

Chapter 8 Langcliffe Life

Pavers Marriage Index and Marriage Licences 1567-1630

Index to Archbishops of York Marriage Bonds and Allegations 1735-1749.

E.B. Newsome 1996 (Borthwick)

Wills of Feoffees in Appendix 5, other wills in Appendix 6, People and Family Trees in Appendix 7 and Old Houses in Appendix 8. Families in Appendix 17. Muster data in Appendix 18. Langcliffe water supply (1908) Appendix 19. Census data in Appendix 22.

Landholding and Governance

Based on notes from R. W. Hoyle, with thanks

September 2007

It is quite common in the North to find land allocated in the 11th or 12th centuries to landowners in the forms of contiguous blocs, or honours. Examples would be the Honours of Skipton, Hornby, Clitheroe, the Barony of Kendal (an honour but not called such) and Burton in Lonsdale. These honours were held by military service from the King. In order to build their own military retinue, lords of honours made grants of lands (manors) within their honours to subsidiary knights who thus (before *quia emptores*) held by knight service from the lord of the honour. These knights therefore owed fealty, wardship etc. to the lord of the honour: they also attended the honourial court. They might also pay free rents in either cash or a more notional recognition (the proverbial red rose or the like). They, in turn, made grants so that each manor would consist of a mix of demesne (in the sense of land farmed by the lord), freehold land and servile (later copyhold) land. This is also true of manors kept in hand by the honourial lord. Honours tend to have a central castle: they also tend to spawn a monastic house supported by the lord of the honour. Land is also allocated for forests etc.

So by 1250 most honours had been broken into three categories of manors: manors held 'in demesne' (i.e. manors kept in hand) by the lord of the honour; manors granted out (sub-infeudinated) to subsidiary lords and manors granted to monastic houses. The right of the honourial lord in a sub-infeudinated manor was limited to taking what ever rents and dues were liable to be paid by the lord. If there was a minority, then he could seize the manor as part of the ward's property: but that is all.

The Percy Fee follows this pattern exactly with a *caput* at Cleatop, a monastery at Sawley, a mixture of lands kept in hand (Settle, Giggleswick), lands kept in hand for forest (Langstrothdale), land sub-infeudinated (e.g. Rathmell) and land granted to monastic houses (e.g. Langcliffe). (*Lands which passed to the Percy fee are listed in Early Yorkshire Charters vol. XI, Percy Fee, YRS Record Series Extra Series vol. IX, 1963 YAS, as Giggleswick, Rathmell, Settle, Stackhouse, Stainforth*).

The Percy Fee descends to the sixth earl of Northumberland (d. 1537). On his death the Percy Fee passes to his nephew the future second earl of Cumberland (although the rents are retained - the grant is not as advantageous to the Cliffords as seems at first sight). The rump of the Percy estate is then assigned to the king some months before the sixth earl dies.

Sawley Abbey was dissolved in odd circumstances in 1536. The abbey estates are

then sold on to Sir Arthur Darcy in 1536 and he then held the manors of Langcliffe, Gisburn etc. from the Cliffords as the owners of the Percy Fee, paying what ever rents are due from the lord of the manor to the honour.

The manor then passes through the Darcy family until sold in 1591. If manorial rights are sold to tenants, then the individual tenants will, in turn, become knight service tenants of the Percy Fee and be liable to attend the honourial courts. The rents due from Darcy to the lord of the honour (now the third earl of Cumberland) would continue to be liable to be paid (although getting them might be a different matter).

The 'court leet' encountered being held in Gargrave in 1651-3 is not the court leet of the Manor of Langcliffe but the court of the Percy Fee. It is probably very unlikely that any court leet was held in Langcliffe after the Darcy sale of 1591 and probably not for a generation before the sale. This is then a late survival of a honour court which by this time has some of the characteristics of a court leet, being used for petty debt pleadings and the like. In this respect it is exactly the same as a sheriff's or medieval county court. The people who owed suit were the knight service tenants of the Percy Fee who would be the surviving gentry (like the Catterals or the Hamertons) but also the freeholders who had bought out the manorial rights of the lords in those township manors where the rights had disappeared. Where the tenants bought their land on long leases (as in the Clifford's fire sales in Giggleswick and Settle), these people were not freeholders and so not liable to attend. But they might still use the court as litigants. It is quite possible that some internal Langcliffe village business transferred itself to the Honour court – perhaps petty debt pleadings.

