

Westmorland, Appendix III: A note on mapping

The practices of nineteenth-century census takers and map makers, together with changes in local government boundaries, have had considerable impact on the mapping of the data in this volume. The base boundary outline of constablewicks (end map) used has been the Historical GIS data for 1881.¹ Some 1851 boundaries have additionally been sketched in.² Some household and hearth data has had to be aggregated and mapped at parish or constablewick level because both the Michaelmas 1670 and 1674-5 documents use different sub-divisions, and/ or because no relevant nineteenth-century boundaries could be established, and, for the density maps, because of the recording of acreages in the 1861 and 1871 censuses. Mapping at parish level involves amalgamating collection areas which in 1670 recorded exempt, with collection areas which recorded no exempt.³ The data are amalgamated for the collection areas comprising each of the parishes of Bampton,⁴ Brougham,⁵ Lowther,⁶ Ormside,⁷ Ravenstonedale,⁸ Shap, and Warcop.⁹ For Bampton and Shap parishes,

¹ Details from M. Shand, Department of Geography and Geomatics, The University of Glasgow.

² R. J. P. Kain and R. R. Oliver, *Historic parishes of England and Wales: an electronic map of boundaries before 1850 with a gazetteer and metadata* (Colchester, 2001). Most ancient Westmorland constablewicks became separate civil parishes in 1866 and subsequent re-organisations have had considerable impact (Youngs, *Northern England*, pp. 459-67). Place-name spellings have been standardised to those in O. Mason, comp., *Bartholomew Gazetteer of Places in Britain* (revised edn, 1986). Spellings not given in there have been taken from the index to A. H. Smith, *The Place-names of Westmorland* (2 vols; English Place-Name Society, 42 & 43, 1967).

³ The parishes and their constituent collection areas are shown in the data tables.

⁴ Butterwick, Grange, and Littlewater recorded no exempt.

⁵ Whinfield Forest recorded no exempt.

⁶ Lowther (no exempt), Melkinthorpe, and Whale (no exempt) collection areas at Michaelmas 1670, plus Hackthorpe in 1674-5.

⁷ Great Ormside recorded no exempt.

⁸ Ravenstonedale Town Angle recorded no exempt.

⁹ Bleatarn and Warcop recorded no exempt.

Thornthwaite and Mardale are credited to Bampton, though Nicolson and Burn listed them under Shap parish.¹⁰ Amongst the collection areas for Barton parish,¹¹ at Michaelmas 1670 Pooley, in Barton Parish, is taken to be the mapped areas of High Barton and Barton Fell. Also for that date the collection area Sockbridge and Tirril is treated as Low Winder, and *vice-versa* in 1674-5. The detached parts of Barton parish constablewicks mapped in the nineteenth century are ignored. Finally, the data for Kendal town is aggregated, and that for Kendal Park and Oxenholme added in.

The hearth tax documents do not distinguish between the various common, detached, or divided parts of the following parishes: Asby, Crosby Ravensworth, Kendal, Orton, and Shap. None of the constablewick of Fawcett Forest (Kendal and Orton parishes) has been credited to Orton. Birkbeck Fells (Crosby Ravensworth and Orton) and Bank Moor (Asby and Crosby Ravensworth) have all, rather arbitrarily, been credited to Crosby Ravensworth parish.¹² The data for Crosby Ravensworth constablewick has been mapped to include the areas of Crosby Ravensworth fells and Bank Moor as one unit. Finally, in this re-drawing of the map of central Westmorland which brings twenty-two separately mapped pieces of constablewicks together, detached bits of Shap and Orton parishes have been ignored.

Because known divisions on the ground or map cannot be followed in the documents, hearth tax entries for the detached or divided parts of Ambleside, Levens, and

¹⁰ N&B, 1, p.478. The 1831 census put Mardale in Shap parish. N&B included in Shap an area called Mosedale which is not recognised in either hearth tax document.

¹¹ Hartsop and Patterdale recorded no exempt.

¹² Here my arbitrariness at least reflects what happened in 1935, when Bank Moor was put into Crosby Ravensworth parish (Youngs, *Northern England*, p. 461).

Nethergraveship constablewicks have been amalgamated.¹³ Cliburn's detached portion, Winderwath, has been mapped at the same value as the rest of the parish.

Some collection areas cannot easily be fitted to mapped constablewicks. Reagill was a separate collection area at Michaelmas 1670, but was listed jointly in 1674-5 with Sleagill, in Morland parish. For 1674-5 the entries sub-headed Sleagill in the Reagill and Sleagill collection area have been mapped in Sleagill township area. The Scattergate entries of 1674-5 are mapped as a separate township, as at Michaelmas 1670. The data then, and in 1674-5, for the collection areas of Brough or Great Brough and Church Brough or Kirk Brough; for Hay, Hutton in the Hay, and Scalthwaiterigg; for Knock and Long Marton; for Orton town and Scales (and Orton Park in 1674-5);¹⁴ for Patton and Skelsmergh; for Strickland Ketel and Strickland Roger (amalgamated as Stricklandfield on the maps); and for Witherslack, Meathop, and Ulpha, are aggregated on the maps. The 1670 data for Clifton town and Clifton Dykes;¹⁵ and for Hale and Whasset and for Beetham and Arnside, have likewise been aggregated. For 1674-5, the data for Docker and Lambrigg; for Fellgate and Casterton; and for Haverbrack and Milnthorpe, have also been mapped together. Additionally, the density maps amalgamate data for Asby, Askham, Crosby Ravensworth (except Sleagill), Long Marton, and Orton parishes, and the constablewicks of Hillbeck and Stainmore.¹⁶

¹³ One part of Nethergraveship, and the detached parts of Levens are not mapped. See J. Munby, 'Medieval Kendal: the first borough charter and its connexions', *CW2*, 85, p. 109 for Nethergraveship; Kain & Oliver for Levens; and N&B, 1, pp.188-9 for Ambleside. The statement (N&B, 1, p. 577) that part of Stainmore was in Kirkby Stephen parish is noted but ignored!

¹⁴ Orton town did not record any exempt.

¹⁵ Clifton town did not record exempt.

¹⁶ Asby, Askham, and Hillbeck and Stainmore, have areas with, and without, exempt recorded.

These complications with mapping and boundaries mean that some specific terminology is used above. Collection areas are the areas into which the 1670 and 1674-5 documents were divided. Map units are the units of data mapped. Some map units are the equivalent of collection areas, others are conglomerations of collection areas, and a very few are sub-divisions of collection areas.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the intervals used on the distribution maps are those used throughout the British Record Society's hearth tax series.