

Kirksanton Notebook

compiled by

Rev W.S. Sykes

Transcriber's Notes

- Archbishop Gray** *The Register, Or Rolls of Walter Gray, Lord Archbishop Of York,* Surtees Society vol. LVI. Durham: Andrews & Co., 1872
- C. & W. also C.W.** *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archeological Society*
Unless indicated otherwise, the references are from series 2.
- Cockersand** FARRER, William (ed. & transcriber), *The Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey of the Premonstratensian Order;* vol. III, part II, Chetham Society vol. 57 – New Series. Manchester: printed for the Chetham Society, 1905
- Curia Rolls** ILLINGWORTH, W. (ed.), *Placitorum In Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi Asservatorum Abbreviatio.* London: 1811.
- Denton** DENTON, John; FERGUSON, R.S. (ed.), *An Accompt of the most considerable Estates and Families in the County of Cumberland from the Conquest to the beginning of the reign of K. James [the first].* Edited for the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Tract Series, No. 2. Kendal: T. Wilson, 1887
- Eckwall, Professor also Prof or Professor**
EKWALL, Eilert, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1960.
- Fi also Fii** *Coucher Book of Furness Abbey,* 2 volumes, each in 3 parts, published by the Chetham Society see New Series, Volumes 9, 11, 14, 74, 76, 78, also 94
- Farrer's Pipe Rolls** FARRER, W., *The Lancashire Pipe Rolls,* pp. xiv, 312. Liverpool: Henry Young & Sons, 1902.
- Hutchinson** HUTCHINSON, William *The History of the County of Cumberland.....* Vol. I. Carlisle: F. Jollie, 1794
- O.S.** Ordnance Survey maps
- St B, St Bees** *The Register of the Priory of St Bees,* Surtees Society vol. 126. Durham: Andrews & Co., 1915.
- Wetheral** PRESCOTT, J.E (ed.), *The Register of the Priory of Wetheral.* London: Elliot Stock, 1897

Further information is provided in the footnotes.

Kirksanton

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

In kindly remembrance also of these residents
M^r W.L. Benn of Bank House, M^r W. Brockbank of
Garthlands and M^r Geo Myers of Pow House who
took keen interest in the records of the ancient
history of Kirksanton.

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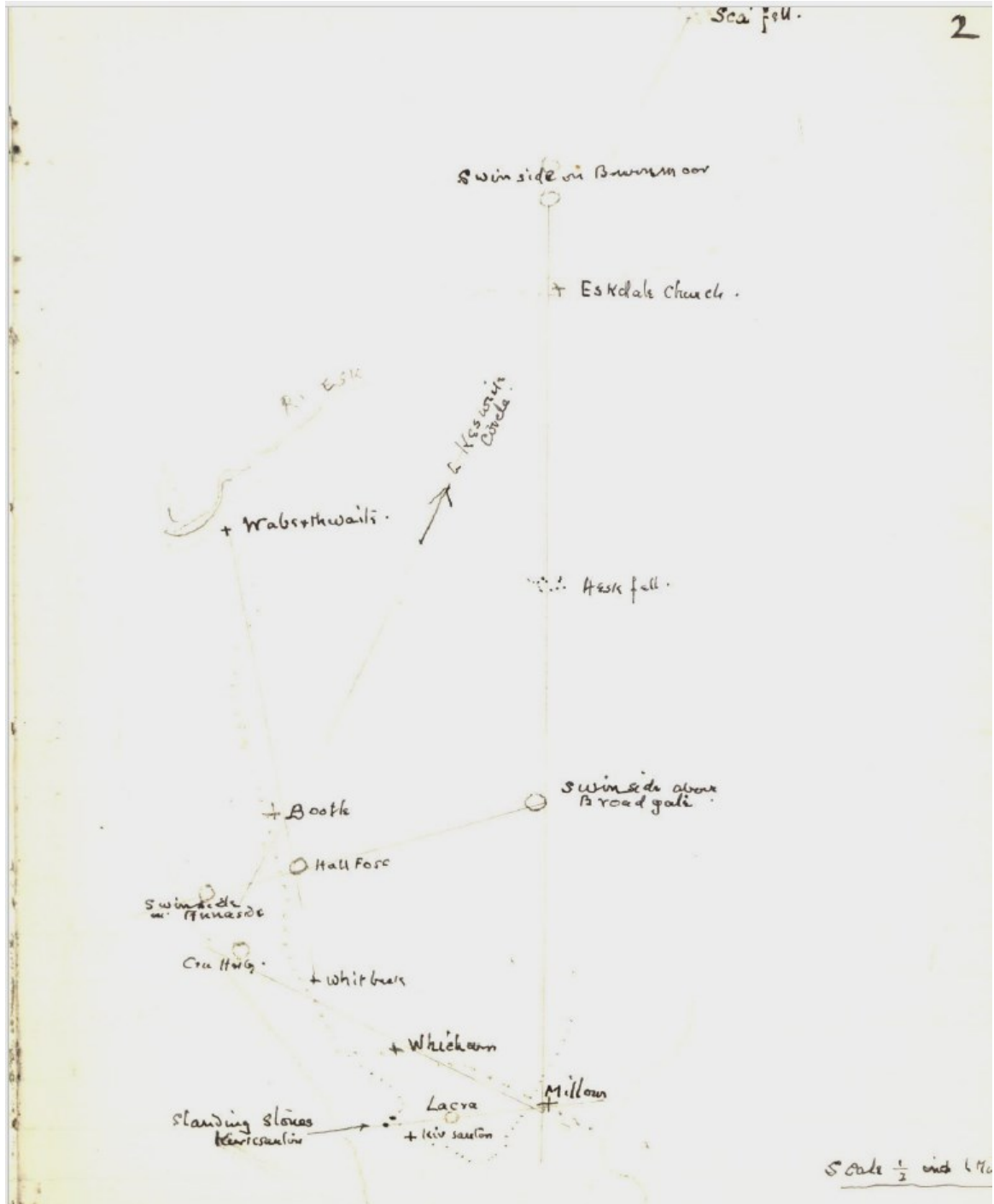
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There are four groups of Stone Circles in S. Cumberland

- (1) Swinside on Burn moor; two large circles and many foundations of ancient huts or pit dwellings.
- (2) Whitbeck; Standing Stones at Hall Foss, 8 stones in a circle 25 yards in diameter. Vid Hutchinson.
A circle of 12 stones 20 yards diameter at Annaside
a double circle of 30 stones called Kirkstones at Gutterby with a large cairn 200 yards away vid Hutchinson
- (3) Kirksanton; The Giants Grave, two large stones about 15' apart, one with cup marking. A circle of small stones used to surround them
At Lacra – Swin court are two small circles of 8 stones (one stone broken up and cast away). There is also a Rath or enclosed platform 50 yards x 20 for reference – diagram of Kirksanton & Lacra vid. C.W. Trans.¹, O.S.
- (4) Swinside in [Hall] Thwaites; 55 stones. This is one of the best known in Cumberland except Keswick and Long Meg and her daughter.

Whether there is any connection between the various

¹ C. & W. vol. 1 (series 1), p. 48



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groups would need expert opinion – but for the curious the diagram on the foregoing page may be noted. It will be seen that a line connecting Swinside on Burnmoor with Swinside in Hall Thwaites passes almost directly over Bel hill of ancient days the site of Eskdale Church and continued, it would pass over the field called Kildrum and Millom Castle hill – Church & another Bel hill or again another line from Keswick Circle (not shown) to the Swinside or Gutterby circle would also pass over Bel hill passing also within a few hundred yards of Swinside on Burnmoor. Other similar curious connecting lines are marked on the diagram. It should be noted that on the first mentioned line Hesk Fell intervenes; and on the second the shoulder of Sea' fell. Whether these were Beacons I have no record. It would need expert Triangulation to determine whether Kirksanton and Lacro come into any scheme; but Lacro 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. Prof¹ on Sow – diminutive Swine.

¹ EKWALL, Eilert, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1960.

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Kirksanton – may be as generally stated to be the Church of St Sancton of Irish association through Norse vid C & W Trans 1925, p. 12, 24 but in the earliest found the ‘c’ is missing. The district of Chapel Sucken is commonly derived from the community word ‘Soke’. It should be noted however that both in Cumberland & Furness are places named Sunken suggesting Sunk-ten. 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 both ie for the ancient circle the Sunken Kirk of a past faith.

The two standing stones are mentioned in old charter C & W XVIII¹
(1) misdated I think 1309 should be 1275. William de Boyvil making a grant of land names as a boundary, land of Sir John Hudleston called ‘the two standing stones’
N.B. both William de Boyvil & Sir John were dead before 1309.
(2) A grant by the same Sir John Fii 538 “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 Sunken Kirk and the Chapel of S. Sanctan or Kirk Santan remain.

¹ C. & W. vol. 18, p. 233

From the sands there may have been a trackway over what is now called Holborn hill as far as Langthwaite and on to Kirksanton 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. This was no doubt much improved after the time that the monks acquired land in Haverigg and Kirksanton. But it needs a more detailed knowledge of contour levels 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 point. From the sands over the Sewells to the ridge anciently called Kildrum on the island where now is the Church and Castle and by two narrow fords to the rising ground above Low House and at the back of Lacro. The valley of the Whicham beck above Poo House was flanked on one side by high ground and on the other by gentle slopes surrounding Whicham Hall and the ascending side of Black Combe. The present bridge below Poo' House probably marks both the crossing of the ancient road and the head of a series of pools which extended from Po or Poo(l) House nearly to the sea. The first

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appears to be Lairwath from the old ford now bridged to the head of the Mill race [called in the Charters Forkes in Forkesbrigg sike]; below this was Lairwath pul in which the “wath” is now Helpabridge. Then the Helepul a widening out of the Channel of the beck which is frequently called Helepole in the charter. This extended to the point where the beck bends away from the raised ground called the Lair ridge and divides the higher ground of Kirksanton from the mosses and wastes the Haws. Beyond the bend toward the sea another marsh seems to be there called Cimapul or Couepul probably the latter Prickham moss or Filebeck moss or Tequiti moss or Slevenmire later Slowmire now Sowmire.

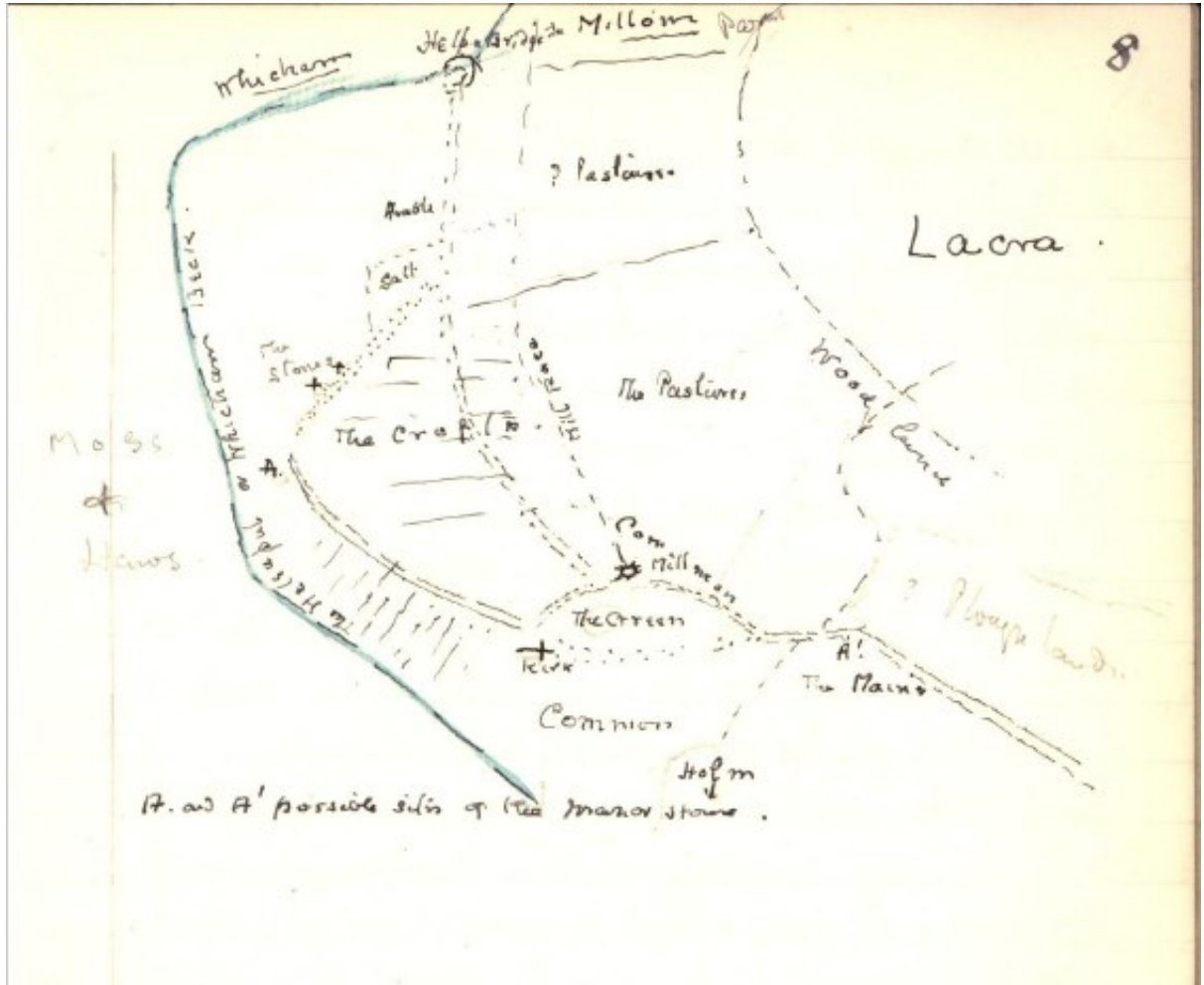
Through this series of marshes was the boundary between Kirksanton and Whicham but except where the Channel of Helepole i.e. Whicham beck showed clearly it was hardly if at all defined so that the hamlet of Whipbeck and Prickholm are described (C & W XVIII, p. 233) as being in Silcroft though they are now in Kirksanton. Whytbek is not part of the parish of that name, but elsewhere called Fitesike or Tequiti[sike] moss near the Meles of Kirksanton. So much of the marsh has been drained and the gutters straightened or lost that it is difficult to follow the description given.

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Beyond this series of marshes and close to the shore was the first site obtained by the monks of Furness for a Pasturage named Meles of Kirksanton vid ref[erence] p. ... 3 4¹

The marsh and waste land leading from Pannett Hill nearly to Langthwaite and then this series of pools from Poo' House to the shore and from the Standing Stones round Arrow Hill as far as Silecroft necessitated, as I think, the course of the oldest road from the sands past the present castle and over Lacra Bank to Whicham Church and to that portion of the coastal road called 'the street'. Probably where the Norman owner built his castle and commenced the encircling Millom Park the road was diverted for a short distance i.e. from the Sand to the present Salt House 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 Lacra Bank. Later again when the monks were obtaining Pasture rights and Saltworks in Kirksanton – the nearest road to the Haws would be over Holborn Hill to Little Langthwaite and Wainsgates. 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.

¹ Fii pp. 514, 515, nos. 3, 4



About a quarter of a mile below Helpa bridge the Whicham beck called Heleupul in the Charters makes a right angle turn to avoid the banks of Leiriggis and a little lower down another at half right angle; within the loop thus formed was the demesne land of Kirksanton Manor. Beyond the beck were the

waste lands called Kirksanton Moss and the Haws and further away between the beck and the sea Haverigg Haws

The Manor House was destroyed by the Scotts before 1319 and apparently never rebuilt and 'its site' is in some doubt. Local tradition I was informed connected the Garth lands a comparatively new building with the Manor House but the reference in Fii 516 "meo gardino" close to fields still called "mains" makes it possible that the site should be near the road below Jane Bank. These two sites are marked A and A¹ on the above sketch map.

There are two roads through the village.

(a) starting at the Green to Race side Farm. Here is Kirk Croft which may be the site of the ancient Church. This road is called "Church Road" in a charter c1276-80 or 90¹ it ends at the Standing Stones Farm but passes close to Garthland which may be the Manor House. From this road to another which leads to Kirksanton bridge & Meles

(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 Bank Gardens

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

Between Church Road and the Beck were the Cottage dwellings with small garths behind them. And between the other

¹ Fii pp. 538-39, no. 38

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road beyond the Crofts and the Mill race were the small farmers dwellings who have given the name byr – to Bower Garth.

