Territorial Structure and Agrarian Organisation in Mediaeval and Sixteenth Century Copeland, Cumberland.

Winchester, Angus J. L.

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TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE AND AGRARIAN ORGANISATION

IN MEDIAEVAL AND SIXTEENTH CENTURY COPELAND, CUMBERLAND.

A thesis submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy
in the University of Durham

by

Angus James Logie Winchester.

Volume II.

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Hett Mill,
Co. Durham.
January, 1978
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Figure: 1.1

COPELAND: RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Source:
Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 sheets: 89, 96; (1:62,360 sheets: 82, 88).

Note:
Spot heights are given in feet above sea level.
Copeland: Relief & Drainage.

1. Bassenthwaite Lake
2. Derwentwater
3. Crummock Water
4. Ennerdale Water
5. Wast Water.

Legend:
- 2000 ft (610 m)
- 1000 ft (305 m)
- 400 ft (122 m)
Sources:


Figure 1.3

COPELAND: SETTLEMENT AND THE HEAD-DYKE

Sources:

Map of Cumberland, by J. Hodkinson and T. Donald, 1774.

Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560 sheets, first edition (1860-64).

Plans accompanying Tithe Commutation Awards, c1840 (C.R.O. DRC/8).

Plans accompanying Enclosure Awards (see Figure 1.4).
Copeland: Settlement & the Head-dyke.

from sources: 1770-1860

**SETTLEMENT:**
- Farmstead site, linked farm names
- Clustered settlement
- Row plan
- Agglomerated

**HEAD DYKE:**
- Industrial urban settlement:
  - Wo = Workington
  - Wh = Whitehaven

**EXTENT OF WASTE ON EVE OF PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE**

0 Km.  5  10
0 Miles  5
Figure: 1.4

COPELAND: ENCLOSURE OF WASTE AFTER 1600

Sources:

Plans accompanying Enclosure Awards and Agreements, 1743-1872 (C.R.O. QRE/1).

Enclosure agreements for which plans do not survive:-

A - Beckermet, 1758 - "Bickermouth in St Bridgets they have have lately Inclosed their Comon" (C.R.O. D/Lec/300/ Brown's Survey: Egremont Lordship). Approximate extent gauged by field-names in Moor, Calder Lordship Survey, 1793 (C.R.O. D/Lons/W/Calder Plan:14).

B - Corney Moor, 1814 - see Figure: 1.7.

Documentary evidence of enclosure from waste post-1600:-

(i) southern end of Greysouthen Moor (NY 07 26) enclosed by agreement, 1742 (C.R.O. D/Ben/1/2458).

(ii) Birkness Outclose, Buttermere (NY 18 14) enclosed 1750 x 1845 (comparison of Survey of Gatesgarth estate, 11 Sept. 1750 (C.R.O. D/Lons/W/Gatesgarth deeds) with Buttermere Tithe Plan, 1845 (C.R.O. DRC/8/35)).

(iii) Cow pastures, Eskdale, apparently enclosed during 17th or 18th centuries (C.R.O. D/Lec/Eskdale Commons, Cattle Drift & Heaf Award, 1587; D/Ben/passim:- Lawsuit papers, Sharp v Tyson, 1795).
Copeland: Enclosure of Waste after 1600.

- Ancient Enclosures:
- Enclosed waste with date of Act or Agreement of Enclosure.
- Documentary evidence of enclosure from waste post-1600.
- Enclosure agreements for which plans do not survive:
  A Beckermet common enclosed c.1758.
  B Corney Moor enclosed 1814.
Figure: 1.5

COPELAND: POOR LAW TOWNSHIPS

Source:
Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 sheets, first edition, 1860-64.
Figure 1.6

COPELAND: RELIEF, ENCLOSLED LAND AND TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES

For sources, see Figures: 1.1, 1.4, 1.5.
Figure: 1.6.

Copeland: Relief, Enclosed Land & Township Boundaries.
Figure: 1.7

CONTRASTS BETWEEN TOWNSHIPS IN COPELAND

Sources:

Township boundaries, farmstead sites: Ordnance Survey, first edition 1:10,560 sheets, surveyed 1860-64.

Head-Dyke line: Eaglesfield and Blindbothel Commons Enclosure Award, 1815: C.R.O. QRE/1/33. Clifton Moor Enclosure Award, 1814: C.R.O. QRE/1/35.

Netherwasdale and Corney wastes remain unenclosed - head-Dyke line from first edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 sheets. Corney Moor (marked by broken line), enclosed 1814 (C.R.O. QRE/1/161). Although no plan accompanies the Award, the approximate extent of the moor can be reconstructed by comparison of place-names in the Enclosure Award Schedule with Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560, sheet 85.
Contrasts between Townships in Copeland.

A

EAGLESFIELD
Area: 1998 a. (609 ha.)

BLINDBOTHELO
Area: 1261 a. (510 ha.)

Waste divided between townships at Enclosure, 1815.

B

GREAT CLIFTON
Area: 998 a. (404 ha.)

LITTLE CLIFTON
Area: 1089 a. (441 ha.)

Waste divided between townships at Enclosure, 1817.

C

NETHER WASDALE
Area: 8574 a. (3470 ha.)

Contours every 250 ft. (76 m)

D

CORNIEY
Area: 4440 a. (1797 ha.)

Land within head-dyke on eve of Parliamentary Enclosure.

Legend:
- Farmstead site, c. 1560
- Contours every 50 ft. (15 m)
- Miles
- Kilometers

AJLW
19th CENTURY ENGLISH TOWNSHIPS: ACREAGE.

Source: 1831 Census Enumeration Abstract in which approximate acreages are given to the nearest 10 acres (4 ha). The histograms classify every undivided parish, township or chapelry in each county, excluding urban areas (i.e. those divisions tantamount to or combining to form cities, towns or boroughs). Acreages of ecclesiastical parishes which are noted as being divided into townships etc., but for which only a total acreage is given in the Abstract, have also been omitted.

The acreages of Copeland townships are taken from Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 sheets, 1st Edition (surveyed 1860-64).
Figure 2.1

NINETEENTH CENTURY ENGLISH TOWNSHIPS: ACREAGE.

HECTARES

Dorset.

Leicestershire.

Co. Durham.

Lancashire.

Yorkshire:
West Riding.

Copeland.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN 19th CENTURY TOWNSHIPS AND MEDIAEVAL VILLS:

PENNINE Foothills, YORKS. W. RIDING.

Sources: 19th century townships: 1831 Census Enumeration Abstract: 11, 798.

Mediaeval vills: W.T. Lancaster: Abstracts of... the Chartulary of the Cistercian Abbey of Fountains, 2 vols. (Leeds, 1915). Page references are: Azerley: 1, 87; Braithwaite: 1, 143-5; Bramley: 1, 140-2; Carlesmoor: 1, 372; Grewelthorpe: 1, 346-7; Laverton: 1, 307, 440; Mickley: 11, 649, 659; Swetton: 11, 694.
Sources: Based on the occurrence of place-names on modern Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 sheets NO 44, NO 54, NO 55.


The first is a charter of 1271 reciting a deed of c1201 by which Adam son of Abraham of Lur granted to David Ruffus of Forfar: kyncrey (Kincreich)...et....quandam partem territorii de Lur (Lour)
The bounds of this part of the territory of Lour included references to the bounds between Lur and Mathyn (Meathie) and a spring which was the boundary between Lur and Innerarethin (Inverarity).

The second grant (loc.cit.,pp.24-5) records the transfer of these lands by David Ruffus to the Abbey of Coupar-Angus in 1201.
INVERARITY PARISH, ANGUS: CONSTITUENT TERRITORIES.

Figure: 2.3.
Sources: The grouping of townships into wards is based on 1831 Census Enumeration Abstract: i, 82-96; ii, 682-686.

The grouping of parishes into deaneries is based on the lists of parishes in each deanery given in Taxatio Ecclesiastica: pp. 319, 327, 328.

Boundaries between wards and deaneries are thus those of 19th century parishes and townships mapped by the Ordnance Survey.

(N.B. Furness is not a ward but, under the name of Lonsdale North of the Sands, a hundred of Lancashire).

Vills which "lie toward Hougun", 1086, are those listed in the description of Earl Tostig's estate in Amounderness in Domesday Book: 301b.
Figure: 3.1.

CUMBRIA: WARDS & DEANERIES.

CUMBERLAND

Dioces

Rural Deanery

Vills which "iae toward Hougun", 1086

(A identification uncertain)
Figure: 3.2.

COPELAND: FEUDAL JURISDICTION.

Sources: Boundaries between liberties based on *Placita de Quo Warranto*: pp. 112-4, 122-3.

Boundaries of monastic franchises:
- St. Bees Lordship: *Bunde Franchisie sancte Bege* 15th cent. *(StB: 370)*.
- Calder Lordship: C.R.O.D/Lons/W/Plan of Calder Lordship 1793 (Plan 14(10)).

Boundaries of free chases: see Figure: 3.4.
Figure: 3.2.

COPELAND: FEUDAL JURISDICTION

HONOUR OF COCKERMOUTH
FIVE TOWNS
DERWENTFELLS
BARONY
EGREMONT
COPELAND FOREST
ST. BEES LORDSHIP
St. Bees Priory
Egremont Castle
Esk
COPeland FOREST
SEIGNSORY
OF
M I L L OM
Monastic Franchise.

Free Chase.["Forest"].

AJLW
Figure: 3.3.

COPELAND: FEUDAL TENURE c1300.

Sources and Key:

Free Chases (after Liddell 1966):
1. Derwentfells, partitioned 1247 between Lucy (1a) and Fortibus (1b) coparceners of Honour of Cockermouth (Lucy Cart: 119).
2. Copeland Forest, partitioned 1338 between Bermingham (2a – Ennerdale), Fitzwalter (2b – Middleward) and Lucy (2c – Eskdaleward) heiresses of Barony of Egremont (Cal. Close Rolls, 1338, pp. 495, 477, 487).
3. Forest of Millom (see text).

Monastic possessions:
B. St. Bees Priory.
C. Calder Abbey.
Fo. Fountains Abbey.
Fu. Furness Abbey.

Deer parks:
Only those attached to the castles of Cockermouth, Egremont, and Millom are shown (cf Fig: 6.2).

Tenurial structure:
Honour of Cockermouth (Fortibus):
Honour of Cockermouth (Lucy):
Partition of Estates of Richard de Lucy, 1230 (Scotland: i, 1106)
IPM Thomas de Lucy, 1305 (P.R.O. C. 134/10/15).

Lordship of Egremont:
IPM John de Multon, 1334 (P.R.O. C. 135/41/1) which includes extent of Knights' Fees in Copeland.

Seignory of Millom:
No comprehensive mediaeval data on the feudal structure of the Seignory are known. The pattern mapped here is based on Rental of Lordship of Millom, 1510 (C.R.O. D/Lons/W/Millom Court Book 1510-23, pp. 51-66).
Figure: 3.3.

COPELAND: FEUDAL TENURE c.1300

Legend:
- Free Chase
- Monastic Possessions
- Deer Park

Boundaries:
- Documented ante 1500
- Documented 1500-1600
- Poor law township
- Reconstructed
- Between lordships

Tenure:
- Demesne
- Customary
- Free

Key:
- Honour of Cockermouth (Fartibul)
- [Lucy]
- Barony of Egremont
- Seignory of Millem
- Member of Manor of Workington

For full key see opposite.

AJLW
Figure: 3.4.

COPELAND: FREE CHASE & VILLS PAYING CORNAGE & SEAWAKE.

**Sources:** Free Chases:
- Derwentfells: taken to be coincident with land between rivers Cocker and Derwent.
- Millom Forest: see text.

Cornage, seawake and other free rents:
- Extent of Knights' Fees, Copeland, 1334 (Alnwick: X.II.3.4.a).
- Rental of Manor of Cockermouth, 1270 (P.R.O. S.C.11/730/m14v).
- IPM Thomas de Lucy, 1305 (P.R.O. C.134/10/15).
Copeland: Free Chase and Vills paying Cornage and Seawake.

**FREE CHASE** (cf. Liddell 1966,106)
- Free Chase c.1300
- charter with clause reserving hunting rights.
- other evidence of inclusion in "forest" in 12th century.

**HOMAGE VILLS** rendering:
- Cornage.
- Seawake (vigilia maris).
- Cornage & Seawake
- Free Rent other than Cornage or Seawake.

500 ft. [152 m.] contour

Fig. 3.4.
Figure: 3.5.

COPELAND: PAROCHIAL STRUCTURE.

Sources:

Parish churches, c1300: Taxatio Ecclesiastica 1291, p. 328; unpub. returns of inquisitiones nonarum, 1340 (P.R.O. E.179/90/9).

Areas disputed between parishes: Weddicar, late-12th (StB:90); Clifton, 1219 (StB:98-99); Mosser & Thackthwaite, 1220 (StB:104-5); Mockerkin & Sosgill, c1220 (StB:102-3); Egremont Park, 1327 (StB:97).

**Figure 3.6.**

COPELAND: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEUDAL & ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION, 13th CENT.

**Source:** data extracted from Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.5.

Addendum to Key: Boundaries of parishes of "mother churches" indicated by fine, dashed line.
Figure: 3.6.

Copeland: Relationship Between Feudal & Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, 13th cent.

Liberty Boundary:
- coincident with parish boundary.
- bisecting parish.
- Parish crossing liberty boundary.
- Castle & "Mother Church" of liberty.
- Carleton.
- member of Warkington fee.

AJEW
Figure 4.1.

COPELAND: POOR LAW TOWNSHIPS.

Figure: 4.1.

COPELAND: POOR LAW TOWNSHIPS

1. ULOCK, PARDOHAW & DEAMScales.
2. PARTON.
3. SALTER & ESKETT.
4. LOW KEERLE.
5. ROTTINGTON.
6. CHAPEL SUCKEN (detached portion).
7. WABERTHAITE.

::: Extra-parochial.

AJLW
Figure: 4.2.

COPELAND: ANALYSIS OF TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES.

Copeland: Analysis of Township Boundaries.

'Natural' features:
- Water course
- Watershed

'Cultural' features:
- Head-dyke
- Other Field Boundary

***** (former) Unenclosed Waste, except where natural features.
Figure 4.3.

GOSFORTH PARISH: 18th CENTURY CONSTITUENT TERRITORIES.

Source: 1825 Land Tax Returns (C.R.O. QRP/1/46) for High & Low Bolton, Gosforth Boonwood, Gosforth, and Newton (under return for Newton & Ponsonby). These same units can be traced back to the earliest Land Tax returns of 1767 (QRP/1/3). The 1825 returns have been used here as only the 19th century returns contain sufficient farm names etc. to allow cartographic reconstruction.

Areas of former waste are mapped from the enclosure awards of Gosforth, 1815 (C.R.O. QRE/1/42); Drigg, 1828 (QRE/1/134); Irton, 1813 (QRE/1/59); and Ponsonby (i.e. Gaterigg Bank and Calder Gills), 1855 (QRE/1/114).
Gosforth Parish: 18\textsuperscript{th} century constituent territories.

Settlements in:-
- BOLTON
- BOONWOOD
- GOSFORTH
- NEWTON

Parish Boundary

Waste - enclosed 1815 [Gosforth], 1828 [Drigg], 1813 [Irton], 1855 [Ponsonby].
Figure: 4.4.

