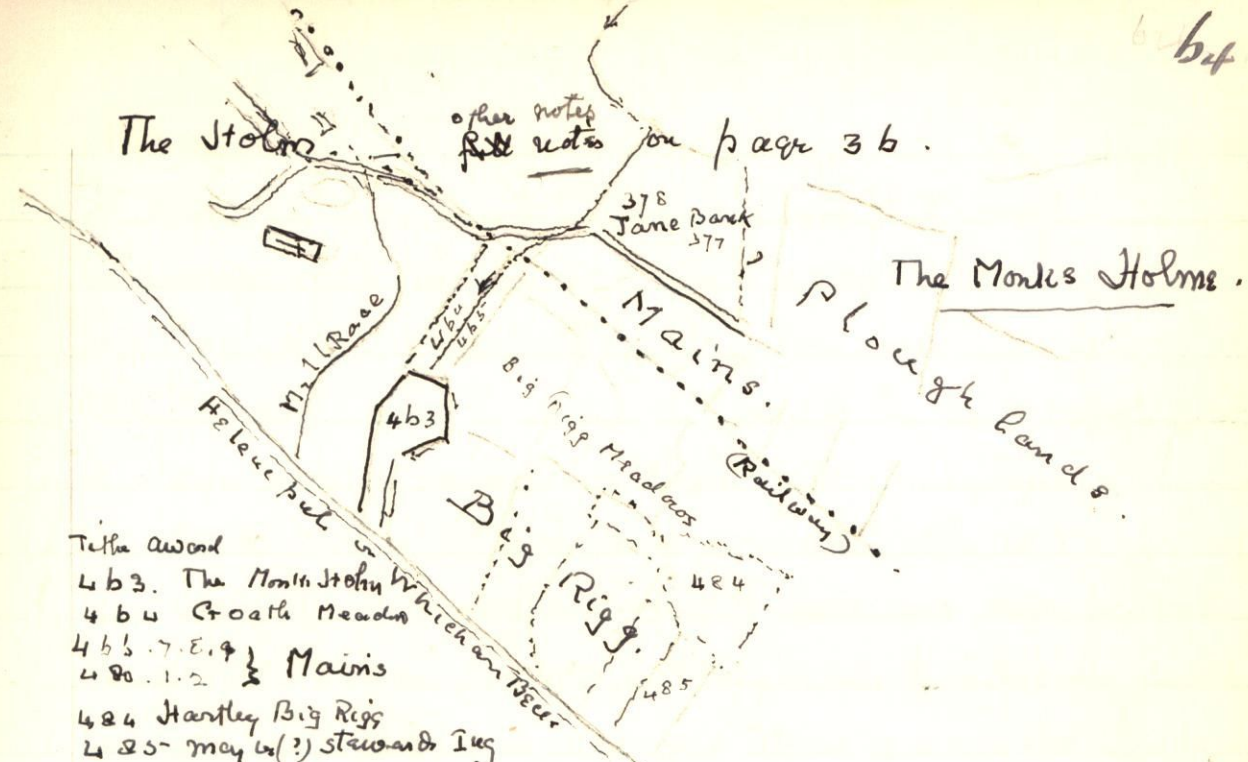
F. ii. p. 53b. date 1279

Roger de Stestholm - releases to the monks all claims to common of pasture in Meles. The quarrel apparently arose out of the claim, based upon some ambiguity of the older charter, made by the monks for pasture over the whole land between Wicham Beck and the sea without regard to other lordships of estates in Stestholm or Langthorpe or Haorng. Roger took up the quarrel and it went as far as challenge by battle but at the last moment was withdrawn by Roger.

The manor is said to include one or more farms in Haorng but my informants differed between Turn Head and Scale Head. Sometime in XVIII century was a lawsuit concerning the estate in which all documents were impounded by the Court - and any history contained in them was lost. The Farm as given in Title Deeds was 168 acres. There is a cross on the roof ^{the initials} and medals of the family of Cleaver as a stone. Two explanations of the name are given :-

- hest .. holm the - holme or pasture of horses
- hest. hole the holme covered with bristle wood.

?



Monk's Holm was bounded on one side by Black-sike - and according to the charter extended to Staleped. On the north side is Goath (Coy - stream) meadows. Goath Meadow and Monk's Holm formed the boundary of the Common till 1799 (map). It is the charter. F II 516. NO 5. Stoleum... quod est proximum gardino meo... " has the significance that the manor stream was near the Stoleme - then surrounding the manor would be the Domesday and below it the meadows with pastures along the banks. Above the road would be the Plough land and beyond the Black sike the Common with the Green and the Church and Mill, the Mill race passing through the Common. Beyond the Green was the Bowsy with Crofts separating them from the Cottars and their gardens. And on the hill-side above the Bowsy were some closes and clearings in the rough bank side - and above all The Wood of Kirkcaldon