The land beyond the Mill race part Common and part clearings in the old woodland were chiefly pasturage And beyond that the wood of Kirksanton now Kirksanton Banks hardly separated from Lacra Bank which was probably entirely woodland. The Village Green and Common land down to the Heleupul was bounded by a small runlet called Bladidike which started in Lacra Bank and passed through Tom Bank and bounded the Thwaites and the Mains and then the field called Monk Holm down to the Beck Between this sike and the Boundary of the demesne land were the Bank above the road and the field called Big rigg between the road and the Beck. These perhaps were the chief plough land of the estate.

The whole estate in demesne was probably around 350 acres of agricultural land and 400 acres or more of moss land between Heleupul and the sea.

Beyond the Demesne land were the estate called the Manor of Hestham and near the Millom boundary the 'Thwaites' so called in some charters now Langthwaite At the other side the Beck nearer its mouth was the estate called Haverigg.

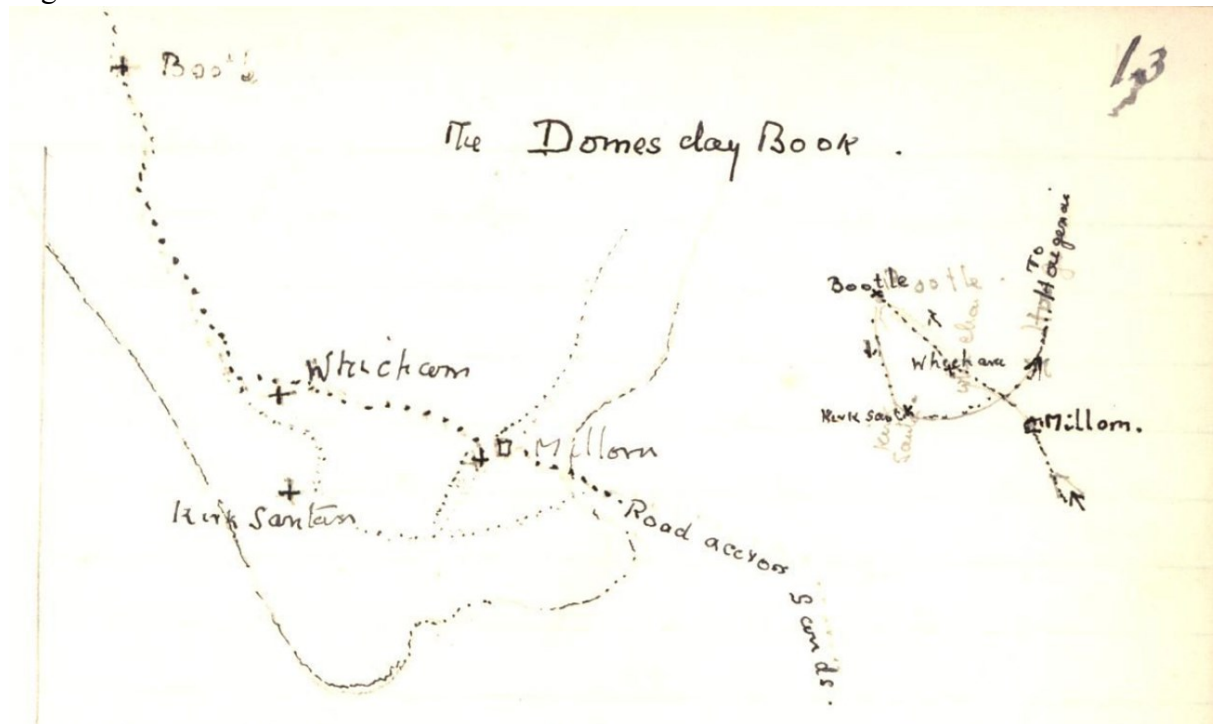
The notes made from Tithes Award and other sources were mainly for the purpose of place names and insufficient attention was given to acreage. There is therefore considerable discrepancy between total areas as shown by notes for the Award and the Enclosure Survey which gives account of many small plots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

Standing Stones Farm O.S	123 acr	Haverigg	Newby	5
The Green Farm	202 acr		Thompsons	26
The Mill	29 acr		Ramsay	5
Race Side	94 acr		Kirby	1
Oddments (small holdings)	28 acr		Quail	8
Howbank p ¹	13 acr		Danson	58
Layriggs – ?Garthland	75		W. Macklin	13
Layriggs – Wilsons	42		H ^y Park	16
Layriggs – Brockbanks	37		Miles Fox	130
Layriggs – Arnolds	100		Arthur Cole	25
Waltons land in Kirksanton	24		Stoop Dub	21
Udals or Nevisons	<u>48</u>		Bank Head	71
	815		Tarn Head	24
			Moss Side	33
Hestham Hall	165		Scale Hook	133
Lacra	200		Oddments	20
Langthwaite	158			

Of the 815 acres given as total of the farms 328 were within the loop of the Beck i.e. Kirksanton village so that 487 would

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be Kirksanton Moss and the Meles & Haws land.



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 Hougun is Millom [vid Farrer's Pipe Rolls¹] The surveyor first names the amount of taxable land belonging to the Demesne 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 where he set out had an ancient name Chil-drum. And in Furness the first place he surveyed is from high ground named Chil-uestreue also on the ancient road. After finishing the Furness survey he returns to the principal

¹ *Lancashire Pipe Rolls*, pp. xiv, 312.

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manor Hougun, but following Saxon fashion he doesn't name it a second time. Three times in Furness he had evidently surveyed the land 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 marsh lands he would have named Kirksanton first but he followed the old road over Lacro Bank and from that view point or perhaps the Black Comb spur he names Whicham and then Bootle. He ought to have named Hougenai if it had been in that direction but his survey comes to Kirksanton then passing Hougun (already named) he concludes uillae Hougenai¹ which must therefore be in the direction of Broughton-in-Furness. It may be Thwaites, Ulpha or the fells beyond.

The place name in D B is Santa cherche c1087
other reference c1145 Fii 513 Kirke sant
c1160-70 Fii 514 Kirksantan, St B no 27 c1180 Kirk santan,²
before c1180 Fii 304 Peter de Kyrche santun [? the priest there],
Date 1228 Archbp Gray³ "Capellam de Kyrke santan"

In all early references there appears no 'c' in the name;
in the DB therefore the name is not Sancta cherche
The C & W Trans Vol XXV 2⁴ says St Sancton is said
to have been an Irish saint imported through Norse from I. of Man

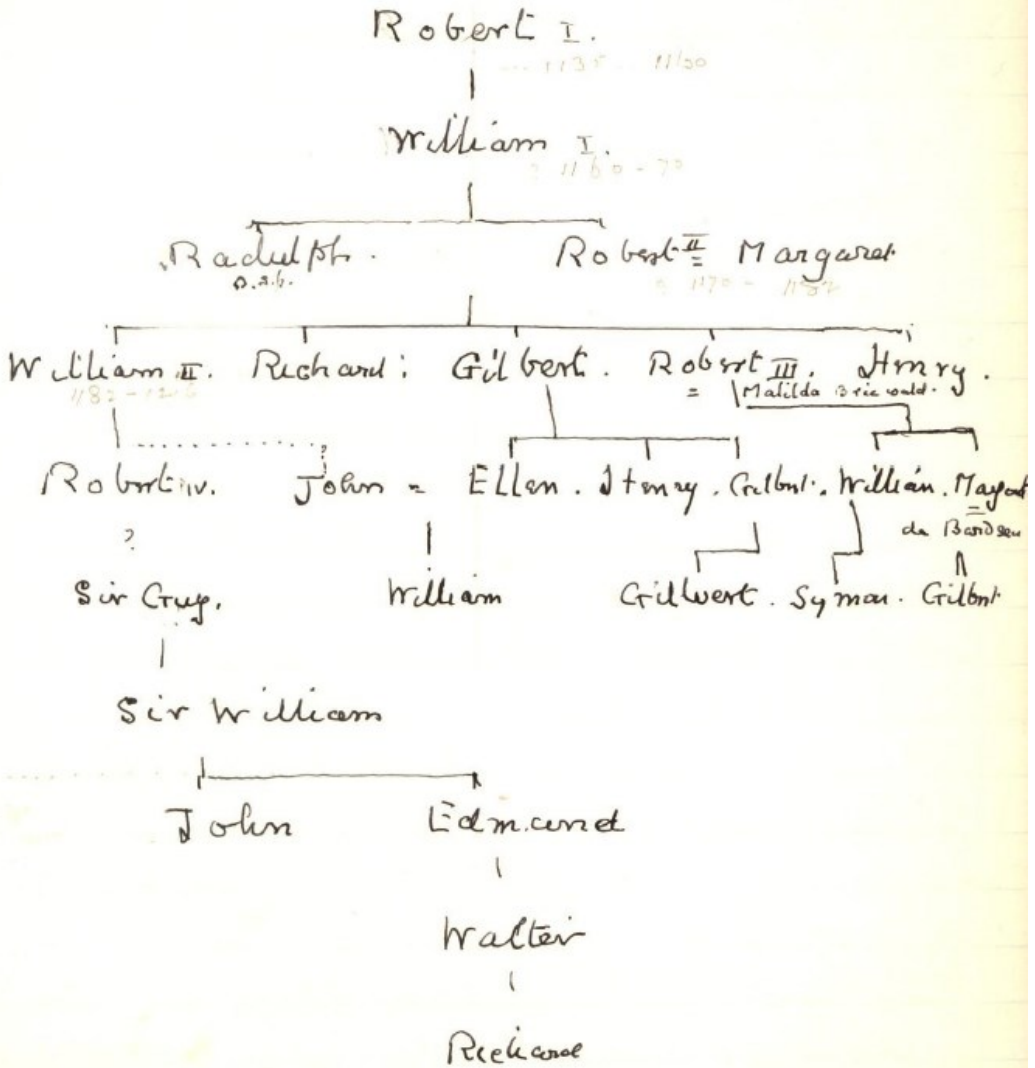
¹ This is incorrect and should be 'uillae iacent ad Hougun' meaning 'vills belong to Hougun'. Note that there are two different words: 'Hougun' which appears to refer to an area covering the Furness peninsula and beyond as far as Bootle and 'Hougenai', which is generally translated as Millom Castle.

² *Register of the Priory of St Bees*, p. 54, no. 27.

³ *The Register, Or Rolls of Walter Gray, Lord Archbishop Of York*, p.161.

⁴ C. & W. vol. 25, p. 12

The owners of Kivsanlon



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Robert I

Is first known owner; he was witness for Godard in 1135¹. Arthur f. Godard calls him 'filius avunculi mei' so he would be cousin of Godard². Robert leased to Furness all his estate of Kirksanton, nameing especially Horrum which is probably the fields called Huron This lease to be until he returns from Crusade-"Pilgrimage"³. Which was probably that of 1145. Arthur confirmed the grant and it is also named by Pope Eugenius in 1152⁴. That Robert did return is evidenced by the fact that in 1157-8 he was witness for William, Count of Boulogne & Mortain Farrer p.307⁵ Other witnesses were W^m de Lancaster, baron of Kendal; Adam de Mount bugon of Hornby and Richard Bussell of Penwortham.

William I

It is unfortunate that many Furness Abbey Charters have no witnesses names vid Fii 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 charter 10 as 'lately dead' and Robert who in his own charter speaks of "Radulf my brother" This William gave to Furness Abbey the land called the

¹ Fii, pp. 522-23, no. 13

² Robert was Arthur's cousin, not Godard's.

³ Fii, pp. 513-14, no. 1

⁴ Fi, p. 593, No. CCCLXXXIV

⁵ *Lancashire Pipe Rolls* p. 307

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Meles of Kirksanton. The gift included free pasturage on the Haws between Whicham beck then called Heleupul and the sea¹. 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 the owners. William also gave to the Monks, the Holm, still called Monks Holme and right of free multure at his mill², and an especial gift for the repose of the soul of his son Radulf he gave 10 acres for the Infirmary³

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

Robert II

Robert son of William de Boyvil married Margaret daughter of Walther f. Edmund who owned property near Clapham in Yorkshire At her marriage her father gave as dower certain land in Newbi which was worth 8/- p.a. Robert and Margaret naming also their eldest son William granted this land to Furness; a date is most difficult because the period covered by the witnesses is too wide. Perhaps it was upon his succession to Kirksanton. To this was witness a great friend, William Bricwald, probably of Kirby in Furness and his wife and their eldest daughter Fii 303-04
Later Robert II executed two deeds bearing reference to land in Kirksanton Fii 520, 521 to which were witnesses

¹ Fii, pp. 514-16

² *ibid*, pp.516-17

³ *ibid*

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the husbands of two younger daughters of William Brickwald one being Robert the fourth son of Robert II – the donor

The difficulty of dates arises in all these documents but the first was probably on the accession to the estates by Robert II perhaps c1165-70 nearer the latter if anything. The other two probably shortly before the death of Robert II which must have taken place c1180-82 before the Charters of Countess Cecily which seem to be after 1179 and must be before 1184.

Margaret the widow executed a deed of release of the 8/- rent at Newbi for the repose of the soul of her husband. William her son is one witness. The date is given Fii p. 297 is 1210-1230 but was probably soon after 1182. And the five brothers William, Richard, Gilbert, Robert and Henry also executed a joint release of the same. The date given Fii 313-14 is c1180 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 & next owner of Kirksanton
2. Richard, Rector of one moiety of Whicham St Bees No 81, 34 Illus. xxxiv¹
3. Gilbert, held land in Langthwaite and Haverigg
4. Robert III m. Matilda dau: of Wm Brickwald held land in Kirksanton St Bees 440 but later lived in Furness. A witness of many Charters
5. Henry of whom nothing further is known.

¹ *Register of the Priory of St Bees*, p. 111, no. 81; p. 551, no. xxxiv

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William II

After the death of his Father Robert II _ William witnessed his mother's free gift of her claim upon Newbi; then joined by his four brothers he gave quit claim of all their rights of inheritance to the same. The charters referring to Kirksanton Fii 514 i.e. 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 should be followed by 11, 12 charters of Roll II before 1180-82. Then No. 3 which heads the list and is made to appear to be the original should be dated after the death of Robert i.e. after 1180-82 it is witnessed by William, David and Jordan, sons of Michael [?le Fleming] and by the donors three brothers Richard, Gilbert and Robert and by the brother-in-law Philip le Noreis.

A special grant of land in Kirksanton was made by William II to his kinsman the lord of Millom Henry f. Arthur. The amount was 2 bovates and at first the reason seems obscure. The land was probably some part of the Crofts and land nearer the present Helpa bridge. It was probably intended for residential property and part of it was given by Henry as a marriage portion with his daughter Alis to William f. Waldeve or as he is elsewhere called William de Asmundislaw. The later history of other parts is also interesting during the next 100 years.

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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 owners of Kirksanton, especially naming William de Boyvil who must therefore at the date of the grant have succeeded his father. The grant was to secure an annuity from S. Bees. The value of the manor is assessed as 4 carucates showing how much it had increased since the days of the Domesday Survey¹. Clement the abbot of S Mary's York fixed the annuity at ½ a mark and 1 mark for relief that is a charge for ownership or occupancy. Three divisions of the manor are named Kirksanton, Haverick and [Lang]thwaites.²

William II of Kirksanton acted as witness for the Countess Cecily twice³, and once for her sister Alicia⁴. for the latter he seems also to have been steward in Borrowdale Fii p577 He was also witness for Thomas f. Gospatric of Workington⁵ and Robert the Prior of St Bees⁶ and later for Richard de Luci⁷. In one later deed he is accompanied by his son.⁸

Robert f. William

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 St Bees No 470⁹ for William f. Hugh de Waberthwaite witnesses include Henry f. Arthur [Millum] and William his son

¹ *Register of the Priory of St Bees*, pp. 53-55, no. 27

² *ibid*, pp. 440-41, no. 441

³ *ibid*, p. 597, no. 28; p. 250, no. 225

⁴ *ibid*, p. 43, no. 14

⁵ *ibid*, p. 67, no. 37

⁶ *ibid*, p. 95, no. 64; p. 195, no.165

⁷ *ibid*, p. 58, no. 29; p. 60, nos. 30, 31

⁸ *ibid*, p. 467, no. 471

⁹ *ibid*

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and William de Boivil and Robert his son. The date must be c1210-1212. Robert was also witness for 2nd Charter of Egremont¹. Miss Fair has given a quotation from the Curia Rolls Robert de Boivill & Sibilla his wife for Thwaites [?Langthwaites] in Cumberland versus Juliana de Ireby. Compare this with the following C & W vol vii F.F. 26² date 1211 Juliana, Widow of Adam de Ireby versus Wm de Thorsby. These two entries come at a date when a point of great interest arises. Was there any connection between the de Boivils of Kirksanton and the de Thursby's vid also No 49³ John de Ireby >< Guy de Boyvil.

