

The Pudsay Deeds are from the Yorkshire Archaeological Society vol 56 (1916), available as a free online pdf from 'Internet Archive Search'. The Pudsay Deeds are numbered differently by Brian Stott as compared with the YAS vol 56 entries, because, I assume, he has only extracted deeds relevant to Rimington. The following are Brian's numbers with the original deed numbers in brackets: 46 (78), 50 (82), 53 (86), 64 (106), 67-70 (111-114), 73 (123) and 91 (184).

John de Pudsay had 2 daughters and, in his will, divided his estates into 2 parts, with Christiana getting Bolton, while Katherine got Rimington. The latter had previously married Simon de Podesay. In 1331, John [de Bolton] granted his Manor of Rimington to his grandson, John de Pudesay (deeds 184, 185). John de Bolton built a chapel for his own benefit at Bolton Hall on 11 Nov 1331 (Deed 186). It was endowed as a chantry for 12 years. However, it seems from Deed 78 that there was a chapel in Rimington during the time of Edward I (1272-1307). The origin of this chapel is obscure, but it appears to have been isolated from other buildings. It could have originated as a gift of land to an established religious house, which could have been any of the following:

<u>Cistercian Abbey</u>	<u>Date of Foundation</u>	<u>Daughter Abbey</u>	<u>Date of Foundation</u>
Bolton Priory (Augustinian)	AD1120	-	
*Furness	AD1127	Calder, *Byland & *Jervaulx *Wyresdale	AD1135, AD1143 & AD1145 AD1193-6
Fountains	AD1132	Barnoldswick and Kirkstall	AD1147 and AD1152 (or 1154?)
Rievaulx	AD1132	-	
Newminster (Northumberland)	AD1138	Sawley	AD1148
*Byland	AD1143	Fors/*Jervaulx (Wensleydale)	AD1145 and AD 1156
Stanlaw	AD1172	Whalley	AD1296

The chapel could have been built as a place to give thanks for this gift, but such a building was not a universal occurrence. The chapel would have had 2 purposes: a) to distinctively mark the property as belonging to an abbey eg. Sawley Abbey and b) to possibly commemorate its (unknown) benefactor. In its Foundation Charter of 1147/8, William de Percy stated that a carucate of land in Rimington had been given by Norman, the son of Huchtred (BHO York volume 3 page 156-8 and Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 512.).

The chapel was dedicated to St Helen (Sawley Abbey Register folio 4) and is likely that the land was gifted, as claimed by the Percies, or, alternatively, given to Gisburn church or the 'Hospital of Blessed Peter of York 1069-1540' (BHO York vol 3 p336-7) by Helias, son of Roger (PD11, dated Richard I to John, 1189-1216). The four carucates (or 480 Lancashire acres) of land in Rimington, from Matilda's dower, are likely to be the reason for the Gazegill chapel [a carucate was a medieval land unit, which was an area capable of being ploughed by 8 oxen in a year. It varied widely across the country, but is usually assumed to be 120 acres or 49 hectares].

23 Feb 2022 Using Brian Stott's intro: <https://www.rimington.org.uk/index.php/archive/early-rimington-deeds>, Barrie wrote:

"I have read them again and there is no doubt it is our Gazegill. From the description, it sounds more like an independent building."

Extracts from Pudsay's Deeds:

PD11, dated Richard I to John (1189-1216): "Know all, as well present as future, that I, Helias son of Roger, have given and granted, and by this my present charta have confirmed, to Warin my brother, all the half of the land of the town of Riminton, namely, all the marriage portion of my mother, Matilda, in that town; **saving the gift of land to Blessed Mary of Gisburn, and saving the gift of land to the Hospital of Blessed Peter of York.**" Eventually, the land would be divided up by the lord of the manor with the different tenants paying tithes to the appropriate church.

No 46 (PD78) dated 'Early Edward I or 1272-1307: "all the land which I had within the bounds of Gasegile, extending in length **from the water of Gasegile next the chapel to Lathebote** (piece of land adjacent to a barn), and in width **from the old course of the same water of Gasegile on the south to the land of Robert, the smith of Hologile, which is called Stanes**".