Horrum

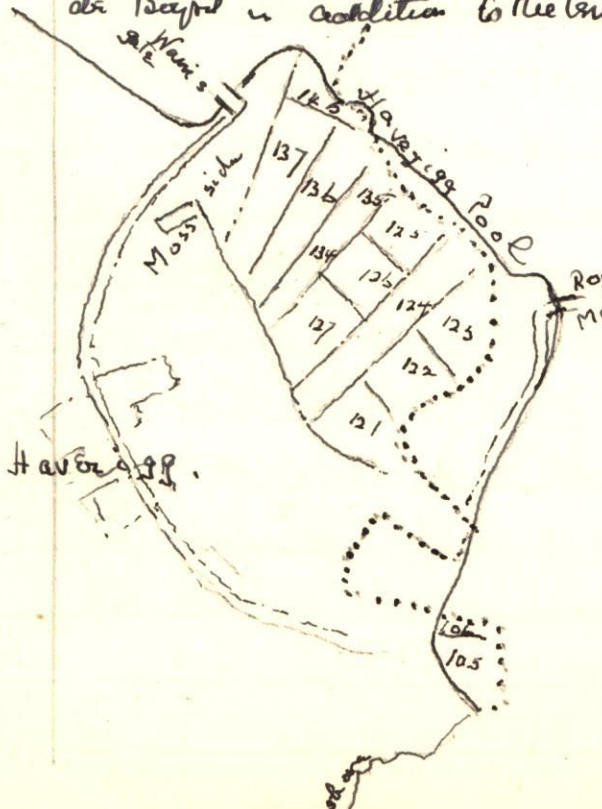
F ii. p 513. no 1. Grant by Robert de Boyvil to Ferrers.

Suggested date 1152 probably sketch before the Domesday 1145.

In C+W. xxvi p 137 and in the typed Copy of Place Names sent to Nelson Church I was probably in error in writing the reference to "William de Boyvil's grant of 10 acres near the boundary with Horrum. vid. infra Infirmum."

The fields called Huron which are within the W range of Haverigg [C+W. xxvi p 102. a ref^o sketch map helps explanation Thanks to Mr. J. Maxims I am able from Tithe award notes to give place numbers.]

are the only place in Kirkcubright Maner of a name like Horrum. And there seems little doubt that it was a special gift by Robert de Boyvil in addition to the temporary lease of the manor.



- 121 Huron Row. Paris. 2.0.2 T^r the 1/-
- 122 Huron R. Mellon Occulid. 1.3.39 2/-
- 123 Near Huron J. P. Myers acres. 2.0.03 1/9
- 124 Huron Myles Fox. 4.2.26. 2/-
- 125 Far Huron W^m Newby 2.1.37. 1/-
- 126 Middle Huron 7^o 1.3.17. 1/-
- 127 Near Huron 8^o 3.0.23 1/6
- 134 Near Huron J^{no} Newby 0.3.35. 6^d
- 135 Far Huron J^{no} Newby 1.0.0 5^d
- 136 Huron Croft Arthur Cole 4.0.27 2/6
- 137 Huron Croft Myles Fox 5.0.0 2/-
- 146 Back Huron 6^o 1.2.12. 1/-

+ Bowers
or Bover-gaeth.

+ fences

At our Banks. & Under Horse Bank.

In Ordnance Survey maps and Index there are said to be fields.

In the Tenter run. Under Horse Bank was a narrow field close to the Mill race 1.205 acres divided into 5 strips. Horse Bank itself was in two large fields, Wallous 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, Wilson 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

They are bounded by Laena Bank, Fields in Millom. The Mill Race and on the forest side by what was probably at one time Common or Closes.

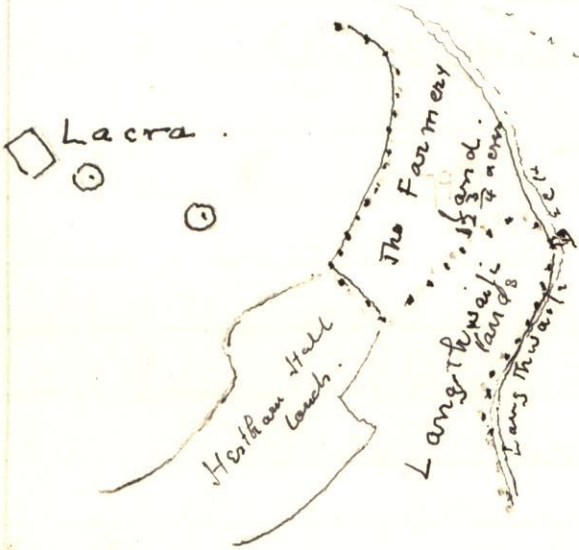
In F. ii p 531 no 27. William de Millom with the Saltworks and 4 acres of arable land given common of pasture for 8 oxen 4 cows and 2 horses. It might be intended that they should go horn to horn with the cattle of the B^otery of Kirkstouan - but the Salt works were free privately owned land and probably the pasturage was so as well. No other land in Kirkstouan seems probable. Sir John de Hodelston in confirming the rights of the monks names the provision for pasturage but also adds the contingency of the monks cattle straying into lands within the land of Millom - this could only be into the fields surrounding the Nickswood. It is probable that these were as ~~fields~~ ^{now} mentioned between the Horse Bank in Kirkstouan and the fields of Millom ~~now~~ ^{now} used with Fox Hoers. but which at the date of the Charles ~~was~~ ^{were} in the possession of William de Armandin he also also had the messuage & garden in the Croft.