ABOVE DERWENT TOWNSHIP: 16th CENTURY GRAVESHIPS.

Sources: Based on reconstruction of the 1578 Survey which describes in detail holdings in Braithwaite & Coldale and Rogersett (see Appendix B).

The spatial extents of the earlier, separate graveships of Braithwaite and Coledale have been disentangled by relating the 1578 Survey to the General Fine Rental of 1547 (C.R.O. D/Lec/314/38) which lists holdings separately under the headings Braythuath and Coldaill.

Thornthwaite was a freehold estate (see Appendix AIII, no:6) and its extent can be gauged by the negative evidence of the block of land around the modern village of Thornthwaite not described in the 1578 Survey. The extent of Thornthwaite Fell, enclosed in 1814, is taken from the plan accompanying the enclosure award (C.R.O. QRE/1/10).
Above Derwent Township:
16th century Graveships.

---

Figure: 4.4.

[Map showing Derwent Township with labels for Thornthwaite, Braithwaite, Portinscale, and other locations. The map includes a scale of 0 km to 1 km and a scale of 0 mile to 1 mile.]
Figure: 4.5.

COPELAND: EARLY-14th CENTURY ADMINISTRATIVE VILLS.

Source and Key: see Appendix AII.

Source for extent of free chases outside vill of Braithwaite: see Figure: 3.4.
Where a poor law township contains more than one *locus* the boundaries of its constituent territories are discussed in Appendix AIII.

Waste not assigned to any one *locus* comprises:

a) waste not divided between adjacent townships until Parliamentary enclosure.

b) large blocks of waste in townships containing more than one *locus*, where no documentary evidence has been found to identify boundaries between constituent *loci*.

c) Copeland Forest: an extra-parochial block of waste.
Copeland: Early Medieval (pre-1350) loci.

- Locus coeterminus with poor low township.
- Reference numbers of loci identified in Appendix A.
- Waste not assigned to any one locus.

Boundaries:
- Documented ante 1500.
- Documented 1500-1600.
- Approximate reconstruction from documentary sources.
- Poor Low Township.
- Conjectural.

0 Km. 5 10
0 Miles. 5
Figure: 4.7.

COPELAND: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCUS & MANOR.

Source: see Appendix AIII.
Copeland: Relationship between Locus & Manor.

A. Land under direct control of three chief lords:
- Free chase
- Locus containing only customary tenants.

B. Mesne manors and monastic holdings:
1) Unit of lordship coincident with at least one locus:
   - embracing 2 or more loci coincident with locus
   - Monastic holding
2) Unit of lordship not coincident with locus:
   - regular subdivision of locus between lords.
   - complex pattern of lordship.

Boundaries:
- Documented ante 1500
- Documented 1500-1600
- Approximate reconstruction from documentary sources
- Poor Law Township
- Conjectural

Figure: 4.7.
Figure: 4.8.

WYTHOP MILL: TOWNSHIP AND MANORIAL BOUNDARIES.

Sources:
A: Head-dyke line: Embleton & Setmurthy enclosure award, 1824 (C.R.O. QRE/1/37); Wythop enclosure award, 1830 (QRE/1/19).

   1811 = plan and lawsuit papers concerning case of Egremont v Vane (52 George III) over disputed manorial rights on Wythop Common (C.R.O. D/Lec/288).
Figure 4.9

COPELAND: ANALYSIS OF TERRITORIAL NAMES

Source:

Based on derivations suggested in PNC:ii.
Copeland: Analysis of Territorial Names.

Territorial Names:

1) "Settlement" names:
   - HAM, INGAHAM.
   - TUN, INGTUN
   - BP
   - BUBL, BUBL (dwellings, house)
   - SKALI, SAEK, ERG (associated with shieling practices).

2) Toponyms: △

Personal name incorporated in place-name: P

Boundaries:
- Documented onto 1500.
- Documented 1500-1600.
- Approximate reconstruction from documentary sources.
- Poor Law Township.
- Conjectural.
Figure 5.1.

COPELAND PROBATE INVENTORIES: 1570 - 1600.
Figure: 5.1.

COPELAND PROBATE INVENTORIES: 1570-1600.

A: AN ASSESSMENT OF FARM SIZE. TOTAL VALUE OF STOCK AND CROPS.

B: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FARM SIZE AND RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF STOCK-REARING.

C: STOCK VALUE AS % OF TOTAL STOCK AND CROP VALUE: MONTHLY VARIATIONS.
Figure 5.2.

COPELAND PROBATE INVENTORIES: 1570 - 1600.
COPELAND PROBATE INVENTORIES: 1570-1600.

A: STOCK VALUE AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STOCK AND CROP VALUE:

- Lowland Farmers (Mean: 75.9%)
- Lakeland Farmers (Mean: 86.4%)

B: VALUE OF SHEEP FLOCK AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STOCK VALUE:

- Lowland Farmers (Mean: 25.2%)
- Lakeland Farmers (Mean: 52.1%)
Figure 5.3.

COPELAND PROBATE INVENTORIES: 1570 - 1600: STOCK NUMBERS.
SIXTEENTH CENTURY HUSBANDRY PRACTICE.

Sources:


Bi: 18th cent. copy of verdict of jury of Manor of Eskdale, Miterdale, and Wasdale Head, 1587 concerning management of wastes in the manor. Known as "The Eskdale Twenty-Four Book". (C.R.O. D/Lec - see Ch.VII, note 11).

Bii: Description of rights in stinted pasture closes in survey of Manor of Loweswater, 1613 (C.R.O. D/Law/Loweswater Box/Loweswater Court Roll, 1613).

C: Description of crop in Copeland Probate Inventories, 1570 - 1600. Where the crop is not described in detail a summary description, either as *corn and hay* (i.e. the harvested crop) or as *seed and arder* (i.e. the standing crop - see Ch.V; note 22), is given. This allows an assessment of the date of sowing and the length of growing season to be made.

Note:

In B and C the numbers refer to days of the month; e.g. in Bii, cows and followers were allowed in stinted pasture closes between 1st May and 8th September; in C, the description *seed and arder* is found in inventories drawn up between 14th February and 4th July.
**SIXTEENTH CENTURY HUSBANDRY PRACTICE.**


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<tr>
<th>Common Grazings</th>
<th>Infield</th>
<th>Byre / Stockyard</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>Stock Manure</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAN</td>
<td>APR</td>
<td>AUG</td>
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B: Stock Management in Copeland:

i) Eskdale; 1587

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<tr>
<th>Waste</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Geld Goods</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cow Pasture</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Geld Goods</td>
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<td>Inbye/Byre</td>
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ii) Loweswater; 1613

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<tr>
<td>Stinted Pasture Closes</td>
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C: Crop Husbandry in late-16th century Copeland:

[Source: Probate Inventories: 1570-1600: Description of Crop].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corn &amp; Hay</th>
<th>J</th>
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<th>A</th>
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<th>J</th>
<th>J</th>
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<th>A</th>
<th>S</th>
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</table>

"Haver ... sown in ye ground" [W. Norman: 27 Feb: 1589/90]
"Corn ... upon the ground" [J. Mayson, 26 Aug: 1585]
"Seed ... wynter rye" [M. Dixson, 15 Nov: 1596]

AJLW
Figure 5.5.

THE HEAD - DYKE: I.
THE HEAD-DYKE: I.

A: Lands of FRIACK, Angus, Scotland, 1766.

- Building.
- Arable & Meadow.
- Muir.

after THIRD: 1955, Plate 2.

B: INISHBOFIN, Connemara, Ireland, 1838.

- Loch
- Dwellings (generalised pattern)
- Enclosed land within mountaindyke.

after JONES HUGHES: 1956, 130.

C: JÄTTENE village, Friggeråker parish, Västergötland, Sweden, 1644.

- Farmstead.
- Arable.
- Meadow.

after ERIXON: 1961, 68.
Figure: 5.6.

THE HEAD - DYKE: II.
THE HEAD-DYKE: II.

Township of LONG HOUGHTON, Northum c.1619. [NU 2415].


WUTTON UNDERWOOD, Bucks. 1649 [SP 68 16]

after RODEN: 1973, 352

Manor of CUMWHITTON, Cumb. 1603 [NY 50 52].

after CHARNLEY: 1974, Fig: 2.1

all land other than Common Waste.

:: Buildings

1 Km

1 Mile.
Source: 1578 Survey; ff 163-191.

Key to Farm Group Territories: (see Appendix B, Table I)

Lorton:
1. Armaside
2. Low Lorton
3. High Lorton
4. Scales
5. Swinside

Rogersett:
1. Keskadale
2. Snab
3. Birkriigg
4. Little Town

Buttermere:
1. Buttermere
2. Gatesgarth

Braithwaite and Coledale:
1. Powter How
2. Howend
3. Great Braithwaite
4. Coledale
5. Little Braithwaite
6. Uzzicar
7. Stonycroft
8. Skelligill
9. Swinside
10. Parkside
11. Waterend
12. Ullock
13. Portinscales
Figure: 6.1.

DERWENTFELLS: LAND TENURE 1578.

- Customary tenement, described 1578
- Free tenement, located but not described 1578
- Boundary between farm group territories uncertain
- Linked farm names (O.S.)
- Township boundary (O.S.)
- Land outside farm group organization:
  - Peat Moss
  - Shared Pasture Close
  - Other

Details of tenurial patterns.
Figure 6.2

COPELAND: LARGE-SCALE SEIGNORIAL ENCLOSURE

Key and Sources:

Deer Parks:

1220 Stainburn (StB:330).
1259 Cockermouth (P.R.O. S.C.11/730/m 1).
c1250, c1280 Loweswater (see Figure: 6.4).
1283 Wythop (see Figure: 6.5).
c1285 Embleton (see Figure: 6.5).
1294 Egremont (Close Rolls: Ed.I; iii, 400).
1337 Millom and Ulpha (Cal.IPMS:viii; p.67).
1355 Dean (Lucy Cart: 161).
1450 Workington (C.R.O. D/Lons/W/Curwen Estates Rental).
1583 Frizington (PNC: ii, 336).
1761 Harrington (C.R.O. D/Cu/7/4).

Vaccariae:

1267 Gatesgarth (P.R.O. S.C.6/824/7).
1322 Ennerdale, Wasdalehead (P.R.O. C.134/71/1).

Fences

1369 Faw Park (Cal.IPMS: xii; p.210).
1437 Scalethorns (C.R.O. D/Lec/29/1/Coledale).
1471 Bowderdale Fence (Alnwick: x.II.3.3.a - Egremont).
c1578 New Fence (1578 Survey: f.138).
1632 The Side (C.R.O. D/Lec/94/Census of Deer).
1650 Coves (P.R.O. E.317/Cumb./5).

Monastic Granges

1252 Grassholmes (StB:367).
c1285 Brotherilkeld (Furness: ii; ii; 565).
late 13th Prior Park (DKR: 36; 195, 306; Dugdale: vi, 556).
1396 Grange in Borrowdale (Furness: ii; ii; 578).
1537 Calder Abbey granges (see Figure: 6.3).

Vaccaria:

1302 Stonethwaite (Fountains: i, 62).
Figure: 6.2.

Copeland: Large-scale Seignorial Enclosure.

A. Large scale Seignorial Enclosures by

i. Lay Lords:
   - Deer Parks
   - Voccariae
   - Fences and other Parks

ii. Monastic Houses:
   - Groves and other large closes
   - Voccariae

B. i. Grants of extensive blocks of land, including right to assort:
   - c. 1203
ii. Wythop, settled c. 1250 x 1307 (see text)

CHRONOLOGY:
- c. 1250 Date of enclosure where documented
- (c. 1250) Earliest reference to park etc.

Waste surviving to Parliamentary Enclosure

Gronoology:
- Lay Lords: c. 1250 Date of enclosure where documented.
- (c. 1250) Earliest reference to park etc.

A. Large scale Seignorial Enclosures by

i. Lay Lords:
   - Deer Parks
   - Voccariae
   - Fences and other Parks

ii. Monastic Houses:
   - Groves and other large closes
   - Voccariae

B. i. Grants of extensive blocks of land, including right to assort:
   - c. 1203
ii. Wythop, settled c. 1250 x 1307 (see text)

A. L. W.
Figure: 6.3

CALDER ABBEY GRANGES

Sources:

(i) Base maps:


(ii) Survey of Calder Abbey Demesnes, 1537:


The identification of Moughton grange is suggested by reference to the Mountain Pinfold (O.S. spelling) as Moughton Pinfold or the pinfold at a place called Moughton Parkeside in 1694 (C.R.O. D/Lec/284/Somerset v Curwen lawsuit papers).

(iii) Fine, 1243:

(P.R.O. Feet of Fines, Cumberland, No. 34; abstracted in StB:ip, 306n). Plea between Jollan, Abbot of Calder, and Alexander de Rossonby concerning inter alia, 40 acres of pasture in Holgate. As the reconstruction shows, these 40 acres lay within bounds which coincide with the edge of the lands of the later granges of Thornholme, Scalderskew and Moughton. The identification of two points along the 1243 boundary requires discussion:

Frithe bec - probably an earlier name for Worm Gill which descends from Cawfell, one of the lord of Egremont's friths or fences (1578 Survey: f.122).

Holgate bec - That this lay in the vicinity of Thornholme is suggested by the inclusion of a field called Hall Gayte fell in the 1537 survey of Thornholme Grange. The name does not recur on the 1752 plan of the estate.
LOWESWATER PARK

Sources:

A. Post-Medieval:

(i) Loweswater Tithe Plan, 1839 (C.R.O. DRC/8/121).

(ii) Surveys of holdings at Park, c1700 (C.R.O. D/Law/
Loweswater/ uncatalogued surveys of Peter Wilkinson's
tenement, n.d. (c1691); Tiffin's tenement, 14 Aug.
1704).

(iii) Presentment against tenants of le Parke, Loweswater &
Court, 1524 (C.R.O. D/Lec/299/22).

(iv) Deepa Bridge is so named on "Plan of Foulsike,
Godfrahed, Churchstile and Infield Estates, surveyed by
Thomas Donald, 1782" (C.R.O. D/WM/Plans).

B. Mediaeval:

(i) Agreement between Priory of St Bees and Thomas de Lucy,
1286 (StB: 106).

(ii) References to Balnes:
1304 - IPM Thomas de Lucy (P.R.O. C.134/10/15).
1437 - Min. Acct. (Loweswater) (C.R.O. D/Lec/29/1).
Field-name: Loweswater Tithe Plan, 1839.
LOWESWATER PARK.

A: POST-MEDIEVAL

- Land identified as part of holdings at Park; c.1700.

In 1524 tenants of the Parke were presented for defects in the "head-hedge" (haya capitalis) between Depewathcrag (cf Deepa Bridge) and Ravyngrag (cf Raven Crag).

B: MEDIEVAL

Agreement between monks of St. Bees and Thos. de Lucy, 1288: Thos. had made a new park at Loweswater & had obstructed their way from chapel of Loweswater to Dupwath (?Deepa Br.) towards Brackenthwaite. This new park was to be removed but the old park enclosed by Thos.' father (fl.c1230-c1260) was to remain.

Loweswater chapel

- Suggested boundary of park.

A

Possible manor house site, surrounded by remains of moat.