Another matter of difficulty at this date is where to place John de Boyvil who occupied a most prominent place in all local history from c1225 to 1251. He evidently belonged to the same generation as Robert f. William and Gilbert f. Gilbert of Langthwaite and married his cousin 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 Watenlath⁴.

Sir Guy

It is not known whether Sir Guy succeeded to the ownership of Kirksanton as son or as Grandson of William II. Nor is it known how or when he obtained Knighthood.

¹ C. & W. vol. 1 (series 1) pp. 284, 286

² C & W vol 7 Feet of Fines, p. 220. no. 26

³ C & W vol 7 Feet of Fines, p. 222. no. 49

⁴ C. & W. vol. 13, p. 72; vol. 41, p. 35

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C & W V11 F.F. No 9 John de Ireby – Guy de Boyvil land in Waverton 1234-5¹

In Fii p 549 Sir Guy manulted a serf in Kirksanton

to the monks in Furness who paid 3 marks. There are

no witnesses to the deed and no reason is stated for such cases

it might be on Sir Guy's accession or to mark some special event.

In Wetherall Charters No 168 William de Tarriby states that

Guydo de Boivil has land in Ainstaple and C & W

Trans vol VII F.F. No 62 Guy de Boivil & William f. Abraham

of Annaside made agreement about land in Swyn sid dated 1241

NB Swynesat in Annasid not Hallthwaites is which latter place

the de Boyvil of Kirksanton had no interests. In two dated

deeds 1247² and 1256³ Sir Guy was witness for Benedict

de Rottington and in about 6 other documents his name appears

as witness. In Wetherall p 275 note Guydo is witness

for Thomas de Mullin quoting Reg. of Lanercost but no date.

J. Denton p 57 states that Guido married the heiress of Thorsby

it is assumed that he was of the Levington branch but there is

no evidence – on the contrary all the evidence seems to prove

that the members of the family of de Boyvil living in another

part of the county were not only of the same names and

dates of birth death but that they owned Kirksanton as well as other lands

Sir Guy was of Kirksanton till about 1256-60 after which dates

there seems to have been no resident owner in Kirksanton.

¹ C. & W. vol. 7, Feet of Fines, p. 222, no. 49

² *Register of the Priory of St Bees*, p. 362, no. 364

³ *ibid*, p. 425, no. 425

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Sir William de Boyvil, son of Sir Guy

It seems probable that Sir John de Hudleston of Millom after his father's death c1251 was in service of Prince Edward and was with him on Crusade. On the death of King Henry the Prince did not return at once, but did so c1270 with Sir John were evidently many local Knights & Squires. Some returned 1272-3. Among them probably was Sir William de Boyvil de Kirksanton & elsewhere.

In 1272 Sir William was Juror Inq PM on Helena wid: of Eustace de Baliol vid Wetherall p. 156

1274 C. & W. XII p. 63 Sir William was escheater beyond Trent

1275 De Banco John de Hudleston versus William de Boyvil for service for the free tenement in Kyrechesanton

1275 to 9 C. & W. XVIII¹ [date given 1309 does not agree with witness and two the donor and Sir John Hudleston were dead before the date.] Sir William f. Guy sold to John de Askew the estate of "Standing Stones".

c1276 Sir William witness for one local deed SB No. 443²

dated 1288 Sir William leased for 10 years to the Prior of St Bees the whole of his manor of Kirksanton & all rights belonging to it.³ This lease could only apply to such lands as remained of the demesne. He had sold Standing Stones Farm & the monks of Furness held a large part. Wetherall register p. 156 Sir William died 1291.

¹ C. & W. vol. 18, p. 233

² *Register of the Priory of St Bees*, p. 443, no. 443

³ *ibid* p. 438-9, no. 438

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Sir William, son of Sir William

Reg of Wetheral p. 156 note. In consequence of the clear statement here 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 Levington family but no proof is recorded in any printed history. The difficulty is that in the two supposed branches of de Levington as it is stated & of Kirksanton the names given are identical and the dates of birth & death and their possessions Sir William f. William – The note in Register of Wetheral gives several references to date 1292 1293 and adds ‘The younger Sir William died in 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 lifetime of his father. Thus John’s name would naturally be given as heir of the first Sir Will^m But vid C. & W. XXXII p. 10, 11

John

St B’s reg p. 436 note Sir William died in 1305 when John de Boivil his son and heir succeeded (Cal of Fine i. 522, 524) When John died in 1319 it was reported that he held the manor of Kirksanton of the Abbot of St Mary, York. There was

Page 25

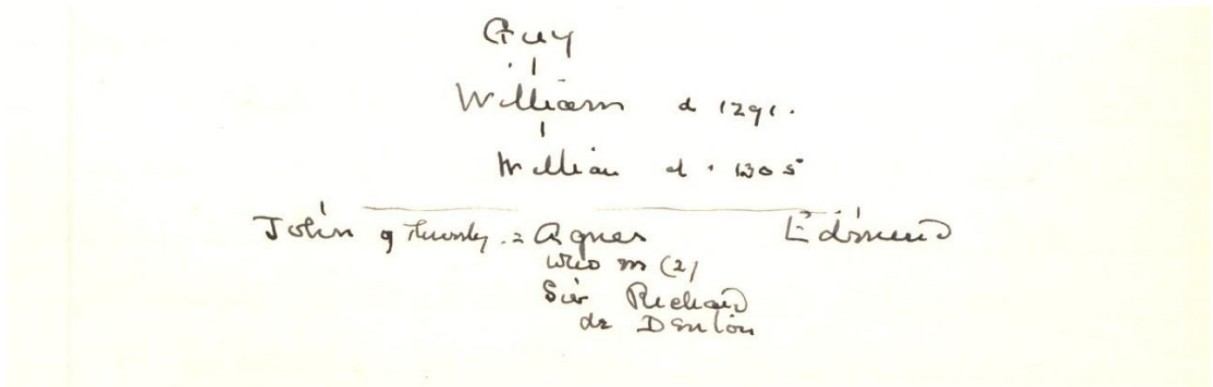
no capital message in the manor because it had been burnt by the Scots. Edmund his brother was his heir, aged 30. The reference given is Inq: P.M. 13 Edward II no 10 (1309-10)¹ It is probable that a ref. to this Inq. P.M. would settle the question as to whether John of Kirksanton is considered with the John of other references the holder of land : Blencarn, Ainstaple etc.

Edmund

who succeeded 1319 was the last de Boyvil owner of Kirksanton 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 escheated.

A son, Walter and grandson Richard are named elsewhere.

In C. & W. XXXII² Mr T.H.B. Graham sums up in pedigree from the line of Boyvill de Thursby.



¹ Inq: P.M. 13 Edward II no. 220

² C. & W. vol. 32, p. 10

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The Manor of Kirksanton

In Domesday Book (1087) it is stated that the land of Cherch sant was valued at 1 carucate.

In St Bees reg. no. 27 is a grant by Cecily Countess Albemarle date probably 1179-84 in which she gives to the Abbot of S Mary York 4 carucates and the service of William de Boyvil. This appears to be the usual method of lease and release to obtain an annuity for the Priory of St Bees. Clement the Abbot granted the release which he fixed at an annuity of half a mark with a relief or change of occupancy of 1 mark. Then agreement was made by William de Boyvil St B. no 440 undertaking to pay the half mark.

In doing so he appears to exempt the demesne land and places the burden on the estates which were held by his two brothers Gilbert iiiis and Robert iis and on his nephew Richard viii And the proportions are named Richard pay 1/10 of the whole; Robert 3/10; and Gilbert 6/10.

In the deed of Cecily no. 27 the three divisions of the manor are named Kirkasantan and Haverigg and Thueites. the last is now named Langthwaite and must not be confounded with

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Hall Thwaites – now the township and parish of Thwaites. In St B. 441 the release of Abbot Clement before 1184 the divisions are called Kirksantala and Haverich and Thwaites. In SB 440 William only mentioned the name of the manor Kirche sant and does not name which estate 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 SB 440 it must be after the death of Robert II his father.

The land between Whicham beck, called Heleupul in the charters, and the sea was almost entirely moorland and peat moss except around the mouth of the beck at Haverigg where was the estate of Gilbert which is referred to in several charters. The old Cultivable land was between the beck and the Lacra 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.¹ and earlier in modern times only about 6 acres were ploughed. Unfortunately when the Tithe 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 yards indices of modern 6 yard riggs.

¹ C. & W. vol. 1 (series 1), p. 280

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result is that the writer is unable to solve two points of considerable interest, the size of Carucate and Bovate.

The Farms as given in the Tithes award are

The Garthlands, Wilson	..75 acres,	Waltons	24
Standing Stones	123,	Udales	48
The Green	202,	Lairiggs (Wilson)	42
The Mill	29,	Brockbank	37
Race side	94,	Sam Hartleys	180
		(Arnolds)	
		Oddments	17

The total of which is 791 acres.

of this fields in the Haws is 490 acres

Land within the beck – i.e. Kirksanton village 301 acres

The writer on a 6” O.S. 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 just gives 315

But the T[ithes] A[ward] does not account for waste land & the Green should be added 4.063 acres. The tally is therefore fairly accurate of the land within the beck that marked arable in the Ordnance Survey Index (1862) is 146 acres. – but the Tithes Award sections are incomplete and cannot be compared. The amount given however should be compared with the Tenter runs which were in use till 1799. 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 Henry, lord of Millom. The principal references are Furness Coucher ii 511¹ ff. On Fii 554 Henry gave to his son in law a messuage and croft and garden in one lot and 6 acres of land. Fii 531 No 27 William [wrongly called f. Hugh] the son of Henry gave to Furness the site of a saltworks and 4 acres arable adjoining No. 28. Later with his body for burial he gave other land not specified in area but between the land named and the Layrwathpul. No. 30 Wm f. Wm Armundislaw gives to Furness the two portions which his mother received as dower. Boundaries given difficult to follow now. No. 38 Sir John de Hodelston c1276 apparently confirmed grants of the land to Furness in 3 portions described by boundaries also difficult. The second portion is the part referring to the Crofts “from opposite the Church road and by the Standing Stones [on the one side and on the other a line] to the monks boundary Stayn/len/ok on the other – the Stayn enoc is apparently Limestone Hall. The little enoc in the road is very obvious. C & W XVIII² describing the land granted by Wm f. Guy to John Askew the boundary in the occupation road in which are the standing

¹ Fii p. 531

² C & W vol. 18, p. 233

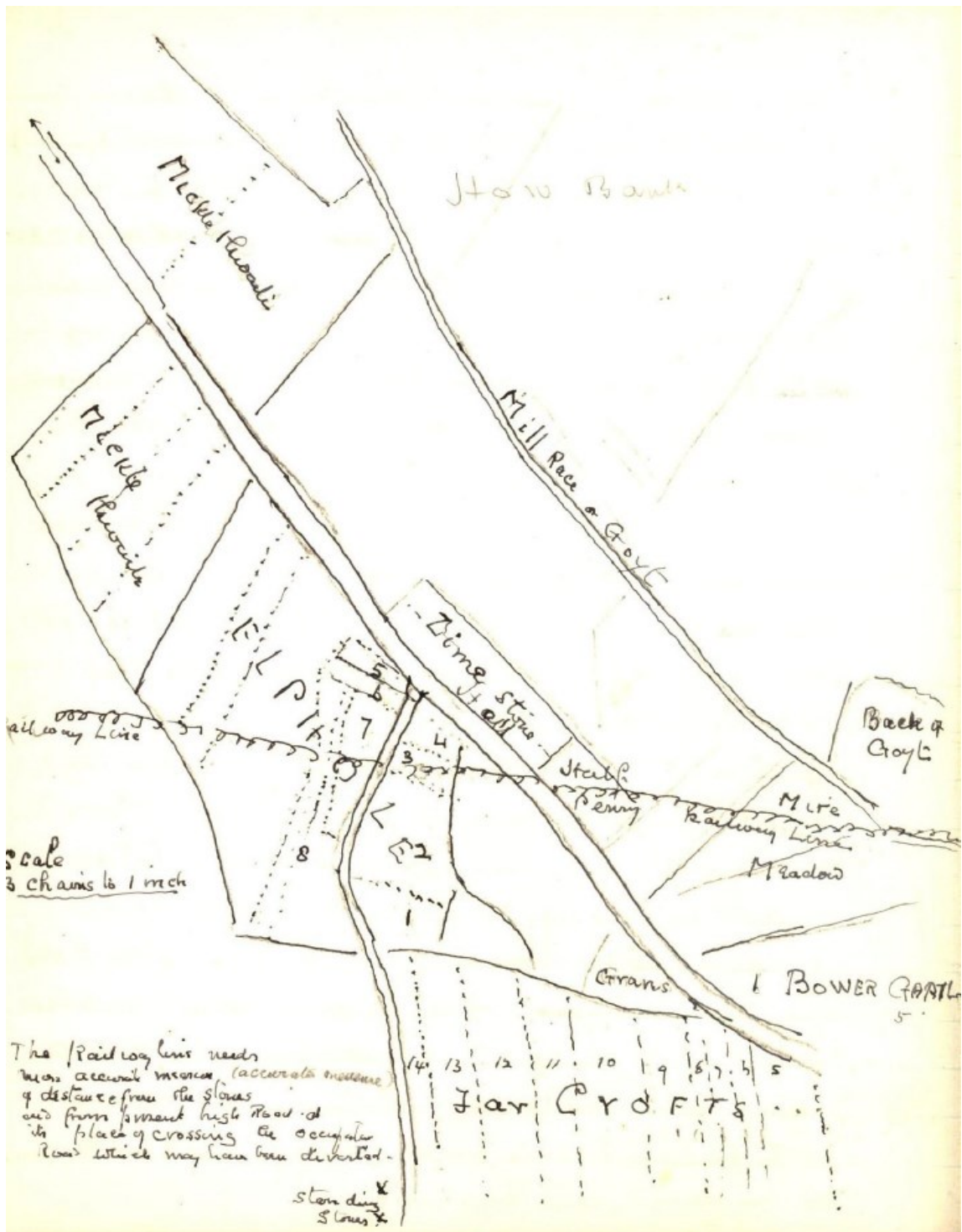
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stones on one side and the Whicham beck on the other.

The chief difficulty to accuracy is that boundaries especially in the Crofts have changed so often. After the dissolution the land was mostly let: Tenter runs which were liable to variations each year c1799 the land owner agreed to parcel the lands in large fields which changed hands by agreement. Then the Railway last which defaced certain boundaries and when O.S. map was made many odd corners of waste were included – probably begun at the time when open Common was included in certain farms which had common rights.

It may be added none of these references given on p. 29 had been published when I was in residence in Millom and that there was no cause for obtaining the necessary details. In C & W XXIV Art XIX. Notes on Kirksanton Tenter Runs the Far Croft is given in full 17.734 acres Elphole 4.156 Micklethwaite 3.756. The portion of the “Croft” probably indicated in the reference should be rather less. Of these I think that Elphole represents the site of the saltworks and the 4 acres adjoining Micklethwaite may include part of the latter and the indeterminate portion given by William with his body in the other portion of Micklethwaite. The grant to William f. Waldeve was evidently a portion of the Croft.

The pasturage for 8 oxen 4 cows & 2 Horses is said to be in Millom and was probably around Nickle Wood.



Ten in Row. Maps 1		Maps 2		Title Acct		Ordinance Survey	
<u>Crofts</u>				number	missing		
8. 9. 10. 11		31	3. 0. 24				
	5. 6. 40	32	1. 0. 38	431	"	43.	1. 7. 36
12. 13. 14.		33	1. 1. 25	432	"	44	1. 6. 65
	4. 0. 63	34	4. 2. 04	433	"	45	4. 9. 20
15. 16.	0. 2. 95	35	1. 1. 30	434.	"	63.	2. 7. 05
Total	<u>9. 9. 98</u>	Total	11. 3. 05	4. 35.	"	<u>64.</u>	<u>3. 3. 36</u>
						Total	14. 4. 02
<u>EL photo</u> 4. 1. 88		<u>EL photo</u>		416	"	11	1. 0. 23
(in 12 strips)		36.	3. 0. 23	417	"	12.	0. 8. 38
		37.	1. 0. 06	418	2. 3. 36		<u>7. 8. 61</u>
			<u>4. 0. 29</u>				
<u>Mickle Heath</u>		<u>Mickle Heath</u>		404	1. 2. 23	10.	2. 8. 69
1. 2. 3.	3. 7. 56.	38	1. 3. 37	405	4. 0. 05	17.	2. 3. 67
or strip not put in a.		40	1. 2. 07	400	3. 1. 12	18.	3. 3. 82
		41	2. 0. 33	416.	2. 3. 26		<u>24. 3. 14</u>
Total	17. 3. 30		<u>5. 2. 39</u>				
		Total	21. 5. 37				

Fii p 645 The Abbey Rental c1538

Thos Dyconson for the Salt house and 24 acres of arable separately enclosed and 2 acres of pasture 26s 8d rental.