The Infirmary lands.

- (1) F. ii. p. 517 no s. c. 1160-70. 10 acres next the boundary between Millau and Kirkcaldie with common of pasture in Kirkcaldie.
- (2) F. ii. p. 518. 19. No 8. q. C(?) 1180-90. 3 acres close to F. i. s. i. k. (q. v.)

□ Low Lo'scals.

Bombarron field



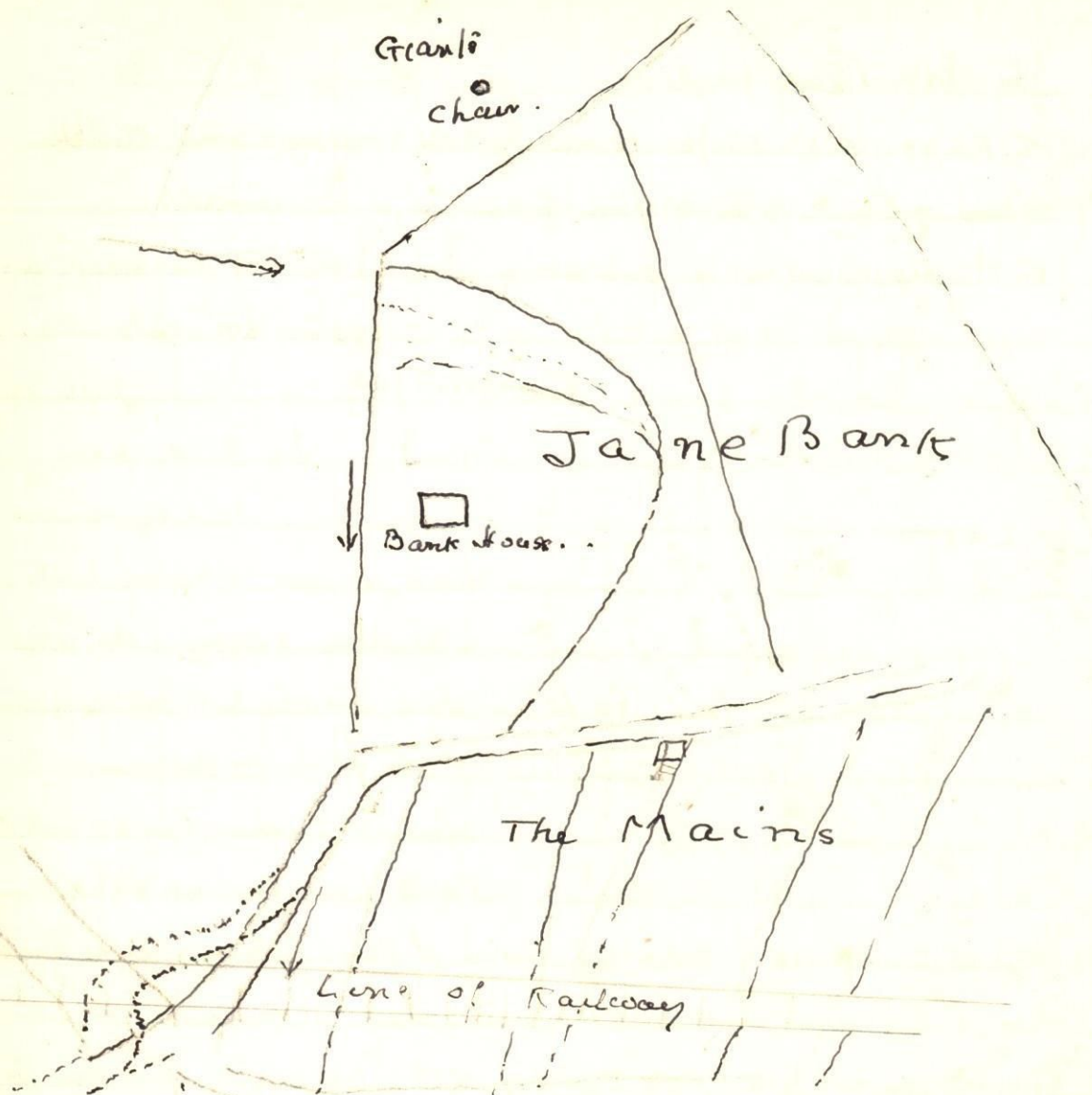
In c. 10. xxvi

page 137. I state my opinion that the 10 acre Infirmary lands come in the Wicings of Haverig - the only place which was close to the boundary of Millau but was within Kirkcaldie and had accessible common within that vill.