Bowness

Field-name; cf manor of Balnes,1304; park of Balnes,1437.
Figures 6.5

EMBLETON AND WYTHOP: ENCLOSURE HISTORY

Post-Mediaeval Sources:

(i) Tithe Plans for Embleton, 1839 (C.R.O. DRC/8/70) and Wythop, 1845 (DRC/8/204) collated with O.S. first edition 1:10,560 survey.

(ii) Enclosure Awards for Embleton and Setmurthy, 1824 (C.R.O. QRE/1/37) and Wythop, 1830 (QRE/1/19).

(iii) Land held of manor of Derwentfells, 1578 - 1578 Survey: ff 161-3.

Mediaeval Documentation:

Embleton c1285 - T. de Lucy to T. de Irebi: liberty to enclose park around manor of Embleton (Lucy Cart: 130; printed in StBA: 66).

Wythop c1260 - A. de Multon and A. de Lucy to J. de Lucy, their son: grant of Wythop (bounded) (C.R.O. D/Van/Wythop/Box 1).


1379 - Agreement, 13 Apr. 1379, between H. and R. de Lowthre concerning their respective moieties of the manor of Wythop (ibid).

Manor House Sites:

Embleton - NY 154 292 - remains of bank and ditch of moat, adjacent to field named Hallgarth on Tithe Plan.

Wythop - NY 203 284 - no visible remains; assumed to have been in vicinity of 17th cent. farmstead of Wythop Hall. Licence to crenelate given, 1319 (Patent Rolls: Ed.II;i;iii;189).
Figure: 6.5.

Embleton & Wythop: Enclosure History.
Figure: 7.1

N.E. COPELAND:

PRESENTMENTS AGAINST FOREIGN CATTLE: 1472-1517

Source:

Court Rolls of Honour of Cockermouth, 1472-1517 (C.R.O. D/Lec/299/1-14) Eaglesfield Court verdict, 5 March 1595 (ibid: 299/27).
N.E. Copeland: Presentments Against Foreign Cattle: 1472 - 1517.

Mockerkin & Sosgill: tenants pay 8s. Od. yearly for intercommon on wastes of Loweswater Manor (1578).

Figure 7.1.
Figure: 7.2

MANOR OF ESKDALE, MITERDALE AND WASDALE HEAD:
16TH CENTURY WASTE MANAGEMENT

Sources:

Based on reconstruction of:-

(1) "Commons Cattle Drift and Heath Award of the Twentyfour Sworn Men of Eskdale, Miterdale and Wasdalehead, 1587". Copy made by John Nicholson, 19 Nov. 1692, with amendment dated 24 April 1701, is in C.R.O. D/Lec.

(ii) Award of Jury of Manor of Wasdalehead, 9 June 1664 (C.R.O. D/Ben/Crosthwaite Tithes/1).

Seignorial fences or friths are listed in 1578 Survey, ff. 117, 134, 138.
Manor of Eskdale, Miterdale & Wasdale Head: 16th Century Waste Management.
Figure: 7.3

SHIELING PRACTICES IN COPELAND:

THE PLACE-NAME EVIDENCE

Source:

Names derived from skalí, saetr and erg according to PNC, supplemented by a survey of field- and hill-names from Ordnance Survey first edition, 1:10,560 sheets and Tithe and Estate Plans as shown in inset.
Shieling Practices in Copeland: the Place-name Evidence.

Field Name Coverage:
- Waste surviving to Parliamentary Enclosure
- Settlement name: •
- Field & hill names: △
- Territorial name: □

Extent of township etc. bearing territorial name.
- D: Dean and Deanscales
- L: Lorton and (Lorton) Scales
Figure: 7.4

WHILLIMOOR

Sources:

(i) Plans accompanying Enclosure Awards for Moresby, 1763; Distington, 1768; Weddicar, 1809; Whillimoor, 1826 (C.R.O. QRE/1/6, 85, 18, 126) related to Ordnance Survey, first edition, 1:10,560 sheets.

(ii) Bounds of Whillimoor, c1447: StB: 496.

(iii) Divisions of Whillimoor, c1360: StB: 134.
**WHILLIMOOR.**

**Bounds of Whillimoor, c.1447**

**KEY**

1. from (stone) circle (circulus) called le Whelles near Horashowe
2-3. along near (head) dyke (fossatum) of Moresby and Distyngton as far as (head) dyke of Subscar
3-4. by (head) dyke of Syllgorran as far as standing stone (lepitem stantem) of Frothowe
   ascending to east near Inweegh (not identified)
5-6. ascending by (head) dyke of Brownrig, descending towards south to Arlesdenbek [Dub Beck]
6-7. by this stream to (head) dyke of Wedaker, along which as far as water of Kikill towards west
7. on other side of Kikill ascending near stream of Prestgill
7-8. from Prestgill towards north by middle of Wiltamyrse, ascending by a syke [skep] to Croft mores [south-west boundary of Moresby township follows a watercourse between Priestgill and Round Close].

---

**Figure 7.4.**

- township boundary
- enclosed land on eve of Parliamentary Enclosure

**MORICEBY MORE**

Divisions of Whillimoor, c.1360

Contours at intervals of 125 feet / 38 metres

NY 054 169
Sources:


(ii) Grant of Mosser, c 1203: Original is in C.R.O. D/Lec/301. The 15th century copy in Lucy Cart: 45 is printed in StBA: 28.

(iii) 1827 Plan of Mosser Fell, furnishing additional place-names: C.R.O. D/WM/Plan of Mosser and Loweswater Fells, by W Mitchell, July 1827.
Figure 7.5

Grant by Richard de Luci, lord of Copeland, of all Moserths to Adam de Moserths, n.d. (c.1203).

- - - - - boundary of all Moserths.
...... boundary of O.S. township of Mosser.

Adam and his men could assart, till and build on land within modern township of Mosser but could only pasture their stock between Raisthwaite Beck and Capeltherbeck (in modern township of Loweswater and known as Waterend Wood).

Place-names:
- Sosgill 1st Edition O.S.
- [Ulsword] 1827 Plan of Mosser Fell.
- Dubbes c.1203 Grant.

Ancient inclosures

Farmstead (Tithe Plan)

- hectares
- acres

NY 148 245

NY 108 266

NY 091 233

NY 131 212

0.1

0 Km.

0 Miles.

Moserths

Loweswater

Moserths

Loweswater

Thackthwaite

Pardshaw

Sosgill

Sotreescales

[Ulscord Fell]

[rivers, streams, and boundary lines on the map]
Figure: 7.6

BRISCO

Sources:

(i) Plan of Brisco in Egremont Enclosure Award, 1783 (C.R.O. QRE/1/30) related to Ordnance Survey first edition, 1:10,560 survey.

(ii) Grant of Brisco, c1210: original is in C.R.O. D/Lons/Deeds/WH:1b, printed in facsimile in CW1: i, 282-287.
The burgesses were granted Blaichtach and the land of Dolcoats, bounded by:

i) River Edens (i.e. Kirk Beck), running down Udall

ii) via de Wilton which begins at Blacklaw

iii) from Udall to the head of the moors, known as the Glen of Blainlawach

iv) descending between Brisco & Sunton (i.e. modern road between Eramont and Wilton)

The burgesses could assart, cultivate and enclose this land for stock and crops, effects of which could be copied to the boundary of Sunton between Blacklaw and the Ehen.

Ancient Inclusions, 1793.
APPENDIX A: TOWNSHIP AND VILL IN COPELAND

I. Relationship between Poor Law Townships and other units of post-mediaeval administration.

II. Early-14th century Administrative Vills.

III. Early-mediaeval Loci.
## Appendix A I.

### II: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POOR LAW TOWNSHIPS AND OTHER UNITS OF POST-MEDIEVAL ADMINISTRATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poor Law Township</th>
<th>Constituent Territories</th>
<th>Graveship</th>
<th>Hearth Tax</th>
<th>Land Tax</th>
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<td><strong>A: Honour of Cockermouth:</strong></td>
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<td>Ullock, Fardshaw &amp; Deanscales</td>
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<td>Boonwood</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Newton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drigg</td>
<td></td>
<td>Irton</td>
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<td>Ironton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muncaster</td>
<td></td>
<td>Santon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eskdale &amp; Wasdale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherwasdale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kimside</td>
<td></td>
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<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emmerdale</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix A I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poor Law Township</th>
<th>Constituent Territories</th>
<th>Graveship</th>
<th>Hearth Tax</th>
<th>Land Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C: Seignory of Millom:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birkby</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| WABERTHAITE | | | | *
| CORNEY | | *a | | *
| BOOTLE | | *a | | *
| WHITBECK | | | | *
| WHICHAM | Whicham | | | *
| | Satherton | *a | | *
| Chapel Sucken | | *a | | *
| Millom Above | | | | *
| Millom Below | | | | *
| Thwaites | | | | *
| Ulpha | | *a | | *
| Birker & Austhwaite | | | | *

**Notes:**

1. Source: O.S.1:10,560 1st Edition sheets, surveyed 1860–64, collated with returns of poor law divisions, 1777 (C.R.O. QCF/21/2). Names in capitals are civil townships coterminous with ecclesiastical parishes; those in lower case type being subdivisions of parishes.

2. Based on those units rendering separate accounts in Ministers' Account Rolls, 1437–1542 (C.R.O. D/Lac/29, except where noted otherwise.

3. Source: photostat copy of Cumberland Hearth Tax returns, c.1664 (C.R.O.). Original in P.R.O. The returns are incomplete and in some areas explicitly stated to be based on ecclesiastical parishes rather than civil divisions.

4. Source: Cumberland Land Tax Returns, 1760s–1829 (C.R.O. QRP/1). Returns were made for each "Township or Division".


6. As noted elsewhere (Ch. IV, note: 7) the poor law division of Parton was carved out of Moresby parish in c.1720.

7. In these areas Land Tax returns were made on a tenurial basis, returns being made for "Egremont Lordship: Freehold", "Egremont Lordship: Customary", and "Calder Lordship". Only the last was a compact block of land (see below, App. A.III, note 7); the "customary" return for Egremont Lordship, for example, including land in Lowside Quarter, St. John's and St. Bridget's Beckermet.

8. The poor law township of Irton, Santon & Malthwaite was almost coterminous with the ecclesiastical parish of Irton (see Ch. IV; note 1).

9. These are the units under which tenements are listed in the rental of the Millom estates in 1510 (C.R.O. D/Lons/W/Millom Court Book: 1510–23/pp 51–70). They recur as the divisions which each held a separate Birelagium (byre-law court) at this time (ibid; pp 1–50).
II: EARLY-14TH CENTURY ADMINISTRATIVE VILLS

(see Fig: 4.5)

Lay Subsidy Assessment Unit: - Members: - References: -

1. LIBERTY OF COCKERMOUTH

COCKERMOUTH
BRIGHAM
GRYSOUTHEN
EAGLESFIELD

CLIFTON
a. Eaglesfield
b. Blindbothel

c. Great Clifton
b. Little Clifton
c. Stainburn

DEAN
a. Dean
b. Branthwaite
c. Ullock
d. Pardshaw
e. Deanscales

WINFELL
BRAITHWAITE

a. Braithwaite
b. Coledale
c. Rogersett
d. Brundholme
e. Lizzick
f. Buttermere
g. Brackentwaite

h. Lorton
i. Emberton
j. Wythop
k. Setmurthy

1344: "hamlet of Regerett & Neweland in town of Brathwayt" (ibid)
1344: "hamlet of Broundholm with Lesakes in town of Brathwayt" (ibid)
1278: Buttermere in Brathwayt (P.R.O. JUST/1/132/631C).
1355: Brankanthwaite in villa de Brathywait (C.R.O. D/C 416).
1315: "Lorton in Braythweit" (Cal. IPMs: v; 560).
1303: Emerton in Brathwayt (P.R.O. C. 143/4271).
1396: Wythop in villa de Braythawayt (C.R.O. D/Van/Wythop deeds).
1315: Satmyrthach in Braythwait (Cal. IPMs v; 560).

2. LIBERTY OF EGREMONT

WORKINGTON

a. Workington
b. Winscales

LAMPLUGH
HARRINGTON
KELTON
MURTON

a. Mosser
b. Brownrigg
c. Weddicar

DISTINGTON
FRIZINGTON
CLEATOR
EGREMONT

a. Corkickle
b. Whitehaven
c. Arrosworthaite

d. Walton
e. Goderthwaite

KIRKBY (ST. BEES)

a. Whiteshire in villa de Kirkby Beghoc (StB: 102).

WILTON & HAILE

a. Skelda Hill
b. Little Corney
c. Hyton

1370: Corkekyll in villa de Egremont (StB: 326, 327).
1303: Whiteshire in villa de Kirkby Beghoc (StB: 102).
1305: Haringthwait in villa de Kirkby Beghoc (StB: 207).
1359: Walton in villa de Kirkebiccoek (StB: 237).
1391: Goderthwait in villa de Hale (W.R.O. 1D/BY/92/Beckermot deeds: 162).

1320: "hameleta de Blendebothell in villa de Eglesfield (N.R. O. B4/1/2/3).
Appendix A II.

| SILECROFT | KIRKSAINTON | 1278: Postelthweyt... est membrum ville de Kirkesantan (P.R.O. JUST/1/132/m7v). |
| MILLOM | a. Austhwalt | 1292: Hauesthweyt in villa de Millum (StEA: 68). |

Sources:
Lay Subsidy Assessment Units are those recurring in the Cumberland Lay Subsidy Rolls for 1332 (Steel: 1912, 52-60); 1336 (Glasscock: 1975, 36-41); and 1340 (P.R.O. E. 179/90/22/m1r, 3r, 3v).
### III: EARLY-MEDIAEVAL LOCI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Villata at 1275 assize</th>
<th>Tenure</th>
<th>Extent (where not coterminous with poor law township)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: 1-26: HOIROY OF COCKERMOUTH</td>
<td>COCKERMOUTH</td>
<td>c1200 (Furness: l11, 501); c1210 (P.R.O.) s.c.11/70/m14v</td>
<td>Borough, containing 173 burgesses holding 175½ tofts in 1270 (Rental: m9-10)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1270 (Rental: m14v); 1271 (P.R.O. S.C.6/824/8)</td>
<td>Hawthwaite</td>
<td>Freehold: Gilbert de Notwethy, 1270, (Rental: m14v)</td>
<td>E. end modern township - Hewthwaite Hall (NY 15 22).</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1246 (FFCumb: 68)</td>
<td>Setmurthy</td>
<td>1270 (Rental: m14v)</td>
<td>Two-thirds freehold John des Maners &amp; John de Satm'thach each held 1 of vill, 1270 (Rental: m14v). Part customary, 1369 (IPM)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>1195 (Scotland: i, 233) c1210 (StBA: 69)</td>
<td>1307 (P.R.O. C. T34/2/10)</td>
<td>Freehold: John de Irey, 1270</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>1195 (Scotland: i, 233) c1210 (StBA: 69)</td>
<td>1307 (P.R.O. C. T34/2/10)</td>
<td>Freehold: John de Lucy, by his parents c1260 (C.R.O. D/Vn/Wythop/I), 1270 (Rental: m14v).</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>1230 (Scotland: i, 1106) c1240 (Fountains: i, 58)</td>
<td>1437 (Min. Acct. C.R.O. D/Lec/29/1)</td>
<td>Freehold: Gilbert de see Fig: 4.4 &amp; App B. Culvenne, 1304 (IPM) Map 4.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1270 (Rental: m14v); 1318 (P.R.O. S.C.6/824/18)</td>
<td>Braithwaite</td>
<td>Mixed free tenants, see Fig. 4.4.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1270 (Rental: m14v);</td>
<td>Coledale</td>
<td>1318 (P.R.O. S.C.6/824/18)</td>
<td>Customary: tenants at see Fig. 4.4. will, 1318 (P.R.O. S.C.6/824/18)-cf.1437 (Min.Acct. C.R.O. D/ Lec/29/1).</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1259 (Rental: m14v);</td>
<td>Rogersett or Newlands</td>
<td>1318 (P.R.O. S.C.6/824/18); 1344 (Close Rolls: Ed.III: viii; 237)</td>
<td>Customary: tenants at see Fig. 4.4 and will, 1318 (P.R.O. App. B. Map 3, S.C.6/824/18)-cf.1437 (Min.Acct. C.R.O. D/ Lec/29/1).</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1230 (Scotland: i;1106);</td>
<td>BORROWDALE</td>
<td>1270 (Rental: m14v); 1318 (P.R.O. S.C.6/824/18)</td>
<td>Freehold: W. part held by Furness Abbey; E. part by Fountains Abbey, 1211 (Fountains: i;554)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1230 (Scotland: i;1106);</td>
<td>BUTTERMERE</td>
<td>1270 (Rental: m14v);</td>
<td>Customary: tenants at see Fig. 4.4 and will of both Foribus (1270 Rental: m14v) and Lucy(1230-Scotland: i;1106; 1256-Scotland: i;554)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71259 (Rental: m14v);</td>
<td>Swinside</td>
<td>71259 (Rental: m14v);</td>
<td>otherwise no early refs.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>BRACKENTHWAITE</td>
<td>c1160 (StBA:13); 1348 (P.R.O. E.152/60)</td>
<td>Freehold from grant c1160 to Waldeve son of Dolfin (StBA 13) until 1355 when C.de Noriceby returned it to lord of Cockermouth in exchange for 1 manor of Distington (P.R.O. C.143/313/2).</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix A III.