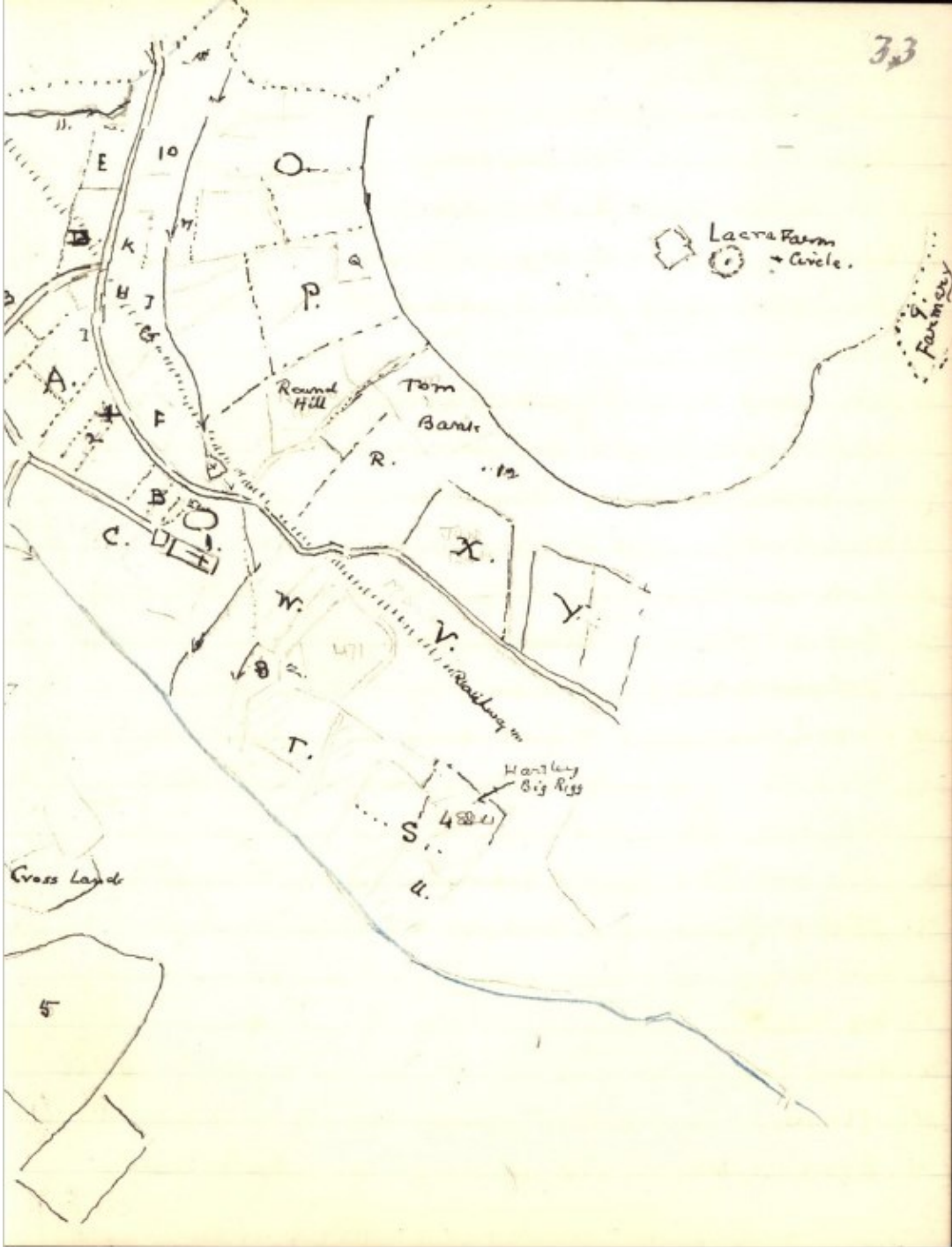
The Salt house & works have long since disappeared but the entry remains for comparison with above figure – the 3 bovates

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The foregoing attempt to estimate the value of a Carucate in Kirksanton does not seem successful in forming any conclusion as to the estates of the two brothers Gilbert and Robert and the nephew Richard upon whom William de Boyvil laid the charges of the annuity to St Bees. The following list gives some details of area from the Tithe Award but it is incomplete and any attempt to separate between the old Cultiv-able land and that under plough at the date of the Award is too complicated to give with certainty.

Kirksanton Farms 791 Haws 490 Within Beck 301 Tenter Run 140 Old Arable 82
Haverigg Farms 688 Haverigg Haws 355 + 228 waste old arable not known
Langthwait total 158 TA Arable 61 Probable Old Arable 49
Hestham 168 Haws about 38 acres old arable about 70
Lacra 200 The only arable field O.S. 54 is about 7 acres

It is stated that Scale Hook was formerly part of the manor of Hestham Total of which is 133 acres but of this a large part is Haws. But another affirmed that Tarn Head is correct. There is a footpath between them. The above figures were not obtained for an 'ad hoc' purpose of ascertaining areas and are very incomplete especially in Haverigg.



Tentative Plan: list ^{date} 1799.
 from i C.W. xxv. and vix.

A. Far Croft	X. Jane Bank.
B. Smuddy Croft.	Y. Far Bank
C Town End garden	Z Bogg.
D. Elphole.	Z' Leg's Jane Bank (not marked)
E. Mick's Thwait	1. Kirk's Croft →
F. Bowser Garden	2. The present Church. →
G. Meis Meadow	3. The Standing Stones
H. Half Penny Batts	4. Malles Field (the first grant of Meis)
I. . . Graves.	5. Meis. - second grant.
J. Meadow Close	6. Leirigg (Arnolds)
K. Linn stone wall.	7. Leirigg (Wilson)
L. Back of Goat. <small>vill p 31.</small>	8. Monks Holm.
M. Under Horse Bank	9. The Farmery lands.
N. Crooked Parais.	10. Dicklethorpe
O. How Bank.	11. Sybilyn scie
P. New Close.	12. Crooked Chaid.
Q.	
R. Whale Bank <small>(= Thwait)</small>	
S. Low Big Rigg	
T. Big Rigg	
U. Slawad Ing	
V. Mains	
W. Goat's Meadows	

Personal etc

Most of my personal information about the district was obtained 1895-1900 and the Furness Coucher ii was not published till 15 years after I left the neighbourhood. Many of the details therefore need verification.

1. Horrum – the gift of Robert de Boyvill (I) about 1145.
He leased the whole manor to the Abbey of Furness until his return from what was perhaps the Crusades of that time. Horrur seems to have been an outright gift. No definition of boundaries is given but the modern 'Huron' seems to preserve the name. If so it was perhaps one of the 'thirds' of the Wrangs of Haverigg below Wainsgate bridge – about 10 acres. Probably this gift first led the monks to consider the possibilities of the Haws as sheep pasture. In this place and the Meles it is probable that Henry de Langthwaite granted the monks free passage for their live stock and later Sir John de Hodelston granted a road for carts and all kinds of conveyances hence the name Wainsgate.

- 2 The Meles
Fii p 516 No. 5 was probably the first gift made by William (I) in an inclusive charter; no 6 and no 10 being separately

defined. No. 5 is intended to define the pasture called 'Bank and the field was called Mathews'. This was pointed out to me as the Meles. The boundaries commence at Sand scard on the seashore and take a line to the Seleuensiks which is a small gutter running into the Lairiggs Sike which appears to be that which drains the land from near Selcroft. Fii 514 no. 3 is a much later deed as shown by the names of witnesses and must be by the grandson of the first William; in it Seleuensiks is called Sleusen mire [Slevenmire] later perhaps connected with Coupland and now called Saw mire. 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 names/speaks of the boundary of Radalf Corbett i.e. the boundary between Whicham and Kirksanton. His name is the only clue to date which I must believe be between 1180 and 1190 so that this charter must be by William II. Its reference to Croch eng [Crochenges] which appears now to be called Cross land is used to define the second portion of Meles now part of Lairiggs Farm (Arnolds) Fii p539 grant by Sir John Hudelston refers to the second section of Meles "between the dry land and the marsh land as far as the enclosure (palicium) of the monks Eastward of the Grange". The Lairiggs Farm – Sam Hartleys or Arnolds therefore may be the Grange. But Cross lands is on Wilson's Lairiggs and the line between the dry and wet leads almost straight to Wilson's Lairiggs.

3 The Holm

Monk Holm meadow is still known by name and is given in the Tithes Award map N. 463. 3. 0. 16 acres belonging Race Sike Farm. It is marked on the map page 33 above as No. 8 and is between Goath [the stream called Black Sike] Meadow and part of Big Rigg. In the charter of William I c1160 it is described as “proximum gardino meo” – if this refers to the demesne land now called “Mains” 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 Garthlands as is commonly supposed. In the charter the Holm is described as bounded by the Helepul and as containing a wood. It is possible therefore that part of Big Rigg was included. A more careful consideration of the contours and levels and position of the Black Sike might decide.

4 William (I) de Boyvil also gave 10 acres which formerly belonged to Simon f. Orm to the monks Infirmary this was “for the repose of the soul of Ranulf de Boyvil, my son, lately dead”. Robert II did not make grants: Kirksanton perhaps because he had already made one of importance in Neuby near Clapham in Yorkshire. But he confirmed his father’s grant especially naming that for the soul of

his brother Ranulf. the date by witnesses names must be late in Robert (II)'s lifetime probably 1180-1182.

In C. & W. XXVI p. 137 I suggested that the 10 acres was in the Wrangs of Haverigg following the description in the charter that it was next or close to the boundary between Millom and Kirksanton.

Another site possible which would fill the description next the boundary between Kirksanton and Millom is the Farmery land which might easily be corruption of The Infirmary land. It is between Lacra and Lowscales: it is now in the Township of Millom below but is within a half circle made by the head of Langthwaite beck and before boundaries were definite might be within Kirksanton Township. vid. as 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 Lowscales in 1592 (Register) from which place the Farmery land was only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

On the old 1862 O.S. map Farmery is no.79 and is $12\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

5 In Haverigg

West quotes a charter of Robert de Boyvil confirming to the bretheren and Hospital of Conishead that which his father, William had granted is Ranlotholm – 10 acres nearest to Haverigg and

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

In C. & W. XXIV¹ p. 139 I suggested Ratholme or Tarnhead and gave a Tithe Award reference 105, 106 Mr F. Warriner has pointed out that those two numbers are at the mouth of the Haverigg Pool on the seashore 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 Tithe Award number. In the list of field names it is given next to the Farm House Date ? before 1182

6 Cockersand Chartulary

Gilbert de Boyvil gave three acres in Haverigg with half a Toft which was Geoffrey's, Nigel's man. 2 acres were in the Wrang; ½ an acre on the south side of the Croft by the Moss and ½ acre next the Toft² vid. C. & W. XXIV³ p.139 Bank Head Farm has two Tofts Tithe Award numbers 202, 205 1½ & ¾ acres The Huron field 124 is 4½ acres 137 is 5 acres and 146 1½ acres Suggested date 1190-1200 is probably as near as it is possible to get.

¹ C. & W. vol. 26, p. 139

² *Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey*, pp. 1055-56

³ C. & W. vol. 26, p. 139

7 The Salt works

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 furnace (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 Kirksanton. the monks had pasture land on the Bank by the shore from which was perhaps made by them – a direct road passing close to Kirksanton Moss and Tequiti moss and other suitable places for digging and drying turf. The road connects with the Church Road and there by an occupation road passing close to the Two standing stones to a place near the Heleupul and also near the Mill Race from which it is possible that by a leat they obtained their fresh water. There is no direct mention of the Salt House until the Abbey Rental of 1538 but the most probably site of the works is the field named Elphole – unfortunately the Furness 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 c1200 there was in Kirksanton a small Salt works in the occupation of Nigill f. Reginald

The site was within the block of 2 bovates of land granted by William II of Kirksanton to his overlord Henry f. Arthur de Millom. Out of this land held as private property Henry had already given to William de Asmundislaw a messuage and garden and a croft and also 6 acres of land. Then William f. Henry gave the salt works and other land and part remained in the hands of the lords of Millom till 1276 or later when Sir John de Hudleston appears to have given the remainder to the Abbey. The charter of William f. H (called Hugh in 2 charters but should be Henry) Fii 531 No. 27 contains the following gift.

1. A salt works near Lairwath, formerly held by Nigel f. Reginald
2. Four acres arable land next adjoining
3. with sand (fore shore sand) moss etc
4. Sufficient peats to maintain one salt (pan)
5. Common of pasture in Millom 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 the salt works and Lairwathpul.

In identification C. & W. XXVI p. 133 I translated “versus meridiem” as “Southerly” which disagrees with the context. It is possible that in Monks Latin “versus meridiem” means halfway which would agree with the context ‘between the charter land and the Lairwathpul’. In this case Micklethwaite next to Elphole is included.

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

Fii p. 542 c1276-50¹ Sir John Hodelston confirmed the grant and added an extra pan and sufficient peats and foreshore sands and 2 acres.

In 1292 we are told the value of the salt works of Meles²

Fi 634 Salt works after deducting expences	3s	2d
Sheep cotes at Meles	30s	
a herdwick ³ at Brothurulkulle	34s	

1247 In a bull of Pope Innocent IV⁴ the salt works in Coupland (i.e. Kirksanton) are mentioned.

In the Abbey Rental 1537-8 Fii 615⁵

Thos Dyconson for the salt pan & 24 acres of land separately enclosed 26s 8d

Myles Dyconson for Meles & 7 acres 6s 8d

Geo Askew 1 Tenement & 24 acres 25s 4d

Wid. of R^d Fox Farmery lands 6. 8.

John Stanley 1 Tenement & 9 acres 8. 0.

the Herdwick⁶ at Brotherylkyth £10

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

¹ Date given is 1260-80

² The saltworks is listed as being in 'Coupland'.

³ cowshed

⁴ Fi, p. 604

⁵ Fii p. 645

⁶ for the rent or farm of one herdwyk

8 William f. William de Asmundirlaw
Fii p. 534¹ No. 56 1183-1216 [prob. c1200]
Henry de Millum to Wm f Waltheof [d. Asmundirlaw] a
Messuage Croft & garden which did belong Leuenad the Hawker
Also 6 acres of land which did belong Leuenad de Chived
which were close to Lairpul. A marriage portion with Aliz.

Fii p. 528 No. 23
John Fleming to William f. William de Asmundirlaw
the land and beyond (desub) Layrwath which he had formerly
received as marriage portion with his wife Amabel. The land
is in the Township of Millom (territorio de Millum) with
Common riguli in the vill of Millom.

Fii p. 529 No. 24
William f. William de Asmundirlaw to S Mary Furness
all the land 'subtus' Layrwath which John Fleming
received as a messuage portion which he gave to me.
[subtus ?? below or beyond]

Fii p. 533 No. 30
William f. William de Asmundirlaw to S Mary Furness
the land which I have by gift from my mother
which she received as marriage portion from

¹ Fii p. 554

Henry f. Arthur – my grandfather. The land is that which did belong Levenar de Chyvet near Layrpul and ascending near Layrpul to Force-brig-syke

Fii p. 534 No. 32 Adam de Millom confirms these gifts.

There are some interesting points and some difficulties.

- (1) The suggested dates c1260. But although the date of Adam's death is not proved Sir John de Huddlestone received a gift of market fair in his estate of Millom in 1234¹. Probably c1230
- (2) The land held by John Fleming must by the local description be Pow Howe. It was in Millom not Kirksanton. Compare also St Bees Illus Doc XLVI² land called sewell there is such a place nearer only a few hundred yards from Pow Howe higher up the valley. But in the St Bees Illus Doc John Fleming and Annabel his wife were of Great Beckermet. Was this Sir John Fleming of Caernarvon in Beckermet & how did she become possessed of the marriage portion in Millom. Was she another daughter of Henry de Millom, Wm f. Wm de Asmundirlaw was therefore nephew of John Fleming.
- (3) Where were the 6 acres. If in Kirksanton the only possible place seem to be the Powe part of Howe bank.

¹ *Calendar of Charter Rolls*, Henry III, vol. I, p. 364 '1251 July 22 Grant to John de Huddlestone and his heirs of a weekly market on Wednesday at his manor of Millom, co. Cumberland, and of a yearly fair there on the vigil, the feast and the morrow of Holy Trinity.'

² *Register of the Priory of St Bees*, p. 558, grant XLVI

If they were in Millom they must have been between Nickle Wood and How bank and the land given to Wm f. Wm de Asmundirlaw by his uncle Fleming was below Nickle Wood up to the sluice or weir of the Mill Race called Force brigg.