The Farmery land as shown is

next to the boundary of Kirkcaldie but is within Millau. It is however close to Lo'scals and could be easily used in connection with the farm as suggested by the abbey Rental of 1538. Two explanations seem possible

- a) An exchange was made for (1) and (2) during the monks' occupation 1200-1500
- b) when fences were withdrawn Langthwaite Beck was the boundary and as shown it encloses the Farmery land. In this case the condition would be correct and common of pasture might be the outlying fields of Langthwaite or Hestham.



The sketch is to show the 'Leg' in Jane Bank
 The outline is from the Tait's Bear map 1799.
 It shows also... dotted line... the divergence of the main
 road to form the best crossing - and the way in which "Mains"
 has been cut through by the Railway. Groat Meadows is also outlined

Jane Banks.

F ii 599 no 38. Sir John Stodolston Charles c 1276-80 describing certain bounds 'to the head of Blackische and so following Blackesike ...

The turning point is the boundary of Jane Banks and the bank of dyke is named but not the field. In the Tinturven map it is so called and is in two fields in one of which is a 'leg' or hollow which may have been an older channel of the Stora.

Langthwate - no supra p. 10. 20. 26. ...

S^r Bees. no 27. c 1180 "4 carucates - Kirkstanton, Hawsweigs. Threeliss.

S^r B. 441. bef: 1184 - Kirkstanton - Havericks and Threeliss.

Curio Regis. 1212. Robert de Boyd + Sibilla his wife verses

Johane de Ireby - [land of] Threeliss. This may (!) refer to Kirkstanton.

Fii. 548. Henry de Langthwate & Gilbert gives free transit to the market

S^r B. 439. before 1251. Agnes de Langthwate, Widow of Henry de Boyd ...

Leirigg

no c. 16. xxvi no Warrin explains Leirland - unproductive.

The two Leirigg might be the two portions of the Mels.

But of ridges - one is evident in Crossland (Proch rugg) but

the other is not easily seen. A high flood or a level survey might

show whether it is in Kirkstanton or Whitcham. But note also the following:-

Lairwath . Lairwathful . Layrful .

Fis 529. no 23 John Fleming gives land to Wm de Casuedulas

"de sube Layr wath in Territorio de Millum and pree

Common in the vill of Millum which belongs to 'b"

no 26 ^{Wm f} Wm de Casuedulas calls it sube Layr wath

no 27. William de Millum gives the salt works "juxta Lairwath"

30. Wm f Wm de Casuedulas gives other land nearer the sea

than that of no 26. 'juxta Layrful and ascending from Layrful
up to Forþess brigge Sykar far as the Fleming land to Corneful
and by the Corneful back to Layrful .

no 38. Begin at Forþess brigge and follow the land which belongs to the monks
as far as Corneful in the south then follow Corneful northward to as
far as Layr wathful and so following up Layr wathful to Forþess brigge .

[Secondly] from the place where Corneful falls into Layr wathful

to the church road Blake de back to Layr wathful

The Layr wathful seen by the description
to be identified with Helwathful in the last no 38 charter
but Layrful is in millum territory not far from the present
Ford there which was probably the site given by Henry de
Millum to John Fleming on his marriage. The whole description

seem rather to refer to wide stretches of marshland rather than the
present channel of Wickhambeck. But the meaning of the word Layr
can hardly be the same as the sea land of

Leirigg. An alternative to sea land of the 'two Leirigg' might be Lair 1.9. clay. There are clay or marl pits near Crosslands & but this could hardly have given name to the open marsh land which seems to have extended from Ford House to the Meles. The field lay with now Larrrel's is just across the Mill Sluice

The Mains. vid. p. 64

In the Title award		480	3. 3. 34 aers
No 466.	2. 3. 10 aers	481.	3. 2. 13
479	2. 1. 17 --	482.	3. 1. 22

Total was 16 aers. but part is now Railway line.

No 479 belonged to Wallon's Farm.

The manor house vid. p. 9. 64. 47. and Fii 516. 5th B. Reg. 436 noli

Matthew fields. Title award 566. 567. 10. 1. 23 aers

These ^{and} Bards no 568 20. 0. 36 must be part of

The first grant of the Meles. "Begin at Sandseard. . . ."

Meads Braid	T# 494.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ aers	} these are parts of the Meles & Leirigg Farm n. s.
Mill Braid	T# 512.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	

The Meles. p 34. 61 (map sketch)

Micklethwaite, vid supra p 31.