12a Ingilberdhop
   c1230(STBA: 61); c1230
   (STBA: 63)* (Not recorded elsewhere)

13 Lorton
   c1150(STB: 52); 1230
   (Scotland: 1; 1106)*

14 Whinfell
   c1170(Holm Cultram: 50b, c), 1270(Rental: ml4v), 1307(P.R.O. C.143/64/10)

15 Blindbooth
   1278(P.R.O. JUST/1/132/m15r); c1310(N.R.O. 84/1/2/3)

16 Eaglesfield
   c1170(STB: 381); c1225
   (STB: 376)*

17 Brigham
   1270(Rental: ml4v)*

18 Greysouthern
   1230(Scotland: 1; 1106); early 14th(STBA: 44).

19 Little Clifton
   parva Clifton c1265
   (STBA: 49); c1300(STBA: 45)*

20 Great Clifton
   Kirkecliffe c1265
   (STBA: 49); c1320(STBA: 38); early 14th(STBA: 40)*

21 Stainburn
   c1130(STB: 2); c1190
   (STBA: 9)*, c1220(STB: 330); 1247(STB: 335)*

22 Branthwaite
   1230(Scotland: 1; 1106); bounds between B. &
   Workington, 1278(P.R.O. JUST/1/132/ml4v); B &
   Dean, 1355(Lucy Cart: 161)

23 Dean
   1270(Rental: ml4v). Later refs. to villa de
   D, probably refer to larger administrative vill
   (see App. AII)

24 Ullock
   1334(IPH); 1369(IPH)
Appendix A III.

25 Pardshaw
1291 (P.R.O. JUST/1/134/151); 1399 (IPM: iii, 243); Parcel of Manor of Dean: Centred on hamlets of bounds between P. & Mosser, Pardshaw & Pardishowe who rendered c1203 (StBA: 28) 2nd cornage 2s. 6d cornage 1359 (IPM) freehold under Pardshaw (NY 09 24) & Pardshaw Hall (10 25).

26 Deanscales murder committed in D; 1278 (P.R.O. JUST/1/132/m31v)
7 Parcel of Manor of Deanscales (NY 09 26), Centred on hamlet of Deanscales (NY 09 26), Dean, 1437, includes rents from hamlet of D. (C.R.O. D/Lec/29/1)

27 Mosser * c1203 (StBA: 28); 1334 (IPM) Freesthold: granted c1203 to Adam de Moserthe (StBA: 28); 1334: J. de Pardeshow & Joanna his wife (IPM), rendering 13s4d free rent to Adam de Moserthe (StBA: 28); 1334: J. de Pardeshow & Joanna his wife (IPM), rendering 13s4d free rent

28 Thackthwaits 1267 (StBA: 62); 1278 (FF Cumb: 133); bounds between T. & Mosser, c1203 (StBA: 28) Freehold: R. & Agnes de Lindeby, 1230 (Scotland: i; 1106); two-thirds A. de Domdraw; one-third S. de Crofton, 1306 (P.R.O. C.143/63/13)

29 Loweswater c1210 (StBA: 29*); 1230 (Scotland: i; 1106); 1286 (StBA: 106) Customary: caput of Manor of Balnes, that part of Egremont Lordship ceded to the de Lucy family in 1230 (Scotland: i; 1106) (see Ch. III, p.7-23).

30 Hockerkin & Sosgill 1208 (FF Cumb: 22); 1230 (Scotland: i; 1106); bounds between S. & Mosser, c1203 (StBA: 28) Freehold: until 1208 when returned to Lord of "ancient inclosures" Copeland in exchange for in NN corner of Gutterby, near Egremont Loweswater township, (infra, no 59). (FF Cumb centered on hamlets 22). Subsequently custom of Hockerkin (NY 09 22) & Sosgill (10 22).

31 Workington * c1140 (StBA: 4); mid-12th (StBA: 19*) Freesthold: Gilbert de Curven, 1334 (IPM), rendering 45s3d cornage; 4s0d seawake. Caput of minor federal manor (see Ch. III, p.23-4)

32 Winciss * c1258 (StBA: 344) Member of Manor of Workington - 1450 Rental of Curven estates (C.R.O. D/Lons/H/Seaton Title Deeds)

33 Harrington * 1363 (P.R.O. C.135/178/4) Member of Manor of Workington: held, 1363, by J. de Haverington of G. da Colewen, Lord of Workington (P.R.O. C.135/178/4)

34 Distington * c1210 (Holm Cultram: 89); 1253 (FF Cumb: 91) Freesthold: until 1220 when divided between co-heiresses of G. da Domdraw (see StBA: p. 344n). Subsequently moiety of manor returned to chief lord of fee: 1294 (Partition) & 1354 (IPM) list tenants at will in D. Finally, moiety exchanged for Brackenthwaite in 1355 (ante no 12)

35 Moresby c1280 (StBA: 73); 1354 (P.R.O. C.143/313/2) Freesthold: exact feudal position uncertain: held in 1346 by H. de Moriceby (P.R.O. E.152/60) of J. de Warbsithwait, paying 16s0d to Canons of Luntingdon. In 1354 (Inq.) C. de Moriceby held it of Prior of Huntingdon, but no other refs. to interest of this religious house in Copeland can be found.
36 WEDDICAR
1291 (P.R.O. JUST/1/134/m 10r); 1292 (StB: 89).
Freehold: member of Fleming fees; two-thirds held by John Fleming by W. de Wedaere, one-third by A. de Haverington, c.1240 (W.R.O. WD/ Ry/Box 92/Deed: 119).

37 (BROWNRIGG)
c1180 (StB: 27); 1338 (StB: 220).
Freehold: R. de Lamploch (IPM), rendering 2s/od free rent
Apparently a territory centred on farmstead of Brownrigg (NY 04 20) in Whillimoor township. As Whillimoor is used in mediaeval sources to refer to the waste of W. & 3 adjacent townships (see Ch. VII, p.24), B. may refer to cultivated land of modern township of W.

38 ARLECDON
* c1180 (StB: 34); 1248 (StB: 177)*
Freehold: member of Fleming fees; held of John Fleming by R. de Lantploche c1240 (W.R.O. WD/ Ry/Box 92/Deed: 119).

39 LAMPLUGH
* mid-12th (StB: 19)*, 1248 (StB: 171)
Freehold: member of Manor of Workington (see Ch. III; note 92).

40 MURTON
* 1291 (P.R.O. JUST/1/134/m 28v). Later refs to villa de M probably refer to larger administrative will of that name (see App. All).
Freehold; R. de Lamploch (IPM), c1210 (StB: 372); 1271 (StB: 375).

41 KELTON
* c1200 (StB: 470); c1250 (StB: 472); c1270 (StB: 473)*
Freehold: manor of Manor of Workington (see Ch. III, note 92).

42 WINDER
* c1210 (StB: 372); 1271 (StB: 375)
Freehold: granted to Priory of St. Bees, c1210 (StB: 372).

43 SALTER
* c1180 (StB: 33), (StB: 27)*, c1245 (StB: 383)
Freehold: granted to Priory of St. Bees, c1180 (StB: 33) apparent freehold, but no reference to H. occurs in the list of free tenants in 1334 (IPM). Customary tenants at will, N. extremity of Preston Quarter township - NX 98 18.

44 FRIZINGTON
* c1240 (W.R.O. WD/ Ry/Box 92/Deed: 119)
Freehold: member of Fleming Bounds of Manor fee; held c1240 of John of F., 1410, Fleming by R. de Frisington coincide with modern (loc. cit.).

45 CLEATOR
* c1200 (StB: 174); (StB: 175)*
Freehold: R. de Cletar, 1334 (IPM), as one-ninth of a Knight's fee & paying 12d seawake.

46 HENSINGHAM
* c1170 (StB: 223)*; c1180 (StB: 223)
Freehold: granted to Priory of St. Bees, c1170 (StB: 223).

47 Harras
c1220 (Holm Cultram: 80, 80a); c1220 (StB: 135)
Freehold: granted to Priory of St Bees, c1180 extra-parochial place by Gospatric son of Orm, of Salter & Eskett, lord of Workington (StB: 32).

48 Bransty
* 1294 (Partition); boundary between Hothwaite & B; c1210 (StB: 372)
Freehold: granted to St. Bees Priory, mid-12th by Alice de Rumelli, lady of Copeland (StB: 134).

49 Hothwaite
mid-12th (StB: 12, 16), c1250 (StB: 140, 149)*
c1258 (StB: 147)
Freehold: granted to St. Bees Priory, mid-12th by Alice de Rumelli, lady of Copeland (StB: 12).
50 Whitehaven
  c1210 (StB: 372); c1270 (StB: 159)* (StB: 160) Freehold; granted to St. Bees Priory by R.de Lucy, Lord of Copeland.
  c1210 (StB: 372) Suggest that it was bounded on NW by sea, on W by Pow Beck; on N by Bransty Beck & on E by Nothwaite & Corkickle.
  cf. modern suburb of Whitehaven bearing the name (NX 978 176).
  cf. modern suburb of Whitehaven of same name (NX 97 17).
  Boundaries of land of W., c1210, (StBs 372 suggest that it was bounded on NW by sea, on W by Pow Beck; on N by Bransty Beck & on E by Nothwaite & Corkickle. cf. modern suburb of Whitehaven bearing the name (NX 978 176).
  cf. modern suburb of Whitehaven of same name (NX 97 17).
  Boundaries of A., late-12th, (SIBS 178) confirm that it lay W. of Pow Beck. From the extent of land in Preston Quarter township held as demesne or customary under St. Bees Priory in 1535 (StBA: 100, 104), the priest's tun (a significant name?) covered most of the modern township S. of Preston.

51 Corkickle
  c1334 (IPM); c1390 (StB:326)* Mixed; both tenants at will & free tenants, 1334 (IPM)
  1334 (IPM) By mid-12th in hands of Priory of St. Bees (StB: 178). Original grant to Priory is not recorded

52 Arrowwaite
  c1230 (StB: 372) By mid-12th in hands of Priory of St. Bees (StB: 178).
  cf. High & Low Walton (StB: 224T; 0300 (StB: 224) 1334 (IPM) cf. modern form of Walton township. cf. modern form of Walton (NX 98 12; 98 13).

53 Preston
  c1130 (StB: 2); c1190 (StBA: 9)* c1280 (StB: 73) Granted to Priory of St. Bees, c1130, by Chetell, lord of Workington (StB: 2). This suggests that it might originally have been a member of the extensive estate centred on Workington

54 SANDWITH
  c1280 (StB: 73) In hands of St. Bees Priory by 16th cent. (StBA: 104; P.R.O. S.P. 15/2721). Original grant is not recorded

55 ROTTINGTON
  c1130 (StB: 2); mid-13th (StB: 477)* Freehold; member of Fleming fee, 1334 (IPM)

56 Kirkby or St. Bees
  c1125 (StB: 1). Later refs. Freehold; granted to villa de K. may refer to larger administrative unit (see App. AII)

57 Walton
  c1150 (StB: 232); c1170 (StB: 225); c1300 (StB: 234)

58 Biggrib
  1331 (Lucy Cart: 138-40, 144-5); bounds between B. & Kirkbyscales, 1235 (StB: 229)
  1208 (FF Cumb: 22); 1236/7 (StB: p. 254n)

59 Gutterby
  1334 (IPM)

60 Egremont
  c1130 (StB: 2); c1200 (C.R.O. D/Wills/Deeds/Wh 1) early 13th (StB: 469); 1278 (StB: 374)

61 Couldeerton
  the close of C; 1294 (partition); land in C., 1334 (IPM); grangia de C., 1332 (Lucy Cart: 147)

62 Braystones
  c1299 (P.R.O. C.133/92/17); 1334 (IPM)

63 Blaykestanfit
  1294 (Partition); 1322 (IPM); 1334 (IPM)

Appendix A III.
Appendix A III.

64 Little Beckermet

1278 (P.R.O. JUST/1/132/mr); pastura de B.,
1250 (W.R.O. WD/Ry/Box 92/Deeds: 94)

Frehold: centre of Fleming fee, held, 1334
(IPM) by John Fleming by service of 9th part
of a knight's fee; 5s6d cornage, 2s6d seawake

65 Carleton

1294 (Partition); 1322
(IPM); 1334 (IPM)

Customary; villeins

66 Winscales

1294 (Partition); 1322
(IPM); 1334 (IPM)

Customary; villeins

67 Brisco

c1210 (G.R.O. D/Lons/Deeds/WD/15); 1338 (Partition:
p. 478)

Freehold: granted c1210 (loc.cit.) to Burgesses of Egremont. for 6sOd
rent.

68 Halle

c1210 (StB: 299); c1260
(StB: 302, 305)*; c1300
(StB: 307)*

Freehold: heiresses of Alex. de Hale, 1334
(IPM) (who also held a free
free tenement, held by
R. de Hale & R. de
Manner; 6 tenants all
will.