As for seventeenth century arrangements, it is doubtful if there are any hard and fast rules of how townships ran themselves. The problem of course is complicated in the Pennines because the law recognizes the parish as the unit of administration on the southern English assumption that the village and the parish are co-terminous, whilst the usual unit of administration in the North is the township. The townships of the parish of Giggleswick might each have had their own overseers of the poor by 1650 and perhaps earlier (there is some debate as to when overseers of the poor start being appointed in the North of England) and that the officers were probably appointed on a houserow, rotating basis. One would probably need some pretty exceptional evidence to see what was going in the village in the seventeenth century. The likelihood is that arrangements were very informal and so never documented.

R. B. Smith, *Land and politics in the reign of Henry VIII* (1970) takes a very 'medieval' view of sixteenth-century arrangements in the West Riding. In part this is formed by his earlier study of *Blackburnshire* (*Leicester, Dept of English Local History occ. paper 15, 1961*). The sixth earl of Cumberland is discussed in G. W. Bernard (ed.), 1992. *The Tudor Nobility*, Manchester Univ. Press.

Births and Deaths 1558-1600 in Giggleswick Parish

A plague (one of many) hit London 1592-99 and in 1597 many deaths are recorded in the Giggleswick Parish Register.

John Paley of Langcliffe

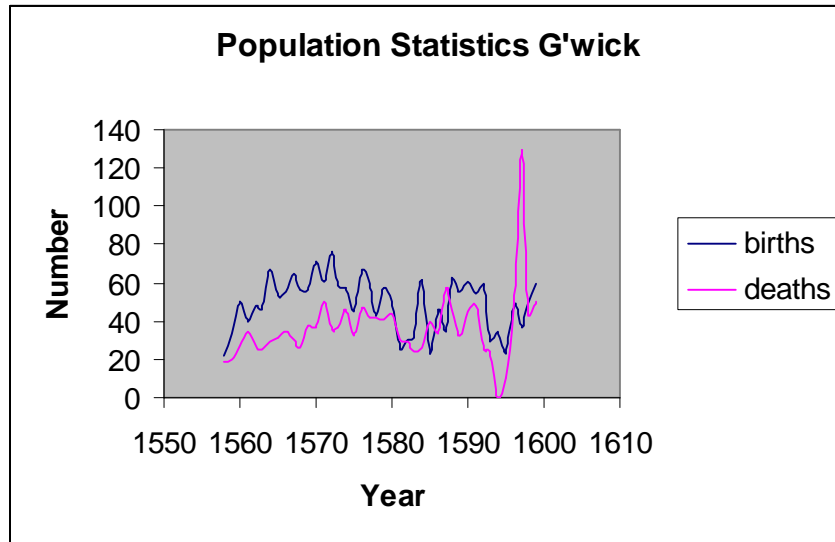
and possibly residents of Langcliffe:

Roger Carr

Henry Lawson

Adam Paley
Richard Lawson

The Plague year of 1597



Population in England increased from about 3.3 million in 1571 to 4.15 million in 1603.

The naming of children

1st son	father's father	1st daughter	mother's mother
2nd son	mother's father	2nd dau	father's mother
3rd son	father	3rd dau	mother
4th son	father's eldest brother	4th dau	mother's eldest sister
5th son	mother's eldest brother	5th dau	father's eldest sister

Popular names

John, Thomas, William, Robert, Richard, Nicholas, Ralph, Hugh, Charles, Edward.
Peter was rare perhaps because of the break with Rome.

Housing

Round about the little steeple, The story of a Wiltshire Parson. I. Gandy, publ. A. Sutton (Wiltshire County Council) 1989.

There was a serious shortage of houses since 4 acres of land were required by regulations for each house - at the end of the 1500s/early 1600s. Yeomen farmers were unwilling to give up so much land for new housing.

Behaviour

The Tudor age, J. Riley publ Constable, London 1988

The Englishman had a reputation for gluttony, the French vice and drunkenness, Germans, vice.