The moules' land - later & now called by this name is probably that next Elphole. The other as shown in the map might be part of the general pasturage, supra page 66. called Stone Bank.

The Mill of Kirk-santon.

F ii. 517. Grant by William de Boyvil c 1160-70 'The moules shall grind at my mill of Kirk-santon - millum free.

F ii. p 554. at this or Millum, the charge for millum is p. 1200 was $\frac{1}{75}$ th.

In the earliest Terrier is the entry "for Kirk-santon Millm. 6s 8d. In Terrier of 1783 on 29th Sep. "The occupier of a corn mill in Kirk-santon pays yearly for the s. mill 6s 8d."

In Whitehaven Advertiser Nov 10. 1790 the following advert^{ts}

"water corn mill to be sold on 26th Nov. 1790 at Mr Stanley's in Broughton - "water corn mill containing 1 pair of blue stones and 1 pair of gray stones with wheels and machinery complete; and a dwelling house adjoining in Kirk-santon in possession of John Udall, Farmer. Also dwelling house and several closes - by estimation 14 acres with 3 1/2 best grasses on Faw Bank and 12 best grasses on Kirk-santon Haws. All the s^o Armeses are free hold and now in the possession of the s^o John Udall"

Pepper Hall. Staunig. Built 1826 - name of builder.
 (but the name may be local) ¹⁷⁵⁷ ~~1758~~ Wm Pepper m.

Priestholme.

C + W, XVIII p 233 [date as given 1309. Writum is date 1276]
 & also C + W XXVI. (I delete callis). p 134.

The farm lands of the farm now called 'standing stones'
 appears then to have been named 'Cross plot' and the lands on the
 Whickam side of the beck - perhaps partly over the Township boundary
 are called Whytbeck and Priestholm. For the farm boundaries
 vid. infra. page Priestholm. still known by name appears
 to be the large field directly opposite the farm but across the beck.

In Title deed no 426. 427 and in Ordnance maps. 1861. 37. 57.

For Whytbeck vid. supra Fil's site. It may also be
 connected with the T_E quite mass. vid T. 17. 581. 582. 583.

and in O.S. maps 1862 110. 111. 112. Unfortunately my notes
 of fields do not include the standing stones farm.

Rat. Holmes. supra p 38. & map p 75.

There are two places in Staunig's of this name

- (1) Title deed 105 is close to the mouth of the Staunig's pool
- (2) No number recorded is at Farm Head Farm apparently close to the fence

vid my references in C + W XXVI. the two places perhaps confused
 because I had not the Ordnance maps for identification numbers by which
 by which I could have identified the fields

C + W. Tram XVIII. p 233.

William Borolys son of Mydode Booye to John & John de
Cyllescovek all my lands in the vill of Kyricarlon. The hamlet of Crosflath
and in the vill of Selcroft. The hamlet of Whytbus and Prykholms
within these boundaries i.e. on the East the lands of Sir John Hudeston
called Two standing stones in the road for carriage and carriage
on the West the Water of Helpole. on the North the lands of Sir John
Hudeston going down to Sypling syke and the water of Helpole -
and sea wards on the South.

dated 24 Aug. 3 Edward II [i.e. 1309] but Hudeston agrees with 3 Edward I
because the Deans and Sir John. and 2 witnesses were living in 1276 but died before 1309

Round Hill. TIT 386 i below New Close in Kirkcaldon books.
The Salt Store is Coupland. vid supra p 39.

Scardscard vid p 38. The scardth prob' the gap leading to the stone
Sandholme 3 fields belonging Rsg of Pown i Stavrigg. (no numbers)

Scale - hook F^m in Stavrigg. within Calhoke i Register 1543. It is
(vid p 63) said to have been part of the Manor of Hesthoun but Tarnliead also given.

Slevin mires F ii 517 the second boundary marks of Males.
| vid p. 35

Standing stones.

F ii. 539... to the Church road and so past the Standing stones
c or W XVIII p 233. Land of Sir John Hudebert calls Two standing stones.
both documents prob' abt 1276-80. The latter St^o nos 3 8d I not Edward II

The boundaries of standing stones F^m are described in the last:
Bounded on East by Sir John Hudebert's land i.e. the Crofts (q.v.)
.. .. West .. the Helepot i.e. Whiteham Gsds
.. .. North.. land of J. H. to Syphing side (q.v) and Helepot
.. .. South... seawards [i.e. as far as to the marks land of Males].

The land on the North side is perhaps the "Mische thewale"
marked 10 in the list + map p 33. and 405 or 410 i Tiller Award.

Staynlenok. F ii. 539. c 1276-80 vid p 58

The place is evidently the corner of the monks' land where
the occupation road joins the present main road - at that

time the road passed the Bowsby - I feel sure that the last part of the name is the 'cnoe' or little hill on a road which is still used by carriage drivers.