69 Wilton

1294 (Partition); 1334
(IPM)

Mixed: 1334: - j free-
hold, held, by heiresses
of A. de Hale; another
free tenement, held by
R. de Hale & R. de
Manner; 6 tenants all
will. (IPM)

70 Godderthwaite

late 13th (W.R.O. WD/Ry/Box 92/Deeds: 157)*; 1391
(ibid: 162)

Uncertain: ? member of Fleming fee (deeds preserved in Fleming
archive)

71 Great Beckermet

1294 (Partition); 1322
(IPM); 1334 (IPM)

Customary; villeins, 1294 (Partition); 8 cus-
tomary tenants, 1322
(IPM)

72 Calder Lordship

c1180 (StBA: 31)

Freehold: Calder Lord-
ship formed the core of
possessions of Calder
Abbey. The earliest sur-
viving grant, c1180, gave the Abbey the territor-
ies of Calder, Remerton
(lost) and Holegate
(see below)

72a Holegate

c1180 (StBA: 31); 1243
(StB: p305n); 1246 (ibid)*

Part of Calder Lordship
included in original
grant of c1180 (StBA:31)

73 KINNISIDE

1322 (IPM); 1334 (IPM)

Customary: 47 tenants
at will, 1322 (IPM); 57
in 1334 (IPM)

Ebenside (NY 00 07)
at 1338 Partition of
Egremont Lordship,
Lucy heiress receives
tenements in B. &
Rotheryscape (00 08).
Descriptions of Lucy
share of estate in
1547 (Court Book) &
1578 (Survey) in-
clude tenements at
Ebenside & Rotherysake.

Ehenside Lordship

Village of St.John
Beckermet & S. sec-
tion of parish of
St.John. N. boundary
of Fleming manor
given in 1655 (W.R.O.
WD/Ry/Box 21/Rental/
p. 26) appears to
run E. from R. Ehem at Kesey Bridge.
(NY 007 083) to
Kirk Beck.
cf. modern hamlet of
Carleton at NY 01 09
in St. John Beckermet.

Little Beckermet

1278 (P.R.O. JUST/1/132/ mrl); pastura de B.,
1250 (W.R.O. WD/Ry/Box 92/Deeds: 94)

Frehold: centre of Fleming fee, held, 1334
(IPM) by John Fleming by service of 9th part
of a knight's fee; 5s6d cornage, 2s6d seawake

Carleton

1294 (Partition); 1322
(IPM); 1334 (IPM)

Customary; villeins

Winscales

1294 (Partition); 1322
(IPM); 1334 (IPM)

Customary; villeins

Brisco

c1210 (G.R.O. D/Lons/Deeds/WD/15); 1338 (Partition:
p. 478)

Freehold: granted c1210 (loc.cit.) to Burgesses of Egremont. for 6sOd
rent.

Halle

c1210 (StB: 299); c1260
(StB: 302, 305)*; c1300
(StB: 307)*

Freehold: heiresses of Alex. de Hale, 1334
(IPM) (who also held a
free tenement, held by
R. de Hale & R. de
Manner; 6 tenants all
will.

Wilton

1294 (Partition); 1334
(IPM)

Mixed: 1334: - j free-
hold, held, by heiresses
of A. de Hale; another
free tenement, held by
R. de Hale & R. de
Manner; 6 tenants all
will. (IPM)

Godderthwaite

late 13th (W.R.O. WD/Ry/Box 92/Deeds: 157)*; 1391
(ibid: 162)

Uncertain: ? member of Fleming fee (deeds preserved in Fleming
archive)

Great Beckermet

1294 (Partition); 1322
(IPM); 1334 (IPM)

Customary; villeins, 1294 (Partition); 8 cus-
tomary tenants, 1322
(IPM)

Calder Lordship

c1180 (StBA: 31)

Freehold: Calder Lord-
ship formed the core of
possessions of Calder
Abbey. The earliest sur-
viving grant, c1180, gave the Abbey the territor-
ies of Calder, Remerton
(lost) and Holegate
(see below)

Holegate

c1180 (StBA: 31); 1243
(StB: p305n); 1246 (ibid)*

Part of Calder Lordship
included in original
grant of c1180 (StBA:31)

KINNISIDE

1322 (IPM); 1334 (IPM)

Customary: 47 tenants
at will, 1322 (IPM); 57
in 1334 (IPM)
Appendix A III.

74 ENNERDALE c1135 (StB: 8); c1190 (StB: 9)*; 1322 (IPM); 1334 (IPM).

75 (NEITHER) WASDALE Customary; 23 tenants at will, 1322 (IPM); 22 in 1334 (IPM).

76 Wasdalehead 4 vaccaries in 1334 (IPM)

77/8 Eskdale & Miterdale let to tenants at will Customary; 31 tenants in 1332 (IPM); 46 in 1334 (IPM).

78 Ponsonby Freehold: Alex. de Ponsonby, 1334 (IPM), holding by sixth part of a knight's fee.

80 Calder Freehold: J. de Kirkby-thorpe, 1334 (IPM), paying 5s0d cornage and 7d seawake.

81 Gosforth Mixed: largely freehold, part of Dacre fee (in 1294 R. de Goseford held £10 land thare of T.deHulton of Gilsland, then tenant of Dacre fee - P.R.O. C. 133/73/1). However, tenants at will, 1334 (IPM).

82 Newton Freehold: N. de Sevenhowes, see Fig. 4.3.

83 Bolton Freehold: member of Dacre fee. In 1294 W.de Wayburthwey held £10 land thare of T.de Hulton of Gilsland, then tenant of Dacre fee (P.R.O. C.133/73/1).

84 Drigg Mixed: In 1334 (IPM) T. de wake is given as free tenant of D., paying 6s8d cornage and 12d seawake. However customary tenants are also listed in the same source.

85 Carleton Customary: customary tenants, 1334 (IPM).

86 Irton Freehold: member of Dacre fee, held 1298 (loc.cit.) A. de Caupeland held land thare of Dacre fee. However at his IPM, 1298 (P.R.O. C. 133/83/6), no reference is made to land in Irton. Freehold: member of Dacre fee, held 1298 (loc.cit.) by R. de Caupeland of heir of T. de Hulton of Gilsland, then tenant of Dacre fee. Tenant of Dacre fee, 1334 (IPM), was R. de Dacre who paid 23s4d cornage and 2sd seawake.

87 Santon Mixed: hamlet of R. held, W. extremity of township of M., Penyngton, 1334 (IPM) by sixth part of knight's fee and 12d seawake.

88 Muncaster Freehold: heir of J. de Penyngton, 1334 (IPM) by heir of J. de Muncaster township, Penyngton by 12th part of a centred on port of knight's fee. However, cust-R. (SD 08 96 ).

89 Ravenglass Mixed: hamlet of R. held, W. extremity of 1334 (IPM) by heir of J. de Muncaster township, Penyngton by 12th part of a centred on port of knight's fee. However, cust-R. (SD 08 96 ).

Customary: 26 tenants at will, 1322 (IPM); 31 in 1334 (IPM).

Customary: 23 tenants at will, 1322 (IPM); 22 in 1334 (IPM).

Customary: 31 tenants in 1332 (IPM); 46 in 1334 (IPM).

N.E. section of parish of Ponsonby.

SW section of parish of Ponsonby, centred on Calder Hall (NY 03 03), see Fig. 4.3.

Freehold: N. de Sevenhowes, see Fig. 4.3.

Freehold: member of Dacre fee. In 1294 W.de Wayburthwey held £10 land thare of T.de Hulton of Gilsland, then tenant of Dacre fee (P.R.O. C.133/73/1).

Mixed: In 1334 (IPM) T. de wake is given as free tenant of D., paying 6s8d cornage and 12d seawake.

However customary tenants are also listed in the same source.

Customary: customary tenants, 1334 (IPM).


That part of Irton parish S. of River Ir (reconstructed from Land Tax Return, 1767 - C.R.O. QRP/1/3).

Irton parish N. of River Ir.

Customary: customary tenants, 1334 (IPM).

That part of Drigg parish S. of River Ir (Parker: 1926: 136).

That part of Irton parish S. of River Ir (reconstructed from Land Tax Return, 1767 - C.R.O. QRP/1/3).

Irton parish N. of River Ir.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waberthwaite</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Benedict son of Ketell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birkby</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to D. de Mulcastre (one of Pennington family of Muncaster) to Furness Abbey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austhwaite</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birker</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brotherilkeld</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to St. Bees Priory, mid-12th cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upha</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corney</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langley</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinmont</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaton</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootle</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyton</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foss</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anneside</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutterby</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitbeck</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltherton</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whicham</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>Granted to Coniahead Priory by W. de Morthing who appears to have been lord of Whitbeck 1228x1243</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
108 Silecroft  
* c1220 (StBA: 11)  
?  
109 Kirksanton  
* 1086 (Domesday: 301b); Free & Customary tenants c1200 (StB: 27) (StBA: 21); 1510 (pp 57-8)  
1268 (StBK: 438)  
110 Haverigg  
1190x1200 (Cockersand: iii; ii; 1055-6)  
?  
111 Stainton  
late 13th (DKR: 36; 195; no. 302)  
112 Millom  
* c1200 (StB: 57) mid-13th Free & customary tenants (Furness: ii; ii; 533,549)*; 1510 (pp 51-56) 
1287 (StBA: 58)*  
1242 (FF Cumb)  
112a Swinside  
c1230 (Furness: ii; ii; 535) Free tenant (heirs of J. Cauce) rendering 5s 6d for land in A., 1510 (p 51) 
1242 (FF Cumb)  
113 Arnaby  
c1230 (Furness: ii; ii; 535) Free tenant (heirs of J. Cauce) rendering 5s 6d for land in A., 1510 (p 51) 

Notes:
1. Loci which are assumed to be coterminous with poor law townships are named in capitals; those which appear to have been subdivisions of later townships are given in lower case.
2. Villatae amercied in the Assize Roll of 1278 (P. R. O. JUST/I/132/m 28-33) for failing to pursue felons, concealing the true worth of a convicted man’s goods, etc.
3. References to a) villa de X  
b) territorium de X  
c) land in X  
d) grant of totam X  
References to villa de X are asterisked.

Appendix A III: Abbreviations

IPMs - Inquisitions post mortem
1304 T. de Lucy, lord of half Honour of Cockermouth (P.R.O. C.133/119/9)  
1322 T. de Hulton, lord of Egremont (P.R.O. C.134/71/1)  
1334 J. de Hulton, lord of Egremont (P.R.O. C.135/41/1)  
1369 A. de Lucy, lord of Honour of Cockermouth and one-third of lordship of Egremont (P.R.O. C.135/201/5)

Partitions
1294 Assignment of Dower to Margaret, widow of Thomas de Hulton. (Close Rolls: Ed.I: iii; pp 400-402).  
1338 Partition of estates of John de Hulton, lord of Egremont, between his three co-heiresses (Close Rolls: Ed.III: iv; pp 476-9; 486-8; 494-6).

Rentals
1270 Extent of Manor of Cockermouth, c1270 (ibid: m 9-15).
APPENDIX B: 1578 SURVEY: SETTLEMENT & LAND TENURE

1. **Method of Reconstruction**

2. **Maps and Abstracts:**
   1. Lorton
   2. Buttermere
   3. Rogersett
   4. Braithwaite & Coledale (Northern section)
   5. Braithwaite & Coledale (Southern section)
   6. Kinniside
   7. Wasdalehead
   8. Mockerkin
   9. Couldertons
   10. Reconstruction of Outfields, Lowside Quarter

3. **Tables:**
   I - Derwentfells: Farm Group Territories, 1578
   II - Examples of Farm Group Territories in Lowland Copeland
   III - Buttermere: Analysis of Rents, 1578, 1547
Appendix B: Intro.

1578 SURVEY: METHOD OF RECONSTRUCTION

a) Nature of the Evidence

Descriptions of holdings in the 1578 Survey vary widely from detailed listings of every parcel which constituted the holding to brief descriptions either categorizing the land into different land-use groupings (e.g. Mockerkin, Map 8) or summarizing a tenement as, for example, "one close of arr' a medowe & past' devyded into six partes cont xxx acres" (N. Sherpe, Sillathwaite, Kinniside (Map 6); Survey: f. 121). More detailed descriptions name each parcel, stating land use, noting whether it was a several close or a parcel in a shared field, and assigning to it an acreage. Acreages are frequently admitted to be no more than estimates, and the method by which the survey was carried out (Ch. VI; note 1) does not imply that field survey of individual parcels was undertaken. Although it is not stated explicitly in the survey, it seems probable that these acreages are customary measures based on a rod of 21 feet - the survey of the Manor of High Lorton in 1649 makes it clear that it was surveyed according to statute measure "and not after one & twentie foote to the perch according to this Countyes measure wel is called forrest measure" (Carlisle Dean & Chapter Archive: EH/5/1/l.98).

Throughout this appendix the acreages given in the 1578 survey are thus assumed to be customary acres (c.a.), 1 c.a. equalling approximately 1.6 statute acres (a.a.) or 0.65 ha.

b) Method of Reconstruction

Two main routes have been taken in an attempt to relate the descriptions of holdings in 1578 to the mapped landscape shown on Tithe Plans of the 1840s:

i) Where a) the 1578 survey description is detailed, b) a good Tithe Plan exists, and c) changes in field-names between 16th and 19th centuries have been few, direct identification of parcels listed in 1578 with fields marked on the Tithe Plans has often been possible (e.g. Little Town, Map 3; Skellgill, Map 5).

ii) Where only a summary description of holdings is given in 1578 or where few field-names survived from 1578 to the 1840's, an indirect method of reconstruction has sometimes been possible. This involved tracing the history of a holding through from 1578 to Brown's survey of 1758 and, in some cases, to the date of the Tithe Plan, using the details of changes in tenancy recorded in the lists of admissions and surrenders in the records of the Courts of Dimission (C.R.O. D/ Lec/311-314). Where Brown's Survey provides a detailed description of a holding in 1758 it is often possible to identify almost all fields named then on the Tithe Plan of some eighty years later. As the analysis of 17th and 18th century admissions and surrenders allows one to relate a holding described in 1758 or c1840 to a particular holding (or subdivision of a holding, or amalgamation of two or more holdings) described in 1578. It is thus possible to assign particular fields or blocks of fields on the Tithe Plan to particular tenements described in 1578.

In practice the reconstruction of tenurial patterns in any one area involved a mixture of both methods, as shown below.

c) An example of such reconstruction

The 1578 Survey (f. 167) describes the tenement of Cuthbert Bell at Scales, Lorton (no: 30 on Map 1) thus:

Cuthberte Bell holdeth a tenement house a Barne and other buildinges and A garth cont. vj perches, One Crofte or Ar. land adioyninge conteyninge by eat ij an. di. One close of Ar. lande called the little Close conteyninge j ac. j ro. One Close of meadows called the Crofte Foote conteyninges j ac. di. One Close of meadow called the broad mires cont. j ac. di. One Close of Arr. & pastur called sosgill Raynes cont. per est. j ac. One Close of Arr. called the highe syke conteyninge iiij rod. di. And One close of ar. and meadow called Whitehouse devided into vij Closes cont. by est. xiiij ac. di. wth Cocoon & r. per Annum xjxvj.