(4) a field Called Larrel's – corruption of Lairwath is on the Whicham side of the sluice of the Mill Race. It seems to show that Lairwath was on both sides the channel of Whicham beck – 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 added 'so much Common of pasture in Kirksanton as belongs to that amount of land'.

William de Millum in the grant of saltworks included common of pasture in Millom for 8 oxen, 4 cows & 2 horses.

N.B. if 'in Millom' is distinctly in the vill of Millom as different from Kirksanton the common of pasture must have been between How Bank and Pow House. In two charters of Sir John de Hodelston 'in Millum' seems to refer to either the vill of Kirksanton or part of the lordship of Millum. As William de Millum was lord of the whole, the distinction may not be intended.

The Common of Kirksanton is very difficult to estimate. By

local tradition the Green extended beyond the mill on the one side and down to the Heleupul or Whicham beck on the other as shown in the map of 1799. Probably the common was at least 40 acres. But beside that before field enclosures the road through Kirksanton was the usual cattle road from the north of the County and perhaps in later days from Scotland to the passage over Duddon sands so that the waste by the road side must have been considerable.

10 Sir John Hodleston

(a) C. & W. Trans XVIII¹ dated Aug. 3 Edward II [1309]

The date sh[oul]d be 3 Edward I 1275 the donor & one witness and Sir John were certainly dead before 1309. The deed is a Conveyance of Standing Stones estate to John Askew. Then it is the land of S John Hodelston called Standing Stones in the occupation road. This can only be the remaining part of the Crofts still held by the lords of Millom from the 2 bovates.

(b) Fii p. 542 No. 40. Sir John confirms the grant of Wm f. Henry and adds 1 extra boiling salt pan and sufficient foreshore & peat.

(c) Fii p. 538 No. 38 final confirmation & grant of remainders of the land remaining out of the 2 bovates – in the three parts

(1) Lands round Force brigg sike

(2) The rest of the Crofts – by the occupation road on stayn le noc

(3) The Bank between Mill Race and Lacra – and by Black sike across the Whicham beck to the boundaries of the Grange

¹ C. & W. vol. 18, p. 233

The Church

Domesday Book, in giving the district name, is taken as evidence that there was a church before the Norman Conquest. Santa – cherche in 1087 DB date and for several hundred years after there is no “c” in the name. It is not Sancta. In C. & W. XXV page 12 it is suggested that St Sanctan 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 the year 1939. Mr F. Warriner obtained a plan containing Tithe Award numbers. The place is marked on the map page 33 and before the field enclosures on Race side Farm must have been quite accurately on the Green. It deserves research work there.

There are very few references to the church c1180 Fii p. 304 Peter de Kyrchesanton was probably the Priest. July 1228 Archbishop Gray’s Register p. 161 note Adam Rector of Millom agreed that the whole chapel of Kirksanton be assigned to the Abbey of Furness except mortuarie and oblation which belong to the Mother Church and certain other “testamenta et catalla” which shall continue to belong to the chapel.

Page 47

? Fi 367¹ Millum suffered from ravages by the Scots.
(Transfer the above several lines)

Fii p.538. No. 38 Sir John de Hudleston – date should be after 1276 making an inclusive grant & confirmation of land in Kirksanton – one boundary mark is ‘the church road’
Fi p.367² (from above) c1316 the district suffered ravages
by the Scots

St Bees Reg. p.436 note in 1319 there was no Manor House at Kirksanton because it had been burned by the Scots.

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

There is an interesting item in the oldest of the Millom Church Terriers. Date ?c1720
“In lieu of Corn Tithes in the Haverigg division of Kirksanton is paid £3. 13. 4. In the Terrier of 1783
“a part of the division called Haverigg pays yearly on Sept 29th in lieu of Tithes Corn – 11 Nobles.

The coin called “a Noble” was first used c1340 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

¹ Fi 367 appears to be an incorrect reference, which Sykes was querying. He may have had in mind *The Chronicle of Lanercost*, pp. 216-17

² *ibid*

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in the method of collecting the Tithes due to the Vicar of Millom as Rector of Kirksanton.

Another interesting note – “Rent from Hartley Big Rigg 2/-

In 1783 Terrier this entry is “a small parcel of land in Kirksanton called Hartley Big Rigg pays an annual rent of 2/- to the vicar being lord thereof”.

There is an entry in Register 1679 that Isabel relict of James Lindhall of Hartley Bigridge was bur. and that in 1740 Geo Danson of Leiriggs m: Isabel Murthwaite of Hartley Bigrigg

There is another marr: from there in 1729

Hartley Big Rigg, Toft No. 434, 4¼ acres is now part of ‘The Green Farm’ but appears to have been before 1679 a separate tenement. and may represent part of the glebe of Kirksanton else it seems difficult to understand how the Vicar of Millom became ‘Lord thereof’.

The following may also be of interest. Terrier 1783 says Tithes are only paid* from the division called Chapel Sucken.

The earlier terrier gives in brief

Tyth Corn 16. 6. 8.

Compo Tyth Corn in Haverigg 3. 13. 4.

Kirksanton Miln 6. 8.

All Tythes Lawcra 13. 4.

Easter dues 1. 13. 9.

Tythe wool & lamb 1. 8. 6.

for boats Tythe ffish 5. 0.

Rent from Hartley Big rigg 2. 0.

Surplice fees 13. 4.



The scale
of the Taylor's
map is not identical
with that of modern surveying
but sufficiently near so as to
show the extent of the Common
with reference to the Green

Page 49

The Green

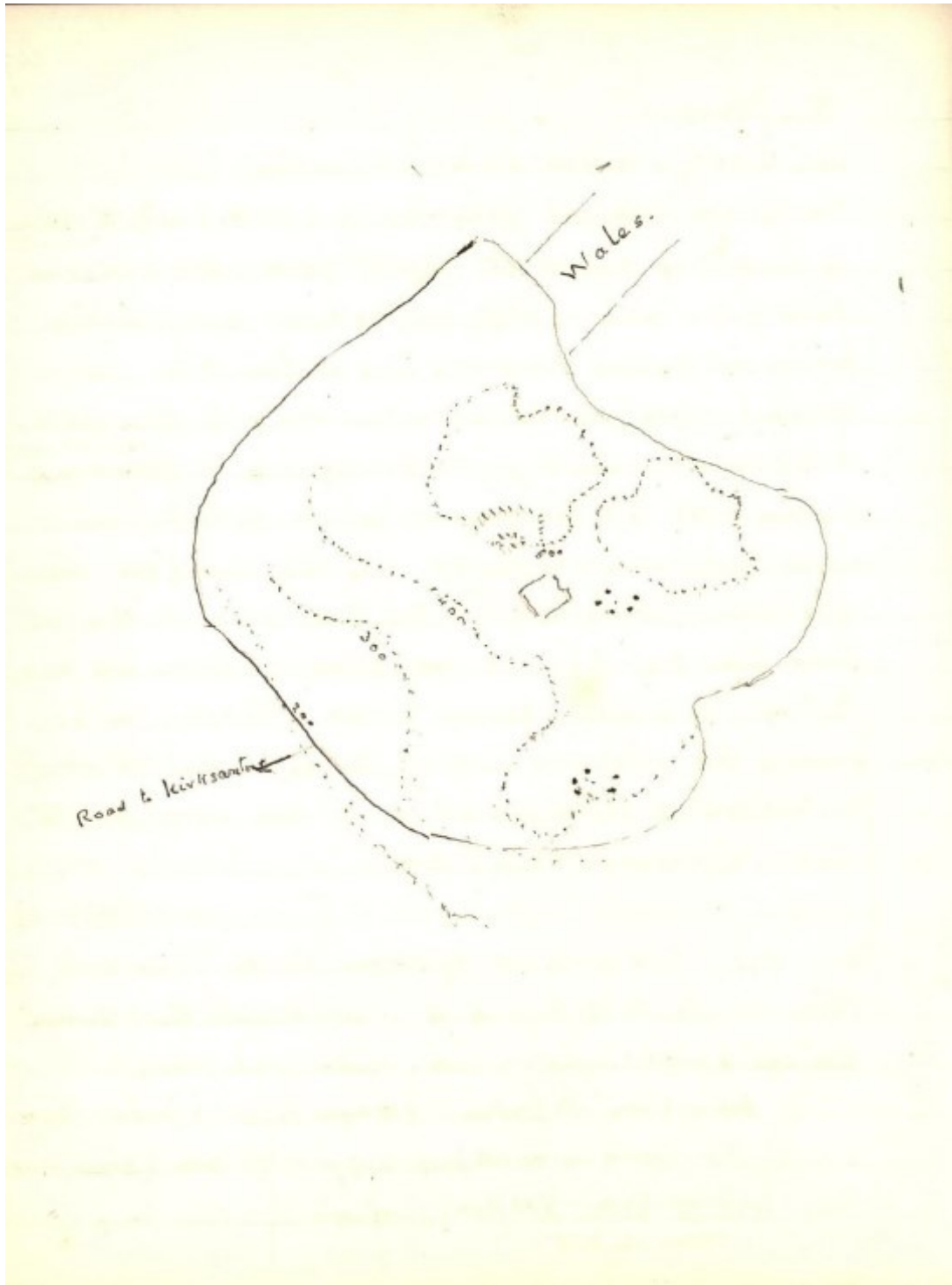
Some notes by a resident in Kirksanton in 1900

The Green has been despoiled of a great part of its area by inclosure of portions into different farms; and part was taken by the Railway. It formerly extended to a cottage beyond the Railway where there 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 Brewery are built upon it. It also states that the rope walk for which the Tenter runs 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 only enclosed in late xviii century. The principal damage however to the Green as now known is that in late xviii or early xix century many thousands of cartloads of material soil etc was dug out of it to enrich neighbouring fields and gardens.

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

Perhaps it might include with Common

Below Town End Gardens	10. 670	}	
The Green as was with plots	2. 791	}>	40. 322
Between Green & Mill Race	19. 174	}	
Above the Mill	7. 657	}	



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Lacra

In C. & W. Old Series, vol. i. p.278 an article by Mr Eccleston 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 Lowcray (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 – lug – leg which occurs in different parts of England especially in Wiltshire 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 the district beside Louc – ra there is the Leg in Kirksanton banks and the Lug near Salthouse in Millom. In each case as in Wiltshire a hollow in the hill side is to be noted. This can be seen from the Farmstead in the direction of the old road to Kirksanton.

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

Fii p. 517, no. 10¹ William I c1160-1170 grants to the monks leave to take as much wood as they require for their proper uses “de bos-co meo de Kirksanton” – this may be

¹ Fii p. 515, no. 3

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from the Banks – How Bank and Kirksanton Bank but it is doubtful whether at that time Lacre was fenced from Kirksanton proper. The greater Lacre Bank at any rate was probably undefined from the ‘Bosc’ of Kirksanton.

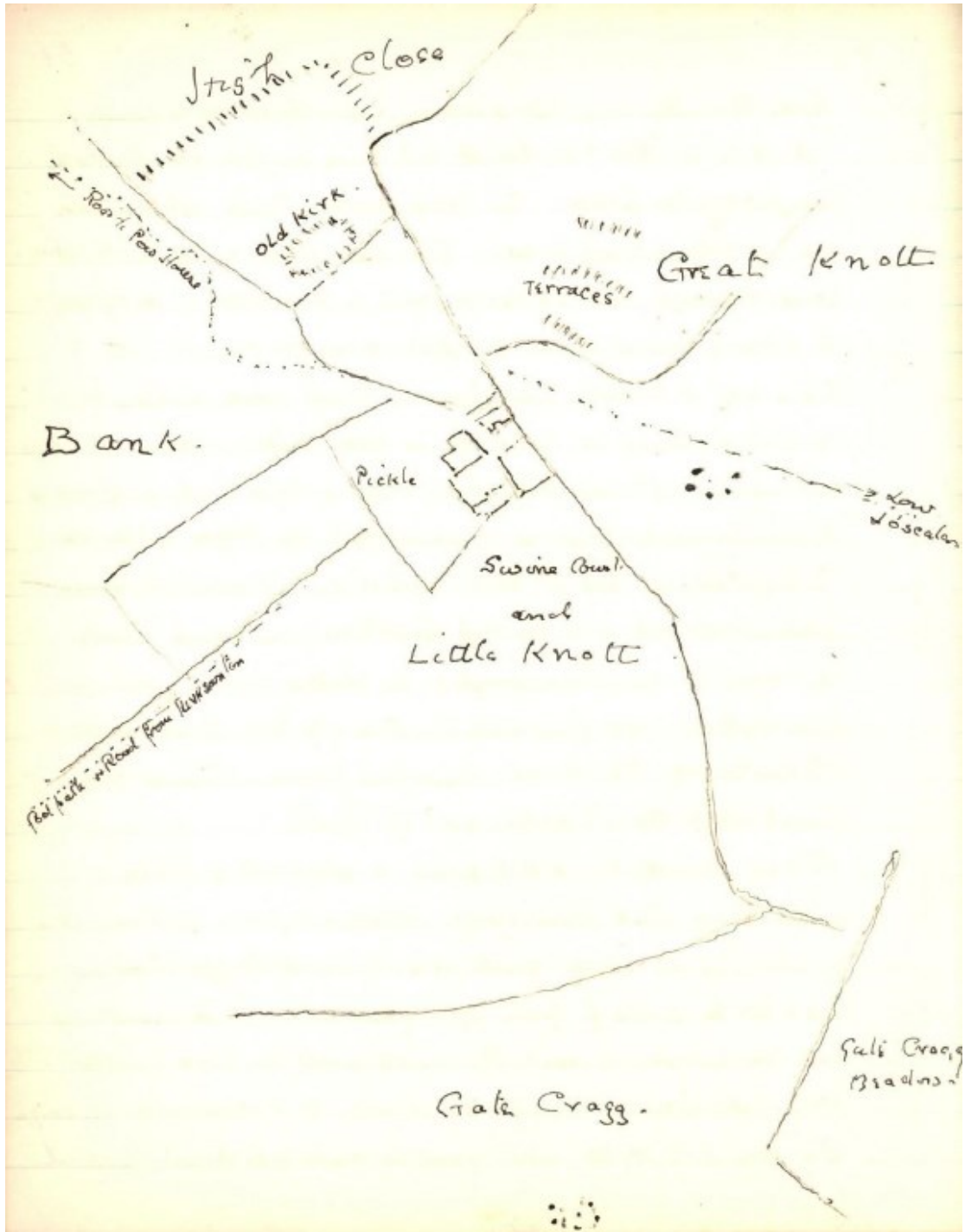
This reference to ‘de Bosco meo’ – my wood, is referred to several times in later charters 1160 – 70 – 80.

C. & W. vii FF. No. [blank]¹Turstan de Bosco and William de Boivil (II) half a carucate in Kirksanton 4 John = 1202-3 without an extended copy of the Feet of Fines Agreement it is impossible to form an opinion as to the place where the ½ carucate, at least 40 acres is situated. It maybe the primary agreement as to Standing Stones Farm, but more likely it refers to the commencement of the estate of Lacre within the Great Wood from which Thurstan gets his surnames – Thurstan of the Wood – which from primeval times had surrounded the Circles and the Rath.

C. & W. Trans 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 Aykescowch – or Askew But the name is evidently John of the Oak – Wood the de Bosco of the F.F. and ‘meo bosco’ of 1160-70.

C. & W. vol. xviii also quotes on pages 233, 234 several

¹ C. & W. vol. 7 Feet of Fines, p. 219, no. 9



deeds dated 1404 showing a relation of an Ayscogh to the ancestral estate of Lowcray with which also is included 'Scales' now Lo'scales (lower)

I was informed c1900 by the then owner that he had a deed showing that Lacra passed by a marriage of an Askew to the Postlethwaites of Pow House in 1585 and later to the Myers of Pow House. In C. & W. [blank]¹ my article on Identification of Place Names the editor in a footnote suggested an error: check

The estate of Lacra is surrounded by a Ring fence and contains 200 acres but the fields as shown by Ordnance Survey map 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:

Lacra Bank	83. 0. 26	Great Knott	45. 2. 37
Gate Cragg	32. 1. 0	High Close	22. 0. 11
Swine Court Meadow	3. 0. 32	Pickle	0. 2. 20
Little Knott	11. 1. 32	Stak Garth	0. 1. 06
Crater 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 Tarn on the top of Great Knott. During some alteration 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 peppercorn rent.

¹ C. & W. vol. 26, p. 140

Some notes on various place names

Banks These lie above Kirksanton between the 50 and 100ft contours and stretch from How Bank to Calteras¹ near the Langthwaite beck. In Kirksanton are How Bank, Jane Bank, Tom Bank, Far Bank and others. I am of opinion that the old Plough lands lay between Thwaite Bank and Langthwaite Beck in fairly even portions.