Suenen, Chapel. is said to be ~~der~~ ^{derived} from the word 'Soken' of the County and has nothing to do with Sunkun although Suenen Kirk is near in the neighbourhood. Still less has it connection with Sankla. - ^{It is} the Soken or district of the Chapel of Kirkisanton.

Stoop Dub. F^m i. Stainij.

Swine Court. one of the field names of Laora. Estate Map 18.

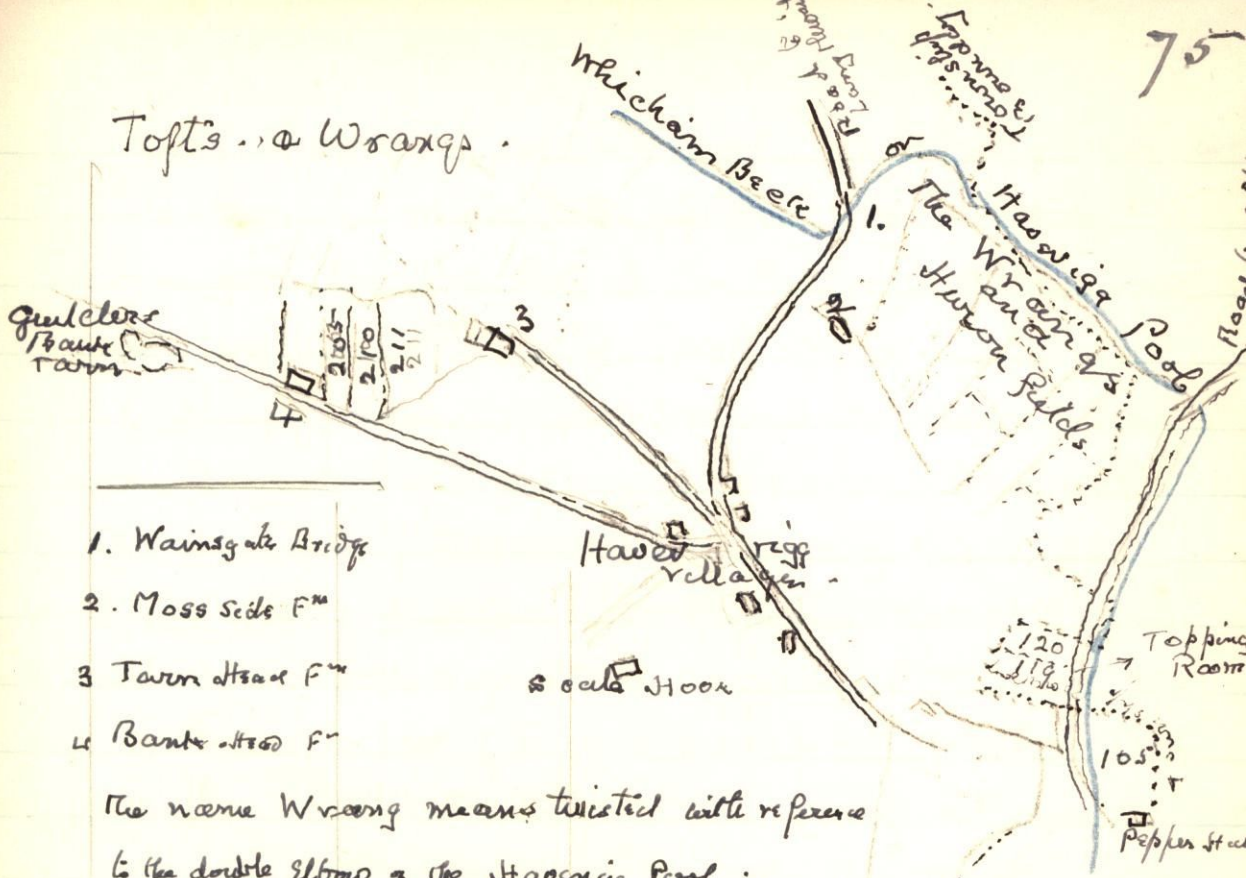
Syplang ^{ymg} sike. E + W. XVIII 233. is part of the North boundary of Staudy Slaves Farm. on OS. map is shown a gutter almost parallel with Staleped which divides fields belonging that Farm from fields formerly belonging Wallis Farm. Whether its origin was all overflow from Mill race or as evidence suggested lead to the well works, needs local information. It may be a backwater from the Gzet. Vid p. 33 (map)

Ten lev runs - b. p. 1799

for list of names & sketch map - p. 33 -

Tequite moss - vid Feltz - p. 59.

Tofts & Wrangs



1. Wainsgate Bridge
2. Moss Side Fm
3. Tavern Head Fm
4. Bank Head Fm

The name Wraung means twisted with reference to the double elbow of the Hawesige Pool.