The following fields can be identified directly on the Tithe Plan of Lorton, 1840 (C.R.O. DEC/ 8/118):-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1578 Name</th>
<th>1840 Name &amp; Ref. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crofte</td>
<td>Crofte &amp; Little Crofte 376/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little close</td>
<td>Little Close 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Crofte Foote</td>
<td>Croft Foot Meadow 374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the broad mires</td>
<td>Broad Hire Meadow 386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sosgill Raynes</td>
<td>Sosgill Rains 368/370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the highe syke</td>
<td>Syke 366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following fields can be identified directly on the Tithe Plan of Lorton, 1840 (C.R.O. DEC/ 8/118):

Thus, only the large close called Whitehouse, divided into 7 smaller enclosures, cannot be identified directly. By tracing the history of this tenement in the Court of Dimission records it is found that although part of the tenement was hived off for 14 Od rent in 1656 (C.R.O. D/ Lec/313/42), both this and the remainder of the holding were in the hands of John Wilkinson in 1758. The description of Wilkinson's estate in Brown's Survey of that year locates his farmstead at Scales (it will be noticed that the 1578 Survey does not give an exact location for the "tenement house") and, in addition to the fields named in 1578 furnishes the following names, some of which can be identified on the Tithe Plan:
Those fields which can be identified lie in a block on the valley side immediately east of the hamlet of Scales and it seems probable that they are to be identified with the unnamed constituent parts of the close called Whitehouse in 1578.

In this way it has proved possible to map, albeit tentatively, the constituent parts of Cuthbert Bell’s holding recorded only as a written list of fields in the 1578 Survey.

d) **Description of the same holding in 1547 Court Book (C.R.O. D/Lec/314/38/f.lxvii)**

The court book provides a list of the holdings in each graveship on the death of Henry VIII in 1547. It gives the tenant’s name, a summary description ("a tenement", "a close", "half a tenement"), sometimes the location or name of the holding, and the amount of ancient yearly rent due. The tenement at Scales, Lorton, held by Cuthbert Bell in 1578 is described as follows:

\[
\text{Johannes bell Junior tenit de domino unum tenementum et Reddit......xjsvjd.}
\]

Collation of the 1547 Court Book to the 1578 Survey relies primarily on the identification of a holding by its ancient yearly rent, although the name or location of the tenement and the tenant’s surname often provide useful cross-checks.
### Appendix B: Maps 1-10: Key

- **Customary tenement house**
- **Customary tenement house - location uncertain**
- **Cottage**
- **Freehold tenement: approximate location. Free tenements not described in detail in 1578 Survey.**

#### SWYNSIDE [1-3]
- **Name and reference number of customary tenement.**
- **Boundary of farm group territory/compact holding.**

![Thwate Shared field](image)
- Shared field: named, with reference numbers of tenements holding land therein.
- Several closes, with reference numbers of tenements to which they belong.

#### Land known to be customary from Brown's Survey, 1758, but for which detailed reconstruction of tenurial patterns in 1578 has not been possible. (Only shown in graveships containing both freehold and customary holdings i.e. Maps 1, 4, 5.)

#### Township boundary (O.S.)
- **ca. Customary acres, based on rod of 21 feet.**
- **sa. Statute acres, based on rod of 16.5 feet.**
- **h. Hectares.**

AJLW / VW
Lorton contained a complex mixture of estates held by mesne tenants ("free tenants" in 1578) and land held by tenants at will directly of the Lords of Cockermouth (see Appendix A, III no: 13). In 1578 the major freehold estates were those of:

i) Dean & Chapter of Carlisle - the 1649 Survey of this estate shows that it consisted of the village of High Lorton and its lands, the western boundary following Crossgate, the lane on which the parochial chapel serving the township is situated (1649 Survey, p44).

ii) R. Sandes, gent and J. Winder, gent who each held one-third part of the "town of Nether Lorton". The remaining one-third of Nether or Low Lorton appears to have consisted of the three customary estates numbered 14-16 on Map 1 b.

iii) A. Highmoore - "lands and tenements called High Side", one of the valley-side settlements peripheral to the villages of High and Low Lorton.

iv) J. Winder - a tenement called Gillbane, now represented by Low Gillbrow, another valley side settlement.

b) Tenants at Will- The major customary estates were those at:-

i) Swinside (numbered 1-3 on Map 1 b) The land of the 3 holdings probably coincided with the detached portion of Buttermere township in which the farms of High and Low Swinside lie. (Elsewhere these tenements are listed under Buttermere graveship - see Ch. IV, note 30). The land of each tenement consisted entirely of closes held in severalty.

ii) Armaside (numbers 8-12) With the exception of holding no: 8 (a ring-fenced block of 7 closes totalling 10 customary acres (16 stat. acres; 6.5 ha) and containing a barn and peat-house close to the head dyke) the survey describes 4 tenements at Armaside, each consisting of both several closes and shares in open, shared fields (see Ch. VI, note: 12). Numbers 9 & 10 were paired tenements sharing a number of closes between them and having identical holdings in the various shared arable fields.

iii) Low Lorton (numbers 14-16) As noted, these 3 tenements (2 at Kirkgate end - i.e. at the end of the footpath from Low Lorton to Lorton church - and one at Skarborowe - a lost name tentatively located at the S. end of Low Lorton village at the head of a piece of land known to be customary (C.R.O. D/Lec/328/Lorton Hall Estate Plan, 1843) and on which a smith's shop and old house were situated in 1740 (C.R.O. D/Ben/5/280)) represent only part of the total settlement at Low Lorton.

Each holding consisted of a mixture of several closes and shares in open arable fields and meadows, and three major land-use areas may be identified: a) On low-lying land beside the R. Cocker to the N. of the village lay meadow land, including the Great Close in which all 3 tenements held shares; b) Immediately S. of the village and its crofts lay Lorton field, a stretch of arable land divided into5 furlongs (Long Crofts, Sandy Butts, Lathelds, Avenham and Above the Dyke). It should be noted that the disposition of holdings within these furlongs exhibits little regularity, all three tenements having shares in only one furlong - Long Crofts. c) S. of Whit Beck lies an area known as Lorton Head (see Ch. VI, note 52) and apparently divided into a number of shared closes of arable land and meadow.

iv) Scales (numbers 29, 30) Two tenements, consisting entirely of closes held in severalty are described (see above, "Method of Reconstruction"). In addition to these 2 customary tenements at least one freehold tenement also existed at Scales (C.R.O. D/Ben/5/97 - ref. to tenement "in Scales in Lorton", part of estate of Winder family, 1690).

v) Fellside enclosures. In addition to these farm group territories the survey describes a number of peripheral enclosures, some of which appear to be encroachments onto the waste dating from the 15th and early 16th centuries (see Ch. VI, notes 33, 54). Three of these peripheral enclosures are associated with settlement sites - no: 22, a barn and a ring-fenced block of land which later became the farm of High Gillbrow; no: 26, a tenement house and land at Saughill, probably to be identified with the later farmstead at Scawgill; and no: 27, the fulling mill and land at Tenters.
Appendix R: Map 1(b).

LORTON: 1578.

SWINERIGG MIRES [13]

HERMETHSIDE

New Close

Harrow Close

Great close

[14,15,16]

SKARBOROWE

[16]

Long Croft

Sandy Butts

Avenham

Holmes

[14,15,16]

Uliwyay

Raines at Lorton Head

Cragg of the Head

Above the Dyke

Hornell Groves

[26,27,28,29,30,31,32]

HILTON GROVES

H Lorton Heads [field name, Tithe Plan]

(H) described as "in Lorton Head," 1637

(C.R.O. D/Ben/1259).

- Customary tenement house.
- Freehold tenement.

Dean & Chapter of Carlisle's manor of [High] Lorton, 1649

- Tenement house in this manor.

Above Hobb. ck/L

H

Two-thirds of town of Nether Lorton (R. Sandes & J. Winder).

KIRKGATE END [14,15]

-369-
Appendix B: Map 2.

Map 2

BUTTERMERE

Sources
1578 Survey: ff 170-172.

i) Buttermere Village (nos: 10-15, 18, 22-28)

The holdings described in 1578 are complex, a number consisting of half-tenements, some consisting of half-tenements plus quarter-tenements. By comparing this complex pattern with the description of the same tenements in the 1547 Court Book, the village appears to have consisted of 11 tenements, 5 of which were already subdivided into moieties at that date (see below, Table III). The 1578 Survey does not specify the location of the majority of these holdings (nos: 22-25 are located at Yate) but, by tracing their subsequent history through the Court of Dimission entries, it is found that the rents of these tenements were paid in the 18th and 19th centuries for holdings in Buttermere village.

Each tenement included arable land in the Lower or Netherfield, which totalled 40 cust. acres (c 64 stat. acres; 26 ha), and all but holdings nos: 10, 12 held shares in the Overfield, totalling 20.5 cust. acres (c 33 stat. acres; 13 ha) as well. It is assumed that these fields lay on the flat valley bottom below the village, between the lakes of Crummock Water and Buttermere. Other shared land consisted of meadow in Buttermere Dubbes held by tenements 10-15 and in Scarr Field shared by holdings 22-25, and arable land in Dri g Garwick shared again by holdings 22-25. In addition, most holdings included some small several closes.

ii) Gatesgarth (nos: 1-8)

The survey describes 4 quarter shares of Gatesgarth, each rented at 36s 4d and consisting of 18 acres of arable and meadow and 35 acres of pasture. These were, however, held by 3 tenants: Chris. Hudson (36s 4d, 18s 2d); Rich. Hudson (36s 4d; 18s 2d) and John Hudson younger (36s 4d). In addition each tenant held a quarter share of a close called Hasseness and Grennesse rented at 1s 8d on top of his tenement. Chris. Hudson's holding remained intact through to 1750 while Rich. and John Hudson's estates were combined at some date between 1633 and 1688 (C.R.O. D/Lec/313/42,50). Both holdings were surveyed in 1750 (C.R.O. D/Lons/W/ Gatesgarth Deeds/"Informations from Cerrard Ullock concerning .... Gatesgarth"; 11th Sept. 1750). and 1801 (C.R.O. D/Lec/121/Plan of Estates at Gatesgarth) and these surveys confirm that the territory of Gatesgarth consisted of a nucleus of arable and meadow land on the valley bottom at the head of Buttermere and peripheral intakes on the fellsides.

Gatesgarth side, the large fellside enclosure to the N. of Gatesgarth, is not included in either of these surveys. It is possible that it represents the Forest of Gatesgarth, the boundary of which is detailed in the 1578 Survey (f. 173) from a perambulation made 30 Nov. 1489. Few of the place-names along the bounder can now be identified but a line from "the height of Robert syde" (Robinson) to Hasseness and Grenness (cf Hassness) would follow the NW boundary of Gatesgarth side. The separation of a piece of fellside as technically "forest" is perhaps connected with the earlier history of Gatesgarth as a seigniorial vaccary (see Ch. VI, p. 39b).

iii) Peripheral Holdings (nos: 9, 16, 17, 19, 20)

In addition to the holdings at Buttermere and Gatesgarth the 1578 Survey also describes 4 tenements which appear to have taken the form of compact holdings along the valley side peripheral to Buttermere village. They are: i) Bolderbeck and High house (no: 9), now Bowderbeck. In addition to enclosures along the lake side and improvements on the fells, this holding included the final quarter share of Hasseness and Grenness. ii) Spouthouse (no: 16), consisting of parcels of land between the tenement house and the beck, divided severally, a description which suggests that it might have comprised the tongue of enclosures beside Sail Beck. iii) Soirescailbanks (nos: 17, 19). This divided tenement (consisting of paired half-tenements) is unnamed in 1578, but located at Soirescail banks in the 1547 Court Book. From the fields named as constituting it in 1578 the holding would appear to have lain in the vicinity of the modern farmstead of High House. iv) Wood House (no: 20), a ring-fenced holding at the head of Crummock Water.

iv) Blakerigg (f. 172r) is described as "one Close of pasture called Bakerigge (sic) cont. xxxacr." held by 9 tenants for 13s Od per annum. The farms of 7 of the tenants were located in Buttermere village (nos: 10, 12-15, 27-8), the remaining shares being held by the tenants of Spouthouse (no: 16) and Woodhouse (no: 20). For the evidence suggesting that Blakerigg was enclosed c1569 see Ch. VI, note: 50.
Appendix B: Map 3

Map 3

ROGERSETT

Sources
1578 Survey: ff 186-191.

a) Farm Group Territories:

i) Little town (nos: 1-8)

The location of these holdings is not stated explicitly in the 1578 Survey (only no: 6 is located, at Yate), but both the high degree of reconstruction made possible by an usually high rate of field-name survival, and the description of these holdings in Brown's Survey of 1758 make it clear that they lay on the site, or in the vicinity, of the modern hamlet of Little Town.

Each holding consisted largely of several closes which, as the reconstruction shows, lay intermixed throughout the hamlet's territory rather than lying together within a ring-fence. In addition, 4 holdings (nos: 3, 4, 6, 7) held parcels of arable and pasture called Thwate, and another 4 holdings (nos: 2, 3, 7, 8) held closes of pasture called Dale Close, identified from the Tithe Plan as a separate block of enclosures lying up Newlands Beck.

ii) Birkkrigg (nos: 9, 24, 25)

With the exception of some small parcels of meadow the holdings of three tenements exhibit a regular pattern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Land use</th>
<th>Customary acreage held by each tenement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No: 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigg Close</td>
<td>AAP</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lea Close</td>
<td>AAP</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrock</td>
<td>A&amp;M</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Field</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Shuttle</td>
<td>A&amp;M</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Holding no: 9 is described entirely as a series of closes. However, nos: 24, 25 each held one fourth part of the closes called Rigg Close and Lea Close, implying that these were shared closes.

iii) Snab (nos: 16-23)

The holdings are all described as being at Snab, although there is no way of knowing how the 16th century distribution of farmsteads compared to the modern pattern in which the farms of High Snab, Low Snab and Low House lie dispersed across the area. By tracing the (somewhat complex) history of the 8 holdings down to the 19th century it has been possible to identify the approximate total area of the farm group territory although few details of internal patterns of tenure can be reconstructed. Little regularity in tenurial patterns is apparent in the description of the holdings in 1578, although each holding except no: 23 held a close called the High Field.

iv) Keskadale (nos: 26, 27, 31)

Each holding is described as being at Keskadale, and each consisted largely of closes held in severalty, although each included "one pasture called the Old Close". Relatively few field-names survived until 1841 but by tracing the history of the holdings through the Court of Dimission entries it is clear that the single farm at Keskadale in 1841 represents an amalgamation of the three 16th century holdings. Presumably the boundaries of the 19th century holding describe the limits of the farm group territory described in 1578.

b) Single Holdings

The survey also describes single holdings at Milne Howe (no: 11) (identified by field-name Mill How, Tithe Plan: no: 720); Gillbrow (no: 13); Aikin House (no: 14) and Bawd Hall (no: 15). These appear to have been small, compact holdings.
Appendix B: Map 3(b).