No 50 (PD82) dated as above: "all my land as it lies in length and width **between the ash trees of the Chapel of Gasegile and the pond of Rimyngton mill;**"

No 53 (PD86) dated 1280: "and all the land pertaining to his half carucate at **Chapelbuttes** (land adjacent to the chapel), lying between the land of the said Robert de Rimington on the one part and **Chapelsti** (chapel brow) on the other;

No 64 (PD106) dated 'about 1280-1290': "In Rimington...William de Roucester grants to Alan de Boulton, son of Richard de Boulton, two acres of land above Faltat which he, William, had by the gift of John de Boulton; lying between the land of Henry, son of Walter de Remington, and the land of the said, Alan de Boulton; one head towards the high road and the other head towards **Chapelmyre** (bog or wet meadow by the chapel)."

No 67 (PD111) dated 'end of 13C': "To all, etc., William de Roucestre greeting. Know that I have granted to John de Bolton a messuage with a croft and an acre and a half of land in the town of Rymyngton with its hamlets (which would include Gazegill hamlet), with the homage and service of all my tenants....[including] **the Chapel of Gasegell and garden.**"

No 68 (PD112) dated 'end of 13C': "To all, etc., William de Roucestre greeting... and also **my Chapel of Gasegill with all its garden lying around.**"

No 69 (PD113) dated 'end of 13C': "To all, etc., William de Roucestre greeting... and also **with the Chapel of Gasegill and garden.**"

No 70 (PD114) dated 'end of 13C': "Be it known to all that I, William de Roucestre, have granted to John de Bolton a messuage with a croft, and an acre and a half of land, and **my chapel with all the garden adjacent**, and all my meadow in Le Damhenge, and all my land abutting on the said meadow,"

No 73 (PD123) dated 'end of 13C or early 14C': "John son of John de Bolton grants to Richard son of Hugh de Bolton all his land of Oterscroft, lying between these boundaries: **from the water of Gasegill next the chapel** extending in length to Lathebutte, and in width from **the ancient course of the water of Gasegill** on the south to the land which belonged to Robert, the Smith, of Holgil, which is called le Stanes, lying next the meadow of Oterscroft on the north; and also that meadow which Matilda de Derewent once held lying at the head of Rawebuttes."

No 91 (PD184) dated 08 Oct 1331: "Know present and future that I, John, son [of John de] Boulton, have granted to John, son of Simon de Puddessay, the lordship of all the town of Rymyngton with its hamlets; and **my chapel of Gasegill with the adjacent garden.**"

Discussion:

Brian J's thoughts are:

It is difficult to draw any firm conclusions from the extracts above, other than that there was a land grant to the Church existing from the late 12C to early 13C. The presence of a chapel is inferred from this with an approximate location close to Gazegill Beck between Gazegill hamlet and Rimington Mill.

In medieval times the mention of a chapel with 'a garden' is usually to help financially support a priest and/or the chapel itself - the village of Altham's entry is similar. This was an attempt to distance the lord of the manor from any financial responsibility for the chapel. The Pudsay chapel at Bolton Hall of 1331 was only endowed for 12 years.

The extracts mention the Gazegill chapel and the dam end [of the] Rimington Mill, which is potentially a long way (c1km). 'Between the ash trees' and 'pasturage', 'the old course of Gazegill Water' and 'Chapelmyre' suggest riverside meadows. I find it difficult to be more precise, but I am trying to pin down an approximate spot for investigation. Quoting Altham again, the 12C chapel was there to watch over the river Calder ford. This could suggest a chapel site close to the ford which is 200m north of Newby Hall [suggested NGr 381743 446242 above flood level at c400ft asl]. It had its own water supply with a well. This is an educated guess - is there an older estate map? Brian

For the 1849 OS map from NLS see Rimington village maps.

2. 02 March 2022 and Brian S added:

Rimington's tithe award was designated LRO PR 3432/3/7 (dated 29 June 1846) and had the accession number 8017. It was to be stored with the other Gisburn tithe maps (PR 3432) after being deposited at LRO in 1996. The Middop tythe award is LRO PR 3432/3/6 (dated 29 June 1847). If you view the map, please note the 'coffee ring stain' was done when it was out on loan.