For 'Huron' vid p. 65 ^{sloup Pub. Coast Line}

The Tofts are all close to Bank Head although one number is missing in the copy from the Title award. Prof: Eddisall says the word is old Norse for a Homestead. No 210 Colerland. 1. 3. 2 and 202 Bank Head 1. 2. 8 205 Bank Head 0. 3. 28. 211 Fox's land 1. 3. 15.

On the map 105 is Ratholea - but another field of the name belongs Tavern Head Farm Cocher and Cherbelus. vid also C+W, Trans. XXVI p. 139

Guilbert de Brouil has given 3 acres of land in Steuwig, with half a toft which formerly belongs to Geoffrey - Nigel's man. Two acres are in the Wraung of Steuwig: 1/2 acre on the South side of the Croft by the Moss, ... and 1/2 acre next to the said 1/2 toft on the South side.

Torn Bank - . rid maps p 33. a shelf of rock in the bank is sometimes called "The Giants chair" - there used to be a green trod i.e. footpath from the chair to "standing stones" which were said to mark the Giants grave.

Topping Room. Two fields together 3 aern near Haerwigg on Thomas Nicolop's land. T17 number ~~not recorded~~ ^{119.126}. S.S map 491. 492.

Town, beneath. Miles For's land Haerwigg 2 fields.

Town end Gardens - Kirkcaldie's T. Suter Rann map.

There are bounded on one side by the Green East. And on the South by a part of the course was reckoned down to the bank on the north by the Church Road. Nearly all the cottages are and probably always have been here. The small farms were probably in what is called Boon Garden The Byr. or Boors. The total of the Cottons garden was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ aern divided into 10 plots - held ~~with~~ by 5 farm owners

Wainsgate. rid p. 7. 34. maps p 65

White Bank. i.e. The white Bank. maps p 133. In the T. Suter Rann $9\frac{1}{2}$ aern were divided into 11 strips - but 10 aern was not included.

Wrangs of Haerwigg. rid maps on previous page.

Cockersand. c 1190-1200 Gilbert de Boivd gave 2 aern in the Wrang.

Rec. St Brev. 439. before 1251 Agnes de Langthwaite, Widow of -

Stray de Boivd granted for the term of her life to John de Boivd

all the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the Nregis which was her dowry John to pay her 10 shillings in silver.

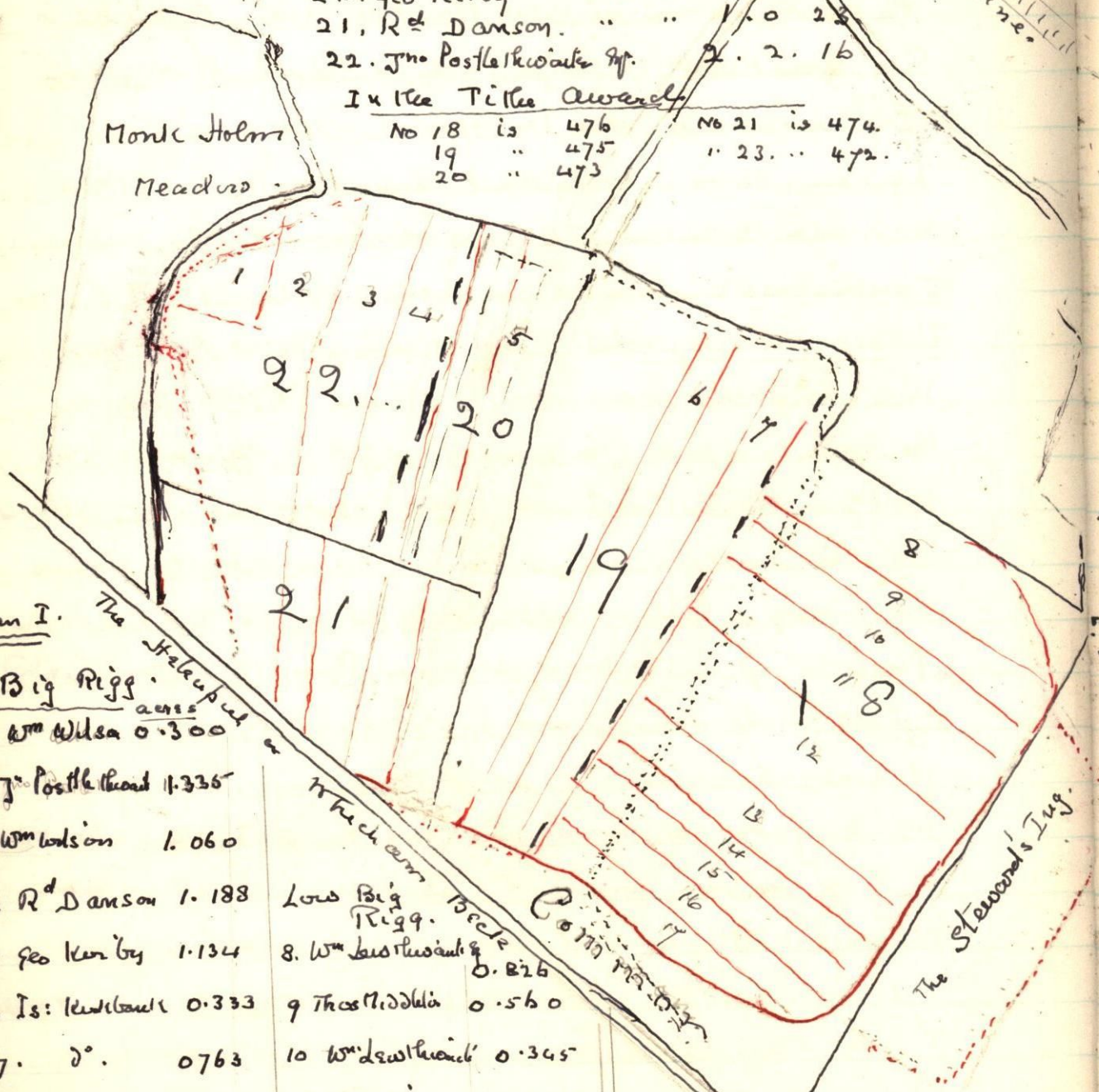
Plan II
 18. Wm Lewthwaite Esq. Low Big Riggs 5.3.25
 19. " " " Middle " " 1.1.19
 20. Geo Kirby North " " 1.0.14
 21. R^d Danson " " " " 1.0.23
 22. Jno Postlethwaite Esq. 2.2.16