Kirksanton 36 acres, Hestham 21 acres, Langthwaite 24 acres 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 Charters ii p. 539 c1276-80

The head of Blake – dik and its southerly course are a boundary mark in Sir John Hudleston's grant – section 3. the little gutter originates in Lacra – passes through Tom Bank – is a boundary of Thwaite Bank, Goath Meadow and Monks Holm.

Big rigg vid. next page

Blendale Lodge, Haverigg. The Personal name is in Register of 1593.

Black Moss – Briar grove

Bower Garths map p.33 Tenter runs Gorle or Gardens

Butter-flowers near Bank End in Haverigg about 10 acres in T.A,
a modern residence identified by Mr Cleasby in 1900

¹ Cateras, made up of Great, Little and Rough Cateras according to the 1849 Tithe Map.

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Big Rigg

Appears to be separated from Monks Holm by the gutter called Blake sik in the charter of Sir John Hudleston

1. Hartley Big Rigg (p.48 supra) Map p.64 & 77
2. Steward Ing 2 acres vid Tenter runs
3. In Tenter runs 1799 No. 1 Big Rigg in 7 strips 6.113 acres
4. In Tenter runs Low Big Rigg in 10 strips 5.909 acres

In plan II No. 18, 19, 20, 21 Total 12 acres

In Tithes Award 447, 469, 470, 471, 475 Total 14 acres; this perhaps includes meadow land formerly part of the Common.

Church Road

F ii p.539 Sir John Hudleston confirms the monks land c1276-80

“at the place where Couepul falls into Lairwatpul and up the stream as far as to the Church road, and passing (per) standing stones to the monks boundary at Stayn-le-nok.....” The road commenced at Kirk Croft on the Green and has on one side the Town end Gardens and on the other the Croft... it ends at Standing Stones Farm as if Garthland be accepted as the Manor House. It was in fact the main road of the ancient village.

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Cimepul

Fii 533 No. 30. Gift by Wm f. Wm de Asmundirlaw. On the Whicham side of the Whicham beck there appears to be a gutter which rises in the marsh land above Helpa Bridge farm. This appears to be one Source of the Couepul. The land described is evidently close to the weir of the Mill Race and may be the field still known as Laurelts a corruption of Laircoath – or some field on the Millom side of the beck. Comepul might be a pool or the gutter mentioned above. Just as Lairpul and Lairwatpul were perhaps wide water spaces gradually as drainage improved confined to gutter or Whicham beck.

The Closes

Without the Tithe Award map and Index these cannot be identified. I believe they were below New Close which would be one of them. They were all on Udal's Farm now broken up – Under Close, Great Close, Little Close, Hodge Close, Hodge Close Meadow. Millbeck Meadow and Goath Meadow follow them in the list. Wm Nevison was the farmer.

Coklayk

F. 537 date 1279 describing the old bounds of the Meles From Sandscard North to Tequite moss and downward to the bank or dyke below Coklayk. (vid p. 35 supra)
Coklayk must I think be now called Lairiggs Moss.

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Couepul

Fii 538 Sir John Hudleston confirms certain lands.

(1) a narrow strip close to Whicham beck from Force brigg sike i.e the head of the Mill Race down to Couepul in the South.

(3) Commence where Couepel falls into Layrwatpul & upstream to the Church road and across the Crofts to what is now Limestone Hall and up the banks – perhaps including How Bank and to the head of Blacksike and down the stream crossing Whicham beck (not named) near Monks holm and straight to the monks enclosure of their grange and so to the place where Couepul falls into Layrwatpul.

Couepul is evidently the big drain which convoys into Whicham beck elsewhere called Helepul all the small gutters from Tequiti moss, Sleeve mire, Coklayk and from Silecroft & the Couepul. It is also called the sike between the Lair riggs.

Croch enges

Fii 516 c1180-90 gift by William II

The Croch engs or Cross-ings seems now to be called Cross-lands. Tithe Award no. 519 on Leiriggs (Wilson's) Farm

The land granted was much larger than the present single field that bears the name – and included all the dry land between the Meles enclosure and the Helepul or Whicham Beck. The description only seems to regard one boundary line as necessary.

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Crofts

The crofts of Kirksanton were and are bounded on one side by the Church road and on the other by the Bower Garden road now 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 place of the Tenter runs 1799 No. 1 Smiddy Croft has 4 divisions. Then there is a blank space and further 14 divisions. The total as given Far Croft 17.73 acres and Smiddy Croft 3 divisions 2.23 acres In Plan II Smiddy Croft has 2 fields and Far Croft 7 fields.

The gift of W^m de Bovill II to Henry de Millum included part of Far Croft for Henry gave a messuage, garden and croft to William de Asmundirlaw 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. vid sketch map p. 33 supra

Crofts in Haverigg division

? on Moss side. Croft meadow & High Croft

Coles Land. Huron croft

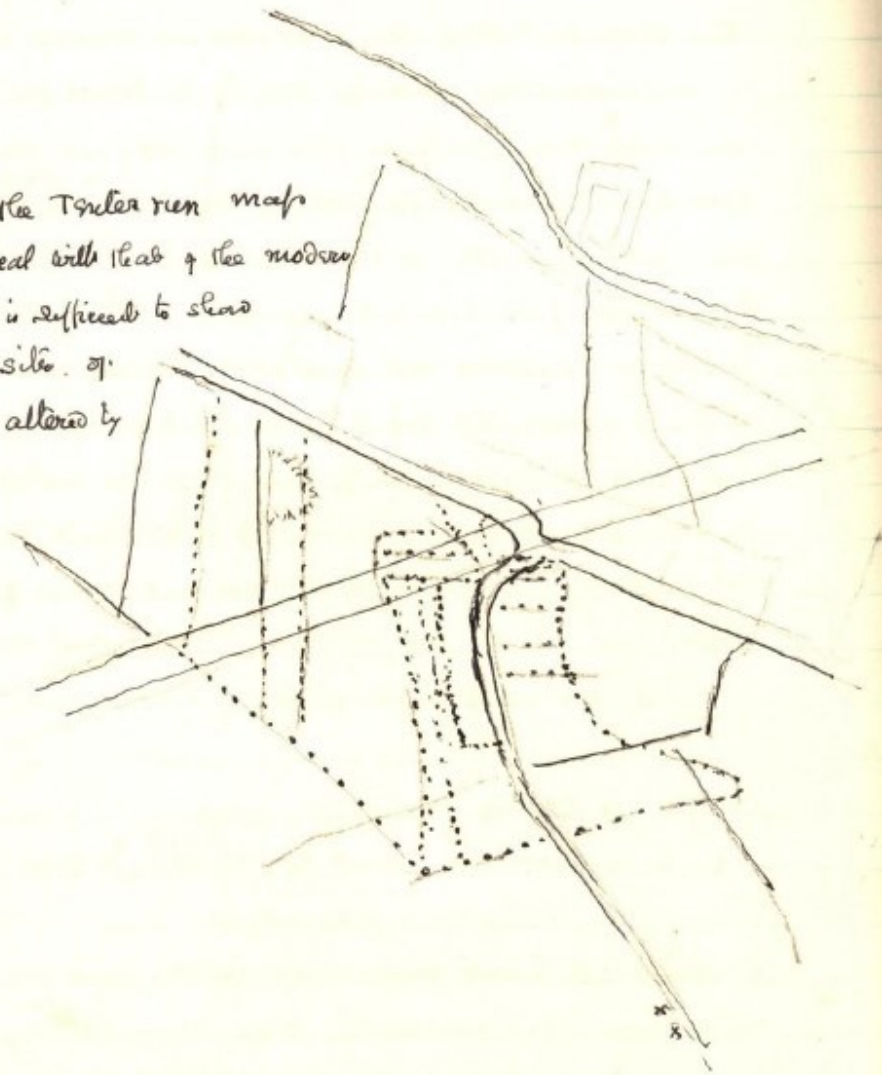
Bank Head. High Croft

Tarn Head. Croft

Fox's Land. Huron Croft T.A. 137. 5 acres

Cunning Garth field belonging to Kirksanton Mill. The Tithe number not recorded so it cannot be placed on the map. It comes next to the Old house in the list.

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



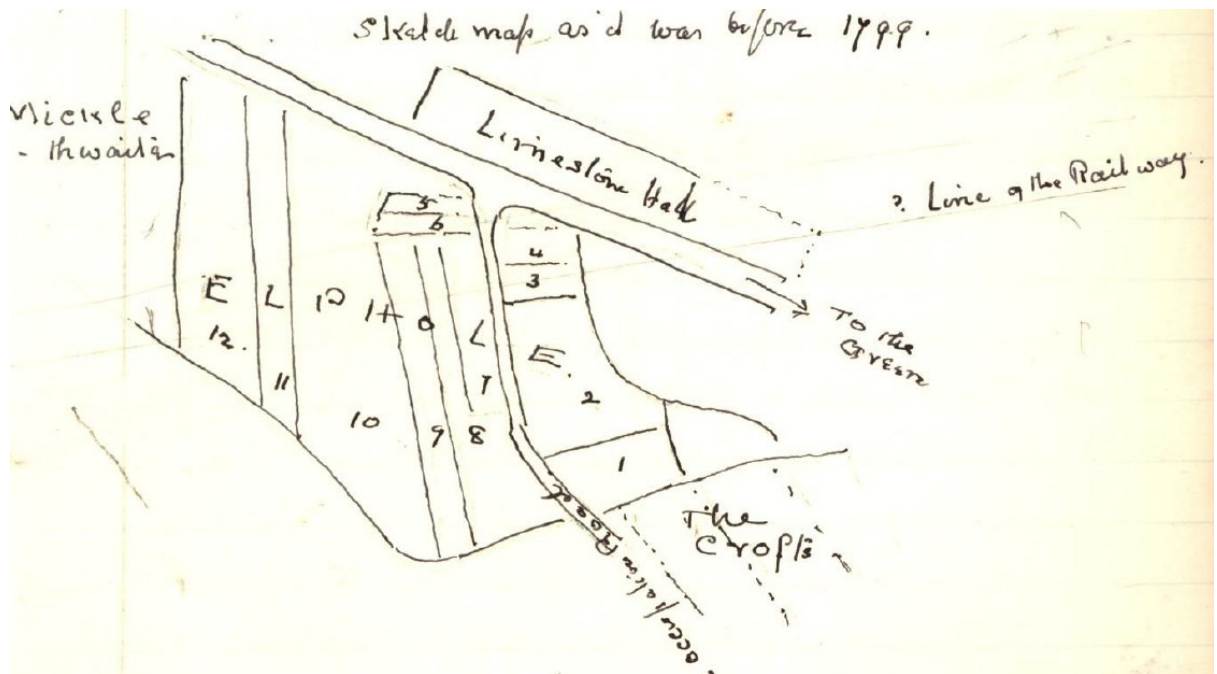
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The Duddon

Fii 537 date 1279. The Heleupul is said to descend into the Doden and following down the Doden falls into the sea.

Doups. Two fields on Hestham Farm – 14 acres

Elphole



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

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nearly 250 years the land was let out to cottages for growing hemp of flax and by custom they changed lots from year to year during which time doubtless building material was removed and old land mostly obliterated. In 1799 the larger farm holders who had most of the other lands divided the Tenter runs and common by mutual agreement and last century the Furness Line track crossed the field cornerwise. There may be still some remains of house and brine pit and a leat for water but spade work only could settle the matter. In the Charter 4 acres of land were given with the works and a further plot between what they already had and the Whicham beck Elphole by the Tenter Run map is 4¼ acres nearly (4. 188) and Micklethwaite just beyond it is 3¾ acres (3. 756) In the Tithe Award Green Farm 418 Elphole 2. 3. 36 and in O.S. Index No. 12, 0. 838 is in the site of Elphole but the rest is either under the railway or added to other lands.

Fite-sike

Fii 516 No. 4 and 518 No. 8 date c1180-90

cf also F 536 No. 35¹ dated 1279 Tequit moss. the words are so nearly similar that they may have a common root form.

vid also C.& W. XVIII page 233 Whyt-bek

The gutter originates perhaps between Southfield in Whicham and(or) the Leiriggs Moss – joins the Couepul or Leiriggs Sickett (Sike) and falls into Whicham beck or Helepul. An acre for the Infirmary is part of the grant of William II and must be close to the Leirigg Moss , but not identified.

¹ Fii p. 537, no. 36

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+ turbarry or peat right

* Cockersand, charters of

Haverigg S.B. no. 27¹ c1180 Haverigg
Fii p. 518 ?1170-80 W^m [?which] grants +turbarry in Haverig
*Cockersand² c1190 Gilbert de Boivil – land in Heuerig
Prof. Eckwall³ gives o scand: hafri = oats or hafr a he goat.
M^r Warriner C. & W. xxvi⁴ hafr hryggr ‘the ridge where oats grow’.
The late R. Ellwood of Torver preferred Icel Haf. the sea.
The difficulty of ‘oats’ as explanation is what ridges could they grow
upon. The only ridges seem covered with sand & only grow bents.

Hemplin – a farm in Haverigg: modern house and
self explanatory – hempland. Not in the Registers nor T.A.
But some fields compared with those of Moss side in the T.A.

Heleuepul

Fii 516 no. 5 date probably earlier than suggested Should be c1160-70
The name occurs in many of the early Charters. It is
only applied to that part of Whicham beck between Helpa
bridge and Monks Holm. Mr Warriner in C. & W. xxvi⁵ gives
several forms of the spelling ~~but ref to St Bees Register is not ????~~
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 surrounds Kirksanton by two bends

¹ *Register of the Priory of St Bees*, p. 54, no. 27.

² *Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey*, p. 1055

³ EKWALL, Eilert, *English Place-names*.

⁴ C. & W. vol. 26, p. 89

⁵ *ibid*

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should receive a personal name which is not connected with the land seems unusual. Prof. Eckwall¹ on Hellifield in Yorks seems to admit another writer's derivation from Halgo = holy

Hest holme Hall

Fii p. 536, date 1279

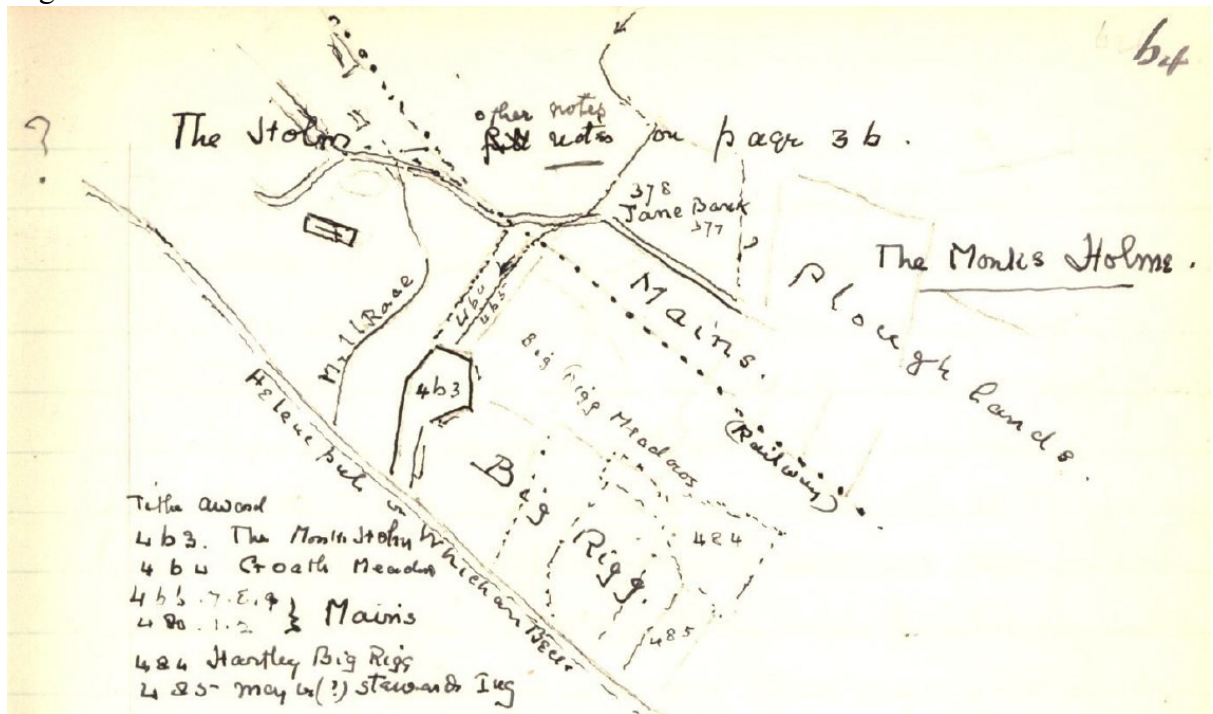
Roger de Hestholm – releases to the monks all claim to common of pasture in Meles. The quarrel apparently arose out of the claim, based some ambiguity of the older charter, made by the monks for pasture over the whole land between Whicham beck and the sea without regard to other holders of estates in Hestham or Langthwaite or Haverigg. 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 Haverigg but my informants differed between Tarn Head and Scale Hook. Sometime in XVIII century was a law suit 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 Tithe Award was 168 acres. There is a cross on the roof and initial letters of the family of Cleator on a stone.