R OG E R S E T T : 1578
Maps 4 & 5

Braithwaite & Coledale

Sources:

1578 Survey: ff: 174-186.
Crosthwaite Tithe Plan, 1841 C.R.O. DRC/8/55

a) Free Tenants: (ff 174)

The major freehold estates were those of:

i) Anthony Barwis who held "the manor and Town of Thornthwaite". Its extent can be ascertained by the boundary between freehold and customary land reconstructed in Map 4b.

ii) Geo. Porter who held land and tenements called Frankeshow, probably to be identified with the modern farm of How (247 244).

iii) the successors to Robert Stanley, who held le Staires and the moiety of Husacre. Probably represented by the gaps in the areas of known customary land in the vicinity of Stair (237 212) and Uzzicar (234 218). Stanley also held "a close there", possibly represented by the two fields named Stanley Field on the Tithe Plan (nos: 1007, 1013) surrounded by the otherwise completely customary estate at Cutherscale (see Map 5b).

iv) the heirs of Miles Hodson who held the moiety of a tenement in Fortinscales. Part of this estate is probably represented by the hillock named Hodgson How (244 237) known to have been freehold from a survey of the Ullock estate in 1755 (C.R.O. D/Lec/120/Surveys & Valuations).

v) Robert Sandes, who held a tenement at Gillbank (236 205). The approximate extent of this estate shows up as a gap between the customary lands of Braithwaite & Coledale and those of Hogersett in the vicinity of the modern farm of Gillbank.

b) Tenants at Will (ff 175-186)

The major customary estates were at:

i) Woodend (nos: 1), a compact holding including the large fellsideway enclosure called Beck Withop (now Woodend Brow). The tenant also held one-third share in a pasture called Wind hills with tenants of Powter How.

ii) Powter Howe (nos: 2-5). Although the rents of these 4 tenements exhibit exact regularity (4 x 3s 9d) the disposition of land between them does not. Each held a share of arable land in a close called Lawe Rood and a parcel of peat moss in Braithwaite Moss, physically detached from the core of their tenements. Nos. 2 & 3 are paired tenements; nos. 4 & 5 almost so, although no. 4 does not hold a share in Wind hills and no. 5 does not have a share in the How.

iii) Nowend (nos: 12, 13), paired tenements centred on a farmstead in the vicinity of the modern house called Spring Bank.

iv) Great Braithwaite (nos: 14-16, 19-28, 30, 33, 36). 16 tenements in the modern tightly clustered village of Braithwaite. The bulk of the village's territory appears to have consisted of shared land although most tenements also included a small acreage held in several closes. Little regularity is apparent in the disposition of holdings in these shared fields, meadows and closes. Each tenement, except nos: 14-16, 23, 25 & 36 held arable land in the furlong called Headlands and each tenement, except nos: 25, 33 & 36 held a share in the pasture close called Brathwate Howe. In general, however, land seems to have been shared by smaller groups of tenements within the village. Thus only tenements 20-22, 24, 30 held meadow in the Little close and tenements 19-22 held equally a pasture close called Whinny close. Tenement no: 36 consisted entirely of several closes of which two can be identified on the spur of land south of the village between the Coledale and Newlands valleys.

v) Coledale (nos: 29, 34), two small holdings whose land apparently lay in the tongue of enclosures up Coledale Beck. It should be noted, however, that 2 tenements in Great Braithwaite (nos: 15, 16) also held closes located in Coledale.

vi) Little Braithwaite (nos: 37-40). 4 tenements consisting of a mixture of several closes and shared land. Each held a close of pasture called Husacre Close (for which a separate sum of rent was paid) and a parcel of arable and pasture called Jakefield. Earlier evidence suggests that this latter field was formerly a separate tenement subsequently partitioned between the 4 tenements of Little Braithwaite (see Ch. VI; note 82).

vii) Uzzicar (nos: 42, 43, 45). Three tenements consisting largely of intermixed several closes. As noted above, a free tenant held the moiety of Uzicer, suggesting that the fields of these 3 customary estates formed only part of the total hamlet territory.

viii) Stonycroft (nos: 46-7). 2 tenements consisting largely of several closes, although both held closes called Ellers field, Brode Inge and Grise garth, perhaps suggesting the subdivision of fields of these names between the 2 holdings at an earlier date.
ix) Skellgill (nos: 51-53). 3 tenements again consisting largely of several closes. As at Stonycroft closes of the same name were held by more than one tenement. The 3 holdings also shared a field called Tallow field, described variously as arable and pasture, arable and meadow, and meadow.

x) Gutherscale (no: 54). A single, ring-fenced holding. Although only one field listed in 1578 can be identified on the Tithe Plan, the holding remained intact until the 18th century and the fields listed in Brown's Survey of 1758 can be identified on the Tithe Plan. The existence of Stanley Field, possibly a freehold block, in the centre of the holding has been noted above.

xi) Tenements along the shore of Derwentwater (nos: 55-64). These consisted of the ring-fenced holdings of Scalethorns (55), Brandlehow (56), Otterbield (57) and Hause End (58) and pairs of tenements at Water end (59,60); Parkside (61,62) and Swinside (63,64). The dramatic changes in the landscape of the west bank of Derwentwater wrought by Lord William Gordon, who purchased the Water end estate as a "pleasure ground" in 1783 (see papers re Gordon's purchase in C.R.O. D/Lec/121 and D/Ben/1/passim), have made detailed reconstruction of 16th century tenurial patterns impossible except at Brandlehow and Swinside.

xii) Ullock (nos: 66-70). Earlier evidence suggests that these 5 tenements, whose rents exhibit exact regularity (3 x 24s 6d; 2 x 12s 3d), represent the planned subdivision of 3 messuages, the demesne land at Ullock and 3 closes called Coltparke, Braithmyre and Fawparke (see Ch. VI, note: 41). The land held by the tenements at Ullock in 1578 falls into three distinct blocks, probably reflecting the composite origins of the holdings: a) closes and parcels of meadow and pasture in the boggy land south of Bassenthwaite Lake, b) intermixed several closes of arable and pasture land in the vicinity of the modern farmsteads of Ullock, c) enclosures in Fawe Park, the wooded seignorial park on the west bank of Derwentwater, first mentioned in 1369 (see Fig. 6.2).

xiii) Portinscales (nos: 72-75). 4 tenements apparently consisting almost entirely of several closes. Few details can be reconstructed.

At the end of the description of customary estates the Survey describes the shared pasture of Swinside, the rocky hillock immediately South of Ullock.

"The Tenantes of Swinside or Swinstead holde altogether the saide pasture being a fell or moorishe ground and re'per Annum X".

It does not specify which tenants were involved.
Appendix B: Map 5(b).
Appendix B: Map 6.

Map 6

KINNISIDE

Sources:

1578 Survey: ff 117-122.

KINNISIDE

The scatter of farmsteads in the main block of cultivated land at Kinniside, on rising ground south of the R. Ehen, appears not to have been organised simply into a pattern of farm group territories as found in Derwentfells (Maps 1-5). Although only incomplete reconstruction of the 1578 tenurial pattern has been possible and the resulting map appears at first glance to be highly complicated, two salient features may be noticed:

1) Most farmsteads appear to have been surrounded by a ring-fenced block of land held as a number of several closes. Although some tenements consisted solely of such a compact group of fields (e.g. Flatfell End (5); Swinside (25,26), Whitebank (16)) for the majority of holdings these several closes formed only a nucleus.

2) In the interstices between these tenemental nuclei were a number of shared closes held by groups of tenants whose farms consisted of otherwise compact holdings. The land-use in these shared closes seems to have varied, arable and meadow land being described in Abill Tree, while Toddall Banks is described as a close of arable and pasture, and Davie Lands consisted of both meadow and pasture.

SILLITHWAITE

Few details of the six holdings at Sillithwate or Sarrithwate can be reconstructed. By tracing the subsequent history of these holdings from 1578 to Brown's Survey of 1758 it becomes clear that 4 of the tenements described in 1578 (nos: 33-36) were centred on the modern farmsteads of Standing Stones, Sillathwaite and Lagget. The identification of the remaining tenements is based on field-name evidence; the tenement at Gillbank (no. 31) presumably being located in or near the field of that name given in the Tithe Plan (no: 111); the house at Killbank (no. 37) being associated with the field named Keldbank on the Tithe Plan (no: 230).

The wording of the 1578 Survey suggests that each holding took the form of a ring-fenced block of land consisting entirely of several closes.

FAR THWAITES

The 4 tenements described as being at Semen Kell can be traced through to Brown's Survey of 1758 and the Tithe Plan of 1844 and related to the 4 farmstead sites marked on the O.S. map. Each holding consisted in 1578 of a compact block of land divided into several closes plus a close in the recently improved Prier Moor. The extent of the latter can probably be gauged by the distribution of field-names in Moor in 1844 and appears on the O.S. field trace as a definite accretion to the earlier block of enclosures, the earlier head-dyke still appearing as a dominant field boundary running N-S through the enclosures. As tenement no: 43 remained intact down to the 19th century its northern boundary can be reconstructed from the Tithe Plan. This is not possible for the remaining holdings as no: 39 was partitioned in 1651 (C.R.O. D/Lec/311/16), the two halves ultimately being amalgamated with holdings 38 and 41.
Appendix B: Map 6(a).
Appendix B: Map 7

Map 7

WASDALE HEAD

Sources:
- 1578 Survey: f. 137.
- 1795 Plan: C.R.O. D/Lec/Plans/"A Plan of Several Estates at Wasdale-head...by I. Howard, Sur. 1795". Only a copy, dated May 1862, exists.
- O.S. 1:10,560 Cumberland: Sheet 74; surveyed 1859-60.

a) Tenants at Will

The 1578 Survey lists 18 tenants at will each holding a tenement consisting of a small garth adjoining his farmstead and a share of arable and meadow land in Wasdalehead Field, the implication being that the holdings of all 18 tenants lay intermixed in a single block of open field. It is, however, difficult to relate this 16th century description to the settlement and field pattern of the 19th century.

i) Settlement pattern: The Survey does not specify the location of tenement houses at Wasdale Head. By a process of amalgamation the number of holdings dropped from 18 in 1578 to 10 in 1750 and 5 in 1850 (C.R.O. D/Lec/311-314, passim). The mid-19th century settlement pattern consisted of a cluster of three farms at Row, and the outlying farmsteads of Burnthwaite and Down-in-the-Dale, although "The vestiges of many ruined cottages show that this village was once more considerable" (Green: 1819; 243). It is not clear, however, to which settlement this observation referred.

ii) Land Tenure: Holdings in Wasdale head Field ranged from 3 to 10 customary acres, giving a total acreage of 116.5 customary acres (c186 stat. acres; 75 ha). Again it is difficult to relate this description to the late-18th and 19th century cartographic evidence: the pattern of small, irregular fields at Wasdalehead is markedly different from that which is found elsewhere in Copeland on areas of former open arable land (cf. fields around Low Lorton, Map 1). However, three small areas of shared land remained unenclosed in 1795 (labelled A, B & C) and some field names (e.g. Derdale, Carrodale, Crabdale) on the 1795 Plan would tend to confirm the greater extent of shared land at an earlier date.

It is quite possible that the description of holdings in 1578 represents a summary description, and that "Wasdalehead Field" in fact consisted of a number of shared units or individual furongs.

b) The Fence

The fellside enclosures which constituted the lord's frith or deer fence are shown on a plan of the fence in c1800 (C.R.O. D/Lec/Plans/Eskdale/1). The 1578 Survey (ff. 117, 138) describes it as a walled enclosure of good ground and underwood preserved for the lord's deer and its description as the Newe Frith suggests that it had been recently enclosed. There is no mention of a house there in 1578 and the farm named Wasdalehead Hall was probably built by one of the 17th or 18th century lessees of the fence:- it was leased in 1618 to Sir Wilfred Lawson of Isell (Alnwick. X.II.3.,4.0)

c) Intakes

The enclosures marked as such are so-named on the 1795 Plan. Absence of references to several enclosures (other than garths adjacent to the farmsteads) in 1578 suggests that these steep fellside pasture closes represent 17th or 18th century encroachments onto the waste.
Appendix B: Map 8.

Map 8

MOCKERKIN

Sources:

Loweswater Tithe Plan, 1839 (C.R.O. DRC/8/121).

Tenants at Will

The 1578 Survey lists 14 tenants and describes their holdings briefly in terms of acreages of infield land, outfield land, meadow, and coarse pasture. No field names are given.

1) Settlement Pattern: Although all these tenements are grouped under the general heading of Mockerkin it is clear from early-16th century ministers' accounts that tenements both in Mockerkin and in Sosgill are included - in 1578 the total rent (excluding the fishing of Mockerkin Tarn) amounted to £7-6-9; the account of the reeve of Mockerkin in 1478 (C.R.O. D/Lec/29/6) specifies that the principal elements within this sum were £4-10-3 from the tenants of Mockerkin and £1-9-71d from tenants of Sosgill. By tracing the history of the tenements described in 1578 through the 17th and early 18th centuries it has been possible, using Brown's Survey of 1758, to assign the first 10 tenements listed in 1578 to Mockerkin; the final 4 being at Sosgill.

2) Land Tenure: The total acreage listed in 1578 (451 customary acres or c720 statute acres; 290 ha) compares closely with the total acreage detailed in the Tithe Plan of 1839 (707 statute acres; 286 ha) and suggests that little change in the head-dyke line had occurred between the two surveys. By tracing the tenurial history of the two hamlets through from 1578 to Brown's Survey of 1758, and by identifying fields named in 1758 on the Tithe Plan, it has been found that each hamlet controlled a discrete economic territory, and the boundary between Mockerkin and Sosgill's lands is shown on Map 8.

In the absence of field-names in the 1578 Survey it is not possible to reconstruct the tenurial pattern within each of these hamlet territories, but isolation of certain field-name elements from the Tithe Plan of 1839 allows the four land-use categories described by the survey to be located tentatively. In particular, field names containing the element "pasture" show a concentration uphill from the hamlet cluster at Mockerkin, suggesting that the "coarse pasture" of which each tenement held a share in 1578 might have lain in this zone. Conversely, "meadow" and "ing" field-names are concentrated on the lower-lying land around Mockerkin Tarn and towards Black Beck. The remainder of the land was presumably classified as either "infield ground" or "outfield ground" in 1578. With the exception of the fields near Sosgill named Outfield on the Tithe Plan, it is not possible to distinguish between the two from field-name evidence.
Appendix B: Map 8.

MOCKERKIN

"Meadow, Ing" field name elements.

"Pasture" field name elements.

Boundary between Mockerkin and Sosgill lands 1758.
Appendix B: Map 9.

Map 9

COULDERTONS

Source:

1578 Survey: ff 102-103.
Middle Couldeerton Outfield Enclosure Agreement, 1794 – C.R.O. D/BT/Acc. 2169.

For the late mediaeval history of the hamlets of Over and Middle Couldeerton (now Couldeerton and Middletown) see Ch. VI, pp149-150.

Over Couldeerton (numbers 16-20)

The Survey describes 5 tenements, although it is clear from earlier documentation (e.g. 1547 Court Book; f 110) from the pattern of rents paid (see below, Table II), and from the disposition of holdings that nos: 19, 20 represent the subdivision of an earlier tenement equal in size to the other three.

The hamlet's territory consisted of a compact block of land of c250 acres (101 ha) most of which consisted of a shared field of arable land named Overcolderton field and a meadow called Overtown-Inges in which each of the four tenements (i.e. 16, 17, 18, (19 + 20)) held a quarter share. In addition each tenement held a close in severalty (named on Map 9b) and one close called Gill Close. These several closes can be identified on the Tithe Plan and it is assumed that the nucleus of shared arable and meadow land is represented by the remainder of the land assigned to tenements in Over Couldeerton in Brown's Survey of 1758.