I haven't seen any earlier maps of Rimington that are so detailed. I was going to say that the only references I have seen to the chapel are the 2 field names on the tithe schedule, Chapel Ing (215) and Chapel End (214), and in the Pudsay Deeds. There is also Church Flatt (422a) and Kirk Flatt (426). I've just found another in a local will which I will describe below, though it may be of more interest to some than others because there are several recognisable place names

John Varley of Newby, Par. Gisburn. Yeoman. [Will] Granted at York 6th January 1690(91)

Wife Grace; Daughters a) Margaret Lancaster, b) Ellen Varley and c) Ann Varley

a) *Close called Headacre,*

One parcel called ffieldhouse Ings & a barn standing thereon

One close called CHAPPELL MIRE ING (Chapel Ing? Schedule 215). Chapel End was 214, but see PD106.

One close called Stedding Hall (plot 468 on the tithe map near Martin Top)

- all these to go to Grace, then to the children of Margaret Lancaster

b) *One close called Haslehead, now in the possession of William Brearley*

One close called Howcroft

One close called Newby Hall - all these to go to Ellen's children

c) *One close called Whillands (Wetlands plots 331 & 332 on the tithe map)*

One close called Brearlands

One close called Hardacre

*One close called Holme now in the possession of Leonard Swire - all these to go to Ann's children.
I have chapel field names for Grindleton and Slaidburn areas mentioned in wills too. Best wishes Brian S*

From Brian J and Trevor,

Brian S's 1690 will of John Varley is very interesting. The 2 fields, numbered Chapel End 214 and Chapel Ing 215, are marked on Barrie's extract from the 1846 Rimington tythe map, as attached. I have no suggestions for 'Chapel End', but 'ing' is a meadow. I would speculatively suggest that the chapel would be adjacent, possibly in 273 according to Lidar, but not in the meadow itself. I have no idea about 'Chapel Mire Ing' (PD106) as mire usually means bog or swamp, but a wet river-side meadow would certainly grow grass. However, I have seen the word 'mire' as a corruption of 'mere' or boundary stone, just to confuse matters. Other words in Deeds 78, 82 and 86 are suggestive of the chapel's location.

In the tythe schedule, references to 'Church Flatt 426' and 'Kirk Flatt 422a' probably refer to land given to Gisburn Church, but see PD11. Brian J

It's interesting that 214 and 215 are very near to 213 which is the field that I thought could be of interest. It looks as though both of them have been absorbed into the current larger fields. We'll ask James who owns them. Trevor.

While 213 is a meadow, it is potentially the 'Chapelmyre' or 'Chapel Myre Ing' of the 13C. It is field 273 at its northern end which, based on disturbance, has the Lidar potential for a chapel site with garden. Field 217, which shows disturbance, is now the site of the sewage farm, but shows no sign of earlier use on older maps. Brian J

03 Mar 2022 from Brian S

3. The Mire reference in Chapel Mire Ing (215) very likely described the wetness of that piece of land. It lies flat at the bottom of a short hill which was our sledging run when we were kids. It was always part of 216, James' property in my youth. I seem to recall that all this land at the bottom of this meadow field was soft to walk on. As far as I know plot 214 is now joined with 186 and belongs to Mary Bairstow. Brian S.

07 March 2022 Brian S continued:

4. Go to Archives on the Rimington & Middop website. There is a file 'Early Rimington Deeds' with 5 pdfs. It has a place name index, for example 'Chapel', and the deed numbers where the Chapel is referenced: 46, 53, 67-70, 73 and 91. The Pudsay Deeds are from the Yorkshire Archaeological Society vol 56 (1916).

According to Brian S, the chapel was dedicated to St Helen (YAS vol 56, p145 in Deed 78 refers to the Sawley Abbey Register folio 4).

In Field 213 and those fields downstream from there, is there evidence of old river channels or human alteration of the present river channel? Such evidence would support the statements in PD46 and 73.

On Gazegill Beck at NGr. 381660 446281 is a distinctive bend, which suggests that in the past the river's course has been naturally different or diverted northwards to join Thistleber Beck. This latter would have allowed for the building of the weir which fed the headrace to the Rimington Mill lodge.

Sources:

1. All the maps and photos on Lidar Finder, Mario, NLS, Bing maps and Google Earth;
2. 'Rimington.org.uk' website;
3. 'Pudsay's Deeds', Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 1916, volume 56;
4. British History Online, Yorkshire, volume 3, p366-7;
5. Sawley Abbey Chartularly and Sawley Abbey Register folio 4.

Contributions from Brian S, Trevor M, Brian J and Barrie T.

Document by Brian Jeffery 23 February 2022 and revised 12 March 2022.