Two explanations of the name are given:-

hest holm the holm or pasture of horses
hest hole the holm covered with brush wood

¹ EKWALL, Eilert, *English Place-names*.



Monks Holm was bounded on one side by Black sike and according to the charter extended to Heleupul, on the north side is Goath (Goy – stream) meadow. Goath meadow and Monks Holm formed the boundary of the Common till 1799 (map). If in the Charter Fii 516 No. 5 "Holmum.....quod est proximum gardino meo....." has the significance that the Manor House was near the Holme – then surrounding the Manor would be the demesne and below it the meadow with pasturages along the becksides. 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 Bowery with Crofts separating them from the Cottages and their garths And on the hillside above the Bowery were some closes and clearings in the rough Bankside and above all the Wood of Kirksanton

Horrum

Fii p. 513 No. 1 Grant by Robert de Boivil to Furness

suggested date 1152 probably should be before the Crusade 1145

In C. & W. xxvi p. 137 and in the typed copy of Place Names sent to Millom Church

I was probably in error on writing the reference to "William de Boivil's grant

of 10 acres near the boundary" with Horrurum vid infra Infirmary

The fields called Huron which are within the wranges

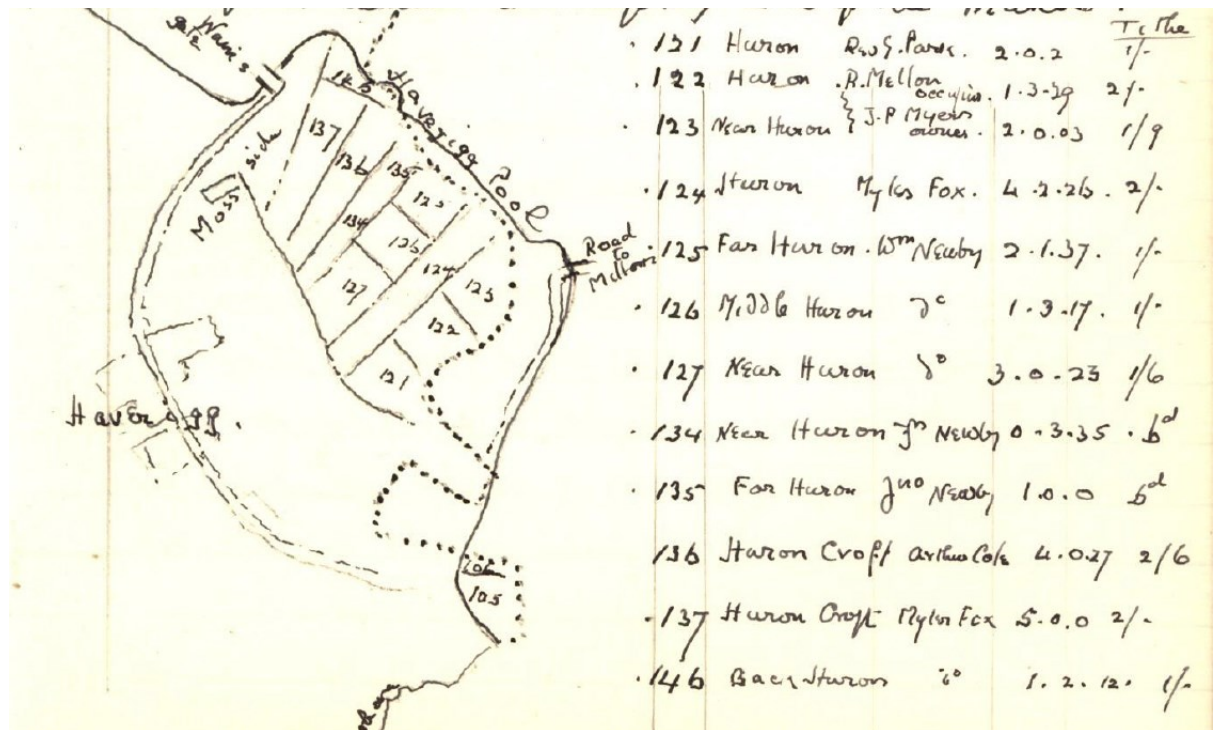
of Haverigg [C.& W. xxvi p. 102 a ref. to sketch map helps explanation

Thanks to Mr F. Warriner I am able from Tithes Award notes to give place numbers.]

are the only place in Kirksanton Manor of a name like Horrurum.

and there seems little doubt that it was a special gift by Robert

de Boyvil in addition to the temporary lease of the manor.



x = Bowery or Bower Garth

- - - = fences

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How Bank & Under How Bank

In Ordnance Survey map and Index there are now 6 fields.

In the Tenter run Under How Bank was a narrow field close to the Mill race 1. 205 acres divided into 5 strips. How Bank itself was in two large fields, Waltons 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, Wilson 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

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

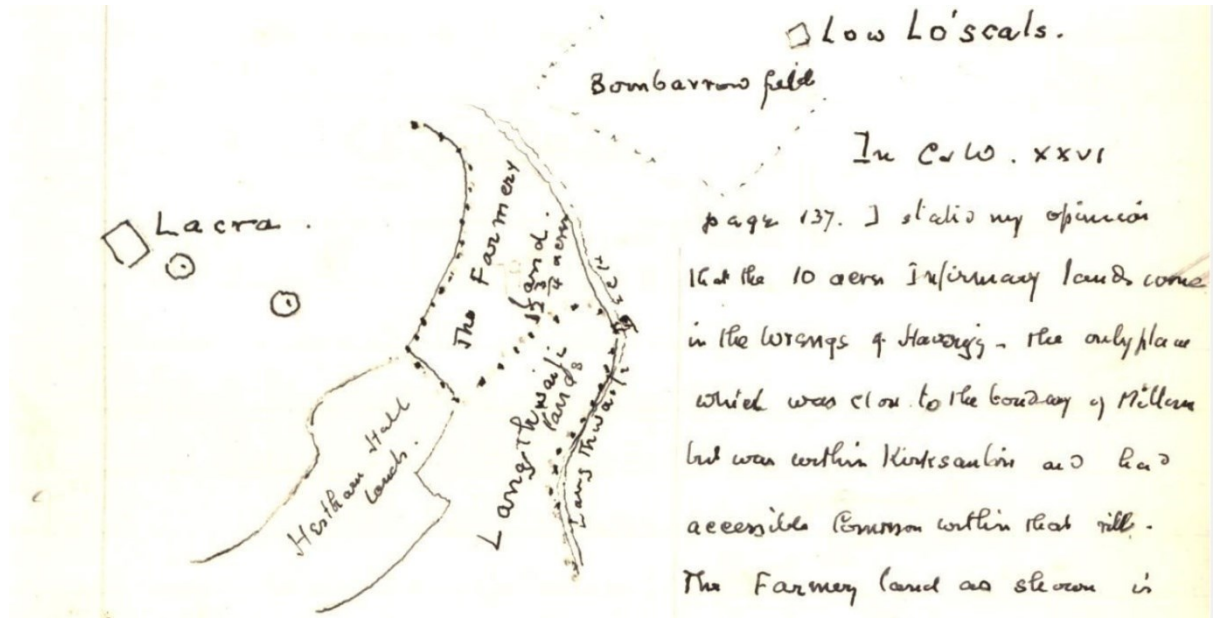
In Fii p. 531 No. 27 William de Millum with the salt works and 4 acres of arable land gives common of pasture for 8 oxen, 4 cows & 2 horses. It might be intended that they should go horse to horse with the cattle of the Bowery of Kirksanton – but the salt works was privately owned land and probably the pasturage was so as well. No other land in Kirksanton 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 field surrounding the Nickle wood. It is probable that there were no fences mentioned between the How Bank in Kirksanton and the field of Millom now associated with Pow House but which at the date of the charter was in the possession of William de Asmundirlaw who also had the messuage and garden in the Croft.

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The Infirmary Lands

(1) Fii p. 517 No. 5, c1160-70 10 acres next the boundary between Millom and Kirksanton with common of pasture in Kirksanton

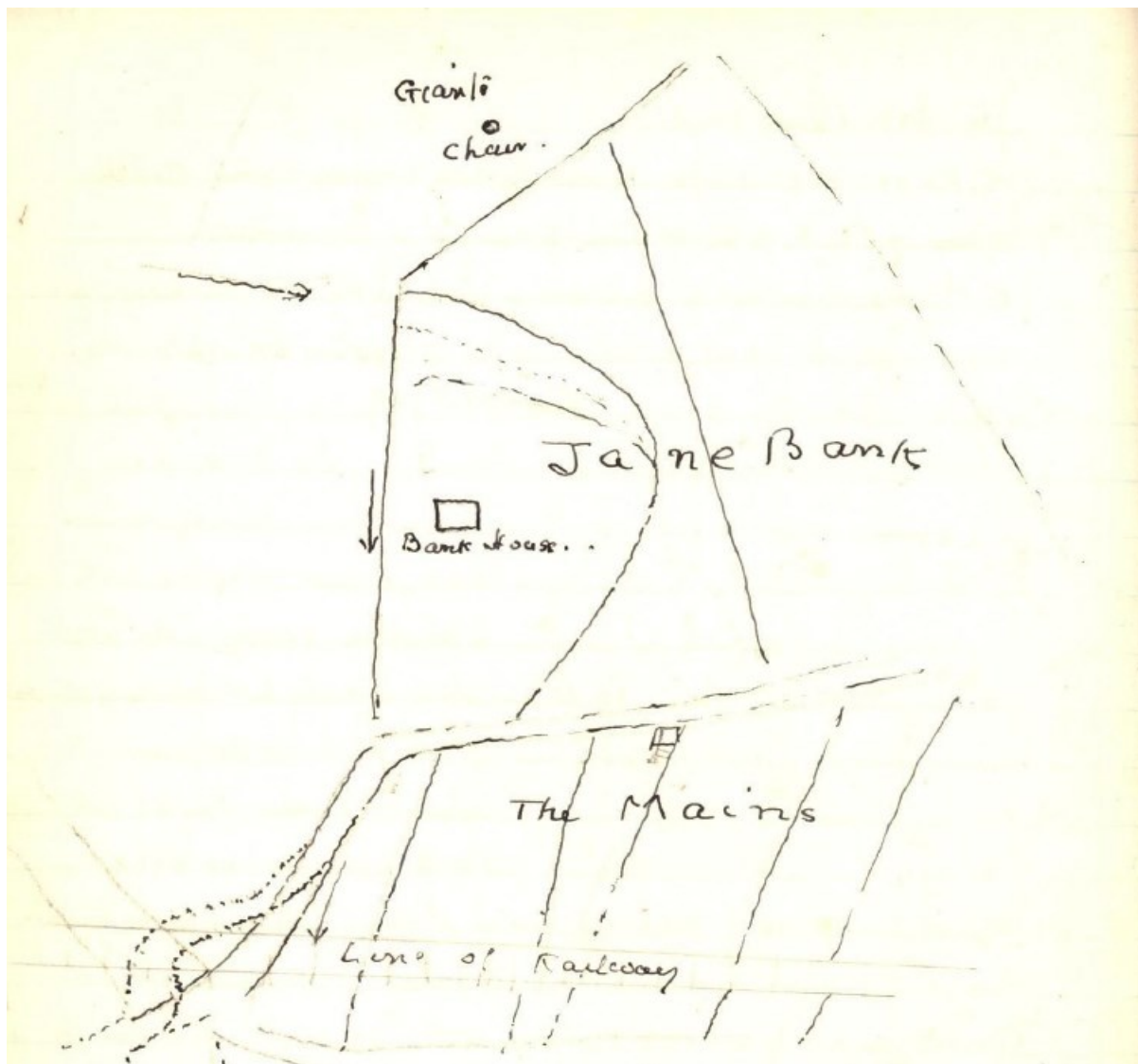
(2) Fii p. 518, 519 No. 8, 9, 10, 1180-90 3 acres close to Fite sike (q.v.)



next to the boundary of Kirksanton but is within Millom. It is however close to Lo'scales and could be easily used in connection with that 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 Wictcham [?Whicham] 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 field of Langthwaite or Hestham.



The sketch is to show the 'Leg' in Jane Bank.
The outline is from the Tenter Run map 1799.
It shows also a dotted line – the divergence of the main
road from the level crossing – and the way in which "Mains"
has been cut through by the Railway. Goath Meadow is also outlined.

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Jane Bank

Fii 399 no. 38 Sir John Hodelston Charter c1276-80 describing certain bounds 'to the head of Blacksike and so following Blacksike..... the turning point is the boundary of Jane Bank and the bank or dyke is named but not the field. On the Tenter Run map it is so called and is in two fields one of which is a 'leg' or hollow which may have been an older channel of the stream.

Langthwaite – vid supra p. 10, 20, 26

St Bees No. 27¹ "4 carucates – Kirksanton, Haverigg, Thwaites

St B 441 Bef. 1184² – Kirksantala, Haverich, Thwaites

Curia Rolls 1212³ Robert de Boivil & Sibilla his wife versus

Juliana de Ireby [land of] Thwaites. this may(!) refer to Kirksanton.

Fii 548 Henry de Langthwaite f. Gilbert gives free transit to the monks

St B. 439⁴ before 1251 Agnes de Langthwaite, widow of Henry de Boyvil....

Leiriggs

vid C. & W. XXVI⁵ Mr Warriner explains lea-land unploughed

The two Leiriggs might be the two portions of the Meles.

But if ridges – one is evident in Crossland (Croch engs) but

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

show whether it is in Kirksanton or Whicham. but note also the following:-

¹ *Register of the Priory of St Bees*, p. 54, no. 27.

² *Register of the Priory of St Bees*, p. 40, no. 441.

³ *Placitorum In Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi Asservatorum Abbreviatio*, p. 78. London: 1811

⁴ *Register of the Priory of St Bees*, p. 438, no. 439.

⁵ C. & W. vol. 26, p. 93

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Lairwath, Lairwathpul, Layrpul

Fii 529 No. 23 John Fleming gives land to W^m de Asmundirlaw

“de sub Layrwath in territorio de Millum and free
common in the vill of Millum which belongs to it”

In No. 24 W^m f. W^m de Asmundirlaw calls it “sub tus Layrwath”

No. 27 William de Millum gives the salt works “juxta Lairwath”

No. 30 W^m f. W^m de Asmundirlaw gives other land nearer the sea

than that of No. 24 ‘Juxta Layrpul and ascending from Layrpul
up to Forkes brigg sike as far as the Fleming land to Couepul
and by the Cimepul back to Lairpul.

No. 38 Begin at Forkes brigg sike and follow the land that belongs to the monks
as far as Couepul in the South then follow Couepul northerly to as
far as Layr watpul and so following up Layr watpul to Forkes brigg sike
[Secondly] from the place where Couepul falls into Layr watpul...
to the Church road....Blake dik...back to Layr watpul.

The Layr watpul seems by the description
to be identified with Helepul in the last no. 38 Charter
but Layrpul is in Millom territory not far from the present
Pow House which was probably the estate given by Henry de
Millum to John Fleming on his marriage. The whole description
seems rather to refer to wide stretches of marshland rather than the
present channel of Whicham Beck. But the meaning of the word Layr
can hardly be the same as the Lea land of

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Leiriggs. An alternative to Lea land of the two 'Leiriggs' might be Lair i.e. clay. there are clay and marl pits near Crosslands but this could hardly have given name to the open marsh land which seems to have extended from Pow House to the Meles. the field Layrwath is just across the Mill Sluice.

The Mains vid p. 64

In the Tithe Award			480	3. 3. 34	acres
No. 466	2. 3. 10	acres	481	3. 2. 13	
	479	2. 1. 17	482	3. 1. 22	

Total was 16 acres, but part is now Railway line.

No. 479 belongs to Waltons Farm.

The Manor House vid p. 9, 64, 47, Fii 516¹, St B Reg. 436 note²

Matthew fields Tithe Award 566, 567. 10. 1, 23 acres

These and Bank No. 568 must be part of the first grant of the Meles. "Begin at Sandscard..."

Meals Brow	T.A. 494	11 ¼ acres) These are parts of the
Mill Barrow	T.A. 512	4 ½) Meles in Lairiggs Farm

The Meles p. 34, 61 map sketch

¹ The reference to 'gardino meo' in charter 5, suggests that William de Boivill's house was nearby.