Middle Couldeerton (numbers: 12-15)

A similar regularity of land tenure is found at Middle Couldeerton. Here the 4 tenements (each paying 10s 10d yearly rent) shared equally a field of arable land called Brode field (120 cust. acres; c190 stat. acres; c78 ha); "the burnt hewes of Bromoke and Ravensay" (56 cust. acres; c90 stat. acres; c36 ha); a close of meadow (4 cust. acres; c6 stat. acres; 2.5 ha); and two closes called Kirster flatt (10 cust. acres; c16 stat. acres; 6.3 ha) and Asle bank (6 cust. acres; c10 stat. acres; 4 ha). Several of these have been identified from Tithe Plan field names and are shown on Map 9b. As at Over Couldeerton, the large common arable field cannot be located precisely but its identification with those fields named in Brown's Survey of 1758 but not listed in the 1578 Survey seems probable. In addition, each tenement also held one or more closes in severalty.

It should be noted that, although the bulk of Middle Couldeerton's land lay in a compact block around the farmsteads (as at Over Couldeerton), the "burnt hewes of Bromoke and Ravensay" appear to lie in a separate block N. of the hamlet. Similarly, Brown's Survey of 1758, and the Middle Couldeerton Outfield Enclosure Agreement of 1794 assign a block of land called Outbeck, situated at a distance from the bulk of the hamlet's territory, to the tenements at Middle Couldeerton. It is not clear whether Outbeck is included in the description of the hamlet in 1578.
Appendix B: Map 9(a).

COULDERTONS: 1838.

Middle Coulderton Outfield, enclosed 1794.
Appendix B: Map 10.

Map 10

RECONSTRUCTION OF OUTFIELDS, LOWSIDE QUARTER

The 1578 Survey of tenements at Ehenside, Troddaside (now Rotheryke) and Sneelings (now Snellings) (Survey: ff 104-5) describes the majority of tenements as a number of named several closes of shares in named fields plus an acreage of Outfield land or land in the Outfield. The total acreage of such land is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Named fields</th>
<th>Outfield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c.s. (ha.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ehenside (6 tenements)</td>
<td>68 (109)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotheryke (2 )</td>
<td>43 (69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sneelings (2 )</td>
<td>75 (120)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By tracing the history of these tenements through to the mid-18th century and by comparing the description of them in Brown's Survey of 1758 (Egremont Lordship) with that in 1578 it has been possible tentatively to reconstruct the Outfield areas mentioned in the earlier survey. Brown's Survey of the area is detailed, listing individual fields by name and it is assumed that fields additional to those named in 1578 are to be explained as a more detailed listing of land included under the umbrella term "Outfield" in the earlier survey. Comparison of Brown's Survey with the Egremont and Lowside Quarter Tithe Plans of 1842 and 1838 (C.R.O. DRC/8/68 & 122) then enables cartographic reconstruction of these different categories of land.

The land described as "Outfield" in 1578 is found to lie in two blocks:

a) north of Snellings, divided into 4 units (each represented in 1842 by a number of fields) named Moor Close, Hagmire, Hewlands and Brownack. The tenements at Snellings appear to have had an interest in all four units, but, as suggested in Map 9, the tenants of Middle Coulerton appear to have held land in Hewlands and Brownack.

b) north-west of Ehenside, again divided into large units each bearing a distinguishing name: Waite, Hankey, Outebeck, Adams, Castle Bank, Plucks, Stable Stones. Waite was held by the tenements at Rotheryke, Outebeck by Middle Coulerton (see Map 9), while the remaining blocks formed part of the tenements at Ehenside.
Appendix B: Map 10.

RECONSTRUCTION OF OUTFIELDS: LOWSIDE QUARTER, 1578.
### Appendix B: Table I

**Derwentfells: Farm Group Territories, 1578**

(Key to Fig. 6.1)

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<th>Gravenship</th>
<th>Ref. No. (Fig. 6.1)</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Swinside</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braithwaite and Coledale</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Powter How</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>How End</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Great Braithwaite</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Coledale</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Little Braithwaite</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Uzzicar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Stonycroft</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Skellgill</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Swinside</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Parkside</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Insufficient survival of field names to allow reconstruction</td>
<td>$8d; 12d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Waterend</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ullock</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogersett</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Keskadale</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Snab</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Birkrigg</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Little Town</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttermere</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Buttermere</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gatoesgarth</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*acreage based on reconstructed farm group territory rather than acreage given in 1578 survey as many of these appear to be approximate, estimated acreages only.*
### Appendix B. Table II

**Examples of Farm Group Territories in Lowland Copeland**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>No. of Tenants</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
<th>Rents (regular rent elements underlined)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mockerkin &amp; Sosgill, 1578¹</td>
<td>Mockerkin</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>4 x 6s2d; 2 x 7s2d; 12s3d; 15s7d; 13s3d; 8s2d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sosgill</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2 x 9s7d; 11s3d; 9s11d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egremont and Lowside Quarter, 1578² (see Maps 9 &amp; 10)</td>
<td>Over Couloderton</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>3 x 10s0d; 2 x 5s0d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle Couloderton</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>4 x 10s10d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Snellings</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2 x 11s8d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ehenside</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>2 x 6s8d; 10s8d; 6s2d; 7s11d; 10s0d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calder Lordship, 1611³</td>
<td>High Sellafield</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>5 x 7s0d; 2 x 3s6d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Sellafield</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>2 x 10s0d; 3 x 6s8d; 2 x 3s4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yottenfews</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>2 x 11s8d; 2 x 10s0d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:**

1. 1578 Survey; f. 168-169
2. ibid; f. 102-104
3. C.R.O. D/Lons/W/Calder Lordship: copy of Survey of Lordship in 1611. This can be related to plan and survey of the lordship in 1793 (in same archive) to allow approximate reconstruction of farm group territories on the ground.
### Appendix B: Table III

**Buttermere: Analysis of Rents, 1578, 1547** (see Map 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenant Description (ten. = tenement)</th>
<th>1578 (Survey; ff 170-172)</th>
<th>1547 (C.R.O. D/Lec/314/38)</th>
<th>Basic Rent Unit?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i) Gatesgarth (Map 2; nos 1-8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Hudson</td>
<td>36s 4d</td>
<td>70s 0d</td>
<td>Gatesgarth: 140s 0d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>18s 2d</td>
<td>2a 0d</td>
<td>Birknessfield: 14s 0d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Hudson</td>
<td>36s 4d</td>
<td>70s 0d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>18s 2d</td>
<td>2a 0d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Hudson, jnr.</td>
<td>parcel of Gatesgarth i.e. 4 x 36s 4d</td>
<td>2a 0d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Buttermere Village (Map 2; nos 10-18, 22-28)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Norman</td>
<td>17s 1d</td>
<td>8s 8d</td>
<td>8s 8d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Brathwate</td>
<td>11s 6d</td>
<td>16s 9d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Fletcher, yng.</td>
<td>3s 2d</td>
<td>3s 1d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Fletcher, eld.</td>
<td>6s 2d</td>
<td>6s 2d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Fletcher, yng.</td>
<td>5s 4d</td>
<td>5s 3d part ten.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Norman</td>
<td>11s 10d</td>
<td>10s 7d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Norman, yng.</td>
<td>6s 6d</td>
<td>6s 7d 13s 1d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Norman, eld.</td>
<td>5s 7d</td>
<td>5s 7d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Norman</td>
<td>5s 7d</td>
<td>5s 7d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Peele, eld.</td>
<td>7s 1d + 1 ten. at Yate (no: 22)</td>
<td>7s 1d + 1 d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Peele, yng.</td>
<td>7s 2d part ten.</td>
<td>T. Peele, yng.</td>
<td>14s 4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Peele, yng.</td>
<td>7s 1d</td>
<td>T. Peele, sen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Couper, for wife</td>
<td>7s 1d part ten.</td>
<td>V. Peele</td>
<td>14s 3d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Farms peripheral to Buttermere village</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Hudson, eld.</td>
<td>11s 2d</td>
<td>10s 4d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Dixon</td>
<td>6s 0d</td>
<td>4s 7d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Fletcher</td>
<td>7s 0d</td>
<td>1s 2d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Pele</td>
<td>7s 0d</td>
<td>14s 0d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Pele</td>
<td>8s 0d</td>
<td>8s 0d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Payment of Walking silver

1578 Survey (ff. 172r) lists sums of: 4s 10d walking silver paid by all the tenants of Buttermere village.

1547 Court Book (ff. lxxi) and earlier ministers' accounts (C.R.O. D/Lec/29/passim) make it clear that the latter sum (2a 7d) was paid to the grave of Braithwaite, while the 4s 10d was paid to the grave of Buttermere. 

---

**Appendix C: Table III**

Buttermere: Analysis of Rents, 1578, 1547 (see Map 2)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alnwick</td>
<td>Duke of Northumberland's archive housed in Alnwick Castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockersand</td>
<td>Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey of the Premonstratensian Order, 6 parts, ed. W. Farrer (Chetham Soc. N.S. Vols. 38, 39, 43, 56, 57, 64), 1898-1909.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Book, 1547</td>
<td>C.R.O. D/Lec/314/38.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.R.O.</td>
<td>Cumberland Record Office, The Castle, Carlisle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CW1</td>
<td>Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society; Old Series, 1866-1900.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CW2</td>
<td>ibid. New Series, 1901 onwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMC</td>
<td>Historical Manuscripts Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMC Rep</td>
<td>Historical Manuscript Commission Reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.R.O.</td>
<td>Northumberland County Record Office, Melton Park, Gosforth, Tyne and Wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent Rolls</td>
<td><em>Calendar of the patent rolls preserved in the Public Record Office, Henry III - Elizabeth I. 1891 - in progress.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNC</td>
<td><em>The Place-Names of Cumberland</em>, 3 Vols. - see Armstrong, Mawer, Stenton and Dickens, 1950, 1952.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.R.O.</td>
<td>Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td><em>Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office</em>, London, ed. by J. Bain. 4 Vols., 1881-1888. Reference is to document number, not page number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StB</td>
<td>J. Wilson (ed.): <em>The Register of the Priory of St. Bees</em>, Durham, 1915 (Surtees Soc. Vol. 126). Reference is made to charter number, not page number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StBA</td>
<td>&quot;Illustrative Documents&quot; appended (pp. 497-601) to StB. Reference is to document number, not page number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey, 1578</td>
<td>Survey of Earl of Northumberland's Estates in Cumberland, 1578. C.R.O. D/Lec/301 - see Ch.VI, note 1, and Appendix B.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. MANUSCRIPT SOURCES:  
MAJOR COLLECTIONS AND KEY DOCUMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository</th>
<th>Reference and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alnwick</td>
<td>X.II.3.4.a.  - Incomplete 14th-century enrolment of documents concerning Lordship of Egremont, including: - partition of lordship between heiresses of J. de Multon, 1338 (incomplete) (cf. Close Rolls Ed III: iv; 476-9; 486-7; 494-6); Quo Warranto pleadings, 1291 (cf. Quo Warranto; 113-114); De teolonis domini de Coupland ab antiquo (cf. StBA: 30c); agreement c1280 concerning customs of Copeland (cf. StBA: 30b); agreement c1282 between T. de Multon, lord of Egremont and Convent of Calder concerning Forest of Copeland (cf. StBA: 34b); extent of Knights' fees in Copeland on death of J. de Multon, 1354 (cf. P.R.O. C.135/41/1); articuli interno vicomes vel ballivi libertatis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.R.O.</td>
<td>D/Lec - Lord Egremont's archive, housed in Cockermouth Castle. Important documents include: - (a) D/Lec/29 - Ministers' Account rolls, Percy estates in Cumberland, 1437-1578. (b) D/Lec/299 - Manorial Court Rolls, Derwentfells and Five Towns Courts Capital, 1473-1595. (c) D/Lec/299a - 15th-century copy of the &quot;Lucy Cartulary&quot; (16th-century copy in D/Lec/301). (d) D/Lec/300 - Brown's Survey of Earl of Egremont's estates in Cumberland, 1758. Written survey of very variable detail assessing annual value of customary tenements prior to enfranchisement. (e) D/Lec/301 - Survey of Earl of Northumberland's estates in Cumberland, 1578 (see Ch.VI, note 1 and Appendix B).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(f) D/Lec/311-314 - General Fine Books and records of Admittances and Surrenders, Percy Estates in Cumberland, 1616-1750.

(g) D/Lec/314/38 - 1547 Court Book - rental of Percy estates in Cumberland, drawn up at General Fine on death of Henry VIII (estates then in Crown hands).

D/Lons/W - Earl of Lonsdale's archive from Whitehaven estate office, deposited in C.R.O. Important documents include:-
(a) Rental of estates of Thos. Curwen, 30 Henry VI (1451/2); viz: Thornthwaite, Calder, Workington (D/Lons/W/Seaton Title Deeds - Ex Box 34).
(b) Millom Court Book, 1510-1523, including pp.1-50 - proceedings of byelaw courts (birelagium) held in Seignory of Millom, 5-6 Henry VIII; pp.51-70 - rental of John Hudiston, Knt, Lord of Millom, 1510; pp.73-84 - proceedings of Millom Court Capital, 24 April, 1511, including customs of Manor of Millom (D/Lons/W/Millom papers).
(c) Rental of Estates of Thomas, Lord Wharton, 15 January 1560, including Manors of Dean and Whinfell (D/Lons/Wharton Manors/Bundle 1).

DRC/8 - Cumberland Tithe Commutation Awards and Plans.

QRE/1 - Cumberland Enclosure Awards.

Lancs. R.O. Archdeaconry of Richmond, Deanery of Copeland probate inventories.

P.R.O. C.133-C.135 - Inquisitiones post mortem Edw.I-Edw.III.
C.143 - Inquisitiones ad quod damnum Edw.I-Edw.III.
E.179/90/9 - Nonarum inquisitio for Cumberland, 1340.
E.179/90/22 - Cumberland Lay Subsidy Roll, 1340.
JUST/1/132 - Cumberland Assize Roll, 6, Edw.1 (1278/9).
S.C.11/730 - m1 - Extent of Cumberland estates of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albermarle on his death, 1259.
3. PRINTED PRIMARY SOURCES

(a) General

Calendar of Charter Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office; 6 Vols., 1903-1927


Calendar of Inquisitiones post mortem (Henry III - Edw. III) 14 Vols., 1904-1954.


Cumberland Lay Subsidy . . . 6th Edward I, ed. J. P. Steel, Kendal, 1912.

Inquisitiones Scotiae Abbreviatio, 3 Vols., 1811-1816.


Legal and Manorial Formularies in Memory of J. P. Gilson, Oxford, 1933.


Placita de Quo Warranto temporibus Edw. I, II & III, Record Commission, 1818.


Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae auctoritate Papae Nicholai IV circa 1291, Record Commission, 1802.


(b) Cartularies

Cockersand - Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey of the Premonstratensian Order, 6 parts, ed. W. Farrer, Chetham Soc. N.S. Vols. 38, 39, 43, 56, 57, 64.
Sources


(c) Surveys


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GRAHAM, J. M. (1953) "Transhumance in Ireland", Advancement of Science, x, 37, pp. 74-79.

GRAHAM, T. H. B. (1910) "The Townfields of Cumberland", CW, 10, pp. 118-134.


JEFFERSON, S. (1842) Allerdale Above Derwent, Carlisle.


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