In the Title Award

No 18 is	476	No 21 is	474
19 "	475	" 23 "	472
20 "	473		

RAILWAY LINE

Monk Holms
Meadow



Plan I.

The Stakeup of
Big Riggs

- 1 Wm Wilson 0.300
- 2 J Postlethwaite 1.335
- 3 Wm Wilson 1.060
- 4 R^d Danson 1.188
- 5 Geo Kirby 1.134
- 6 Is: Lewthwaite 0.333
- 7. " " 0.763

Low Big Riggs

- 8. Wm Lewthwaite Esq. 0.826
- 9 Thos Middleton 0.560
- 10 Wm Lewthwaite 0.345
- 11. Wm Wilson 0.935
- 12 W Lewthwaite 1.354
- 13. Thos Middleton 0.455
- 14. Wm Lewthwaite 0.354

- 15. Thos Middleton 0.444
- 16. Wm Lewthwaite Esq. 0.333
- 17 Thos Middleton 0.229

Steward's Ing
2.031 aern

Big Rigg is perhaps the best illustration of the
 Tenter Runs or strip cultivation in the neighbourhood
 The present day fields are outlined in black and the
 strips in red as in Plan I of 1799 - Vid. C. W. XXIV, p 242 and
 page 33 of the book. The small numerals are the strips in Plan I
 larger figures the allocation in greater areas as in Plan II. in which
 a broken line shows two divisions which do not now exist, but
 which correspond with figures shown on the Title Deed.
 In two strips no number is given in Plan I they may
 have been part of the "Common" extending from the occupation
 road to the Whicheu Beck - or may have ^{been} held by other owners

In the plan no II the Stewards Jug is omitted. Hartley Big Rigg is
 not marked in either plan but is inserted from Title Deed

What was the origin of these Tenter Runs?

Hartley
 Big Rigg

My own belief is that after the dissolution of
 Furness abbey - 1538 in the latest reference to abbey land -
 the land cultivated by the monks was farmed out to
 local land owners who ^{sub-let} it to their cottagers bedds

In other words the Tenter Runs of Kirkstall represent
 the lands held by the monks scattered in different
 parts of the valley of Kirkstall surrounded by the small tenant
 farms which at one time were held as the manor lands.

Additional notes -

1. It was intended that with reference to money values should be added some comparative list but it has not been possible for me to obtain this. It may be noted however that about the time when the "noble" was used in Tillo papers i.e. c. 1340 in another part of the County a cow and 3 (or 4?) oxen were sold for $53^s 4^d$ and a horse was worth from 4/ to 10/ according to quality - a cow was worth about 12/ and a sheep 4/. But a more extensive list is needed.
2. On page 26-33 are unsuccessful attempts to measure the area of the bovate and Carucate with reference to the district. A carucate appears to be a valuation rather than an area and it differs in various localities according to the nature of the soil and state of cultivation. It is however apparently a valuation upon a basis of 120 acres including arable, meadow, wood and waste in which the ploughable land only can be valued. The bovate was $\frac{1}{8}$ of the ploughable land - usually $\frac{120}{8} = 15$ acres. But in Kirkstouliou with so many uncertainties the nearest approach to a definite area seems to be from 10 to 12 acres.