² The reference to the 'capital messuage' indicates an important house

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Micklethwaite vid supra p. 31

The monks' land – later and now called by this name is probably next to Elphole. The other as shown in the map might be part of the general pasturage supra p. 66 called How Bank

The Mill of Kirksanton

Fii 517¹ Grant by William de Boyvil c1160-70 'the monks shall grind at my mill of Kirksanton – multure free.

Fii p. 554² at this or Millom the charge for multure in c1200 was 1/15th

In the earliest Terrier is the entry "for Kirksanton Miln 6s 8d. In Terrier of 1783 on 29 Sep "the occupier of a corn mill in Kirksanton pays yearly for the s^d mill 6s 8d.

In Whitehaven Advertiser Nov. 10, 1790 the following advert "water corn mill to be sold on 26 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 Kirksanton, in possession of John Udall, Farmer. Also dwelling house & seasonal closes by estimation 14 acres with 3 ½ beast grasses on Farr Bank and 12 beast grasses on Kirksanton Hawes. All the s^d premises are free hold and now in the possession of the s^d John Udall.

¹ Fii, p. 517. no. 5

² Fii, p. 554, no. 56

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Pepper Hall Haverigg. Built 1836 – name of builder.
(but the name may be local) 1757 Wm Pepper m.

Prickholme

C. & W. XVIII p. 233 [date as given 1309. Witness is date 1276]

cf. also C.& W. XXVI (I develop earlier) p. 134

The farm lands of the Farm now called “Standing Stones” appears then to have been named ‘Cross flat’ and the lands on the Whicham side of the beck, perhaps partly over the Township boundary are called Whyt beck and Prickholm. For the farm boundaries vid infra page Prickholm still known by name appears to be the large field directly opposite the farm but across the beck, In Tithe Award No. 426, 427 and in Ordnance map 1863 37, 57 For Whyt bek vid supra Fits sike. It may also be connected with the Tequita moss vid T.A. 578, 579, 581, 582, 583 and in O.S. map 1862 110, 111, 112. Unfortunately my notes of fields do not include the Standing Stones Farm.

Rat holme supra p. 38, 8, map p.75

There are two places in Haverigg of this name.

- (1) Tithe Award 105 is close to the mouth of the Haverigg Pool.
- (2) No number recorded is on Tarn Head Farm apparently close to the house vid my reference in C. & W. XXVI¹. The two places perhaps confused because I had not the Award map by which I could have identified the fields.

¹ C. & W. vol. 26, p. 139

[Transcriber's note – this page is not numbered.]

C. & W. Tran XVIII p. 233

William Bowelys son of Wydo de Bowyle to John f. John de Aykescowch all my lands in the vill of Kyrkesanton – the hamlet of Crosflath and in the vill of Selcroft – the hamlet of Whyt bek and Prykholme within these boundaries i.e. On the East the land of Sir John Hudelston called two standing stones in the road for carriage and re carriage On the West the water of Helpole. On the North the land of Sir John Hudelston going down to Sypling sike and the water of Helpole and seawards on the South.

dated 24 Aug 3 Edward II [i.e. 1309 but witnesses agree with 3 Edward I because the donor and Sir John and 2 witnesses were living in c1276 but died before 1309]

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Round Hill T.A. 386 is below New Close in Kirksanton bank

The Salt House in Coupland vid supra p. 39

Sandscard vid p. 36. The scarth probably the gap leading to the shore

Sandholme 3 fields belonging R & G Parkin Haverigg (no numbers)

Scale Hook Farm in Haverigg written Calhota in Register 1643¹. It is (vid. p. 63) said to have been part of the manor of Hestham but Tarn head also given.

Slevin mire Fii 517² the second boundary mark of Meles vid. p. 35

Standing Stones

Fii 539 ... to the church road and so past the standing stones

C. & W. XVIII p. 233 land of Sir John Hudelston calls Two Standing Stones

both documents probably ascribed 1276-80. The latter should read 3 Edw. I not 3 Edw. II

The boundaries of Standing Stones Farm are described in the last

Bounded on East by Sir John Hudelston's land i.e. the Crofts (q.v.)

Bounded on the West by Helapol i.e. Whicham beck

Bounded on the North land of J.H. to Sypling sike (q.v.) and Heleupol

Bounded on the South seawards [i.e. as far as to the monks land of Meles]

The land on the North side is perhaps the "Micklethwaite"

Marked 10 in the list on map p. 33 and 405 & 410 in the Tithe Award.

Stayn le nok Fii 539 c1276-80 vid p. 58

The occupation road joins the present main road – at that

¹ Baptism at Holy Trinity, Millom, between 10 April and 14 May 1643, 'Gorg Murwhat son of John de Calhocke'.

² Fii p. 516, no. 5 'Selvenemire'

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time the road past the Bowery – I feel sure that the last part of the name is the ‘cnoc’ or little hill on a road which is still used by carriage drivers.

Sucken, Chapel is said to be derived from the word ‘Soke’ of the community and has nothing to do with Sunken although Sunken Kirks are known in the neighbourhood. Still less has it connection with Sancta. – the Soke or district of the Chapel of Kirksanton.

Stoup Dub Farm: Haverigg

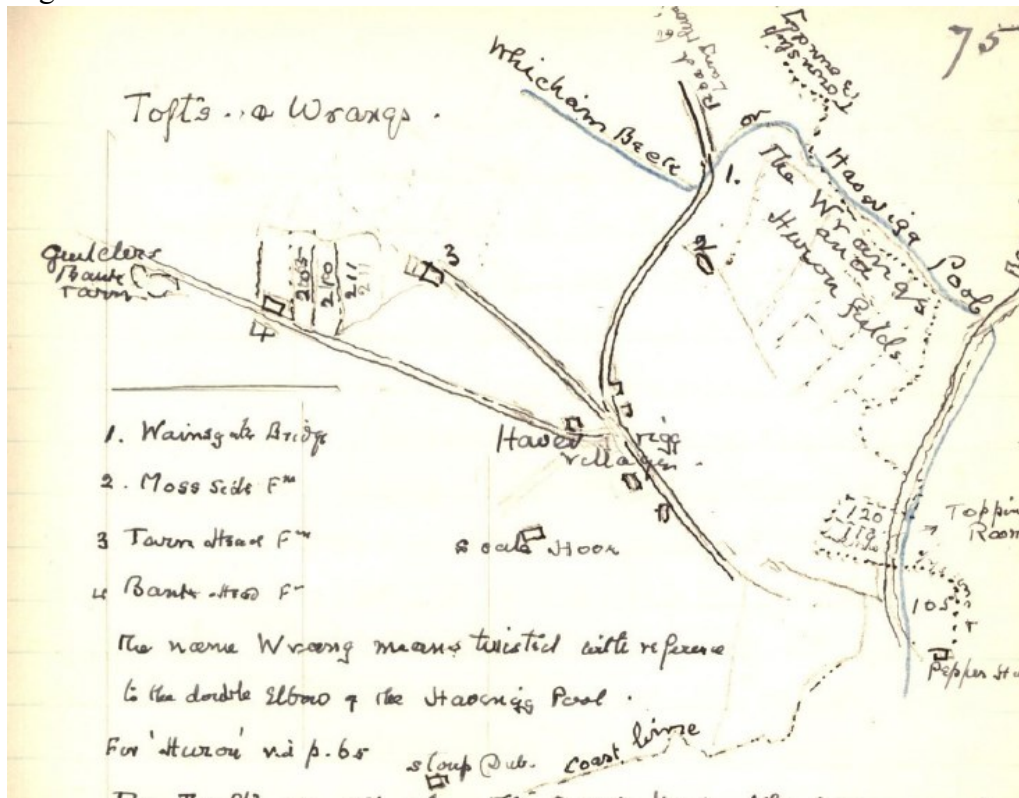
Swine Court. one of the field names of Lacro. Estate map 18??[date incomplete]

Sypling sike C. & W. XVIII 233 is part of the North boundary of Standing Stones Farm, on O.S. map is shown a gutter almost parallel with Heleupul which divides fields belonging that farm from fields formerly belonging Walton’s Farm. Whether its origin was all overflow from Mill Race or as evidence suggested lead to the salt works, need local information. It may be a backwater from the beck, vid. p. 33

Tenter runs before 1799

for list of names & sketch map p. 33

Tequite moss vid. Fite p. 59



The Tofts are all close to Bank Head although one number is missing in the copy from the Tithe Award. Prof. Eckwall¹ says the word in Old Norse for Homestead No. 210 Coles land 1. 3. 2 acres 202 Bank Head 1. 2. 8 205 Bank Head 0. 3. 28 211 Fox's land 1. 3. 15 On the map 105 is Ratholm but another field of the name belongs Tarn Head F[cut off page]

Cockersand Chartulary². vid also C. & W. Trans XXVI p. 139 Gilbert de Boivil has given 3 acres of land in Heuarig with hay a toft which formerly belonged to Geoffrey – Nigel's man. Two acres are in the Wrang of Haverigg: ½ acre on the South side of the Croft by the moss, and ½ acre next to the said ½ toft on the south side.

¹ EKWALL, Eilert, *English Place-names*.

² *Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey*, p. 1056

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Tom Bank vid map p. 33 A shelf of rock in the bank is sometimes called “The Giant’s Chair” There used to be a green trod i.e. footpath from the chair to “Standing Stones” which are said to mark the Giant’s grave.

Topping Room Two fields together 3 acres near Haverigg on Thomas Newby’s land T.A. number 119, 120, O.S. map 491, 492

Town, beneath Miller Fox’s land, Haverigg 2 fields

Town End Gardens Kirksanton Tenter Run map

These are bounded on one side by the Green East and on the south by a part of the common now enclosed down to the beck 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 Bower Garden The Byr or Boors The total of the cottors gardens was about 2 ½ acres divided into 10 plots held by 5 farm owners.

Wainsgate vid p. 7, 34, map p. 65...

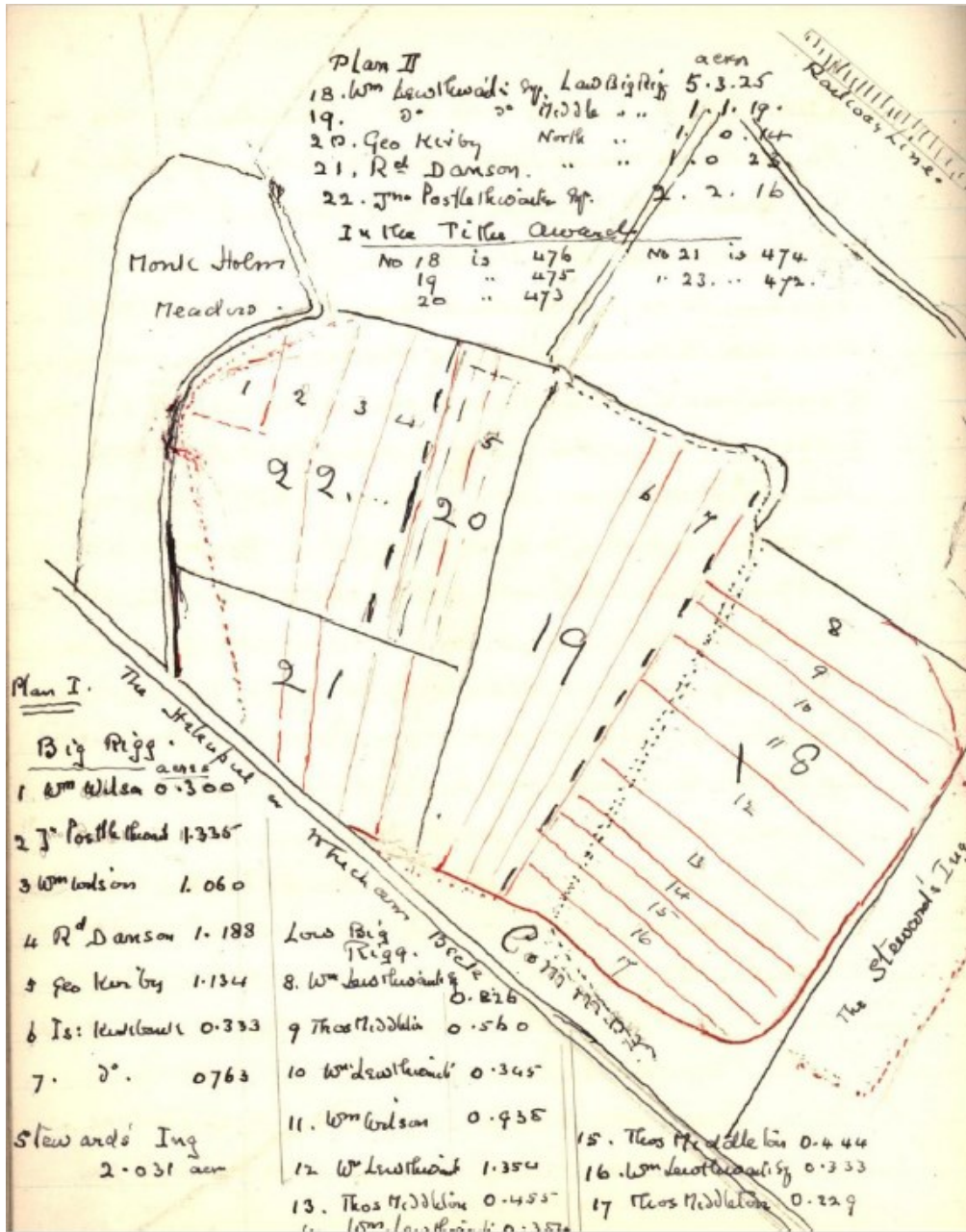
Whate Bank i.e. Thwaite Bank map p. 33 In the Tenter run 9 ½ acres were divided into 11 strips – but 10 acres was not included.

Wrangs of Haverigg vid map on previous page

Cockersand c1190-1200¹ Gilbert de Boivil gave 2 acres in the Wrangs Reg. St Bees 439 before 1251² Agnes de Langthwaite , widow of Henry de Boivil grants for the term of her life to John de Boivil all the 1/3 part of the Wreges which was her dowry, John to pay her 10 shillings in silver.

¹ *Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey*, p. 1056

² *Register of the Priory of St Bees*, p. 438, charter 439



14. Wm Lewthwaite 0.354

Big Rigg is perhaps the best illustration of the Tinter 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. XCV, p 242 and page 23 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 Tithe Award. In two strips no number is given in Plan I they may have been part of the "Common" or land from the occupation road to the Wheehouse Beck - or may have ^{been} held by other owners.

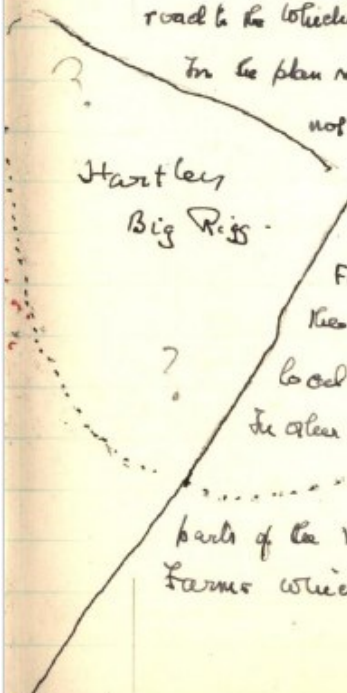
In the plan no 2 the Steads Jug is omitted. It is not marked in the plan but is inserted from Tithe Award.

What was the origin of these Tinter Runs?

Startley

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 cottagers. In other words the Tinter 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 either in great lands.



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In two strips no number is given in Plan I they may have been part of the "Common" extending from the occupation road to Whicham Beck or may have been held by other owners In the plan no. II the Stewards Ing is omitted. Hartley Big Rigg is not marked in either place but is inserted from the Tithe Award.

What was the origin of these Tenter Runs?

My own belief is that after the dissolution of Furness Abbey 1538 in the latest references to Abbey land – the land cultivated by the monks was farmed out to local landowners who sub-let it to their cottagers.

In other words, the Tenter Runs of Kirksanton represent the lands held by the monks scattered in different parts of the vill of Kirksanton surrounded by the small tenant Farms which at one time were held as the manor lands.

Additional Note

1. It was intended that with references 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 Tithe payment i.e. c1340 in another part of the County a cow and 3 (?draught) 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 heifer 4/-. But a more extensive list is needed.

2. In pages 26-33 an unsuccessful attempt was made to discover the area of the bovate and the 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 rated. The bovate was 1/8 of the plough land usually $120 \div 8 = 15$ acres. But in Kirksanton with so many uncertainties the usual approach to a definite area seems to be from 10 to 12 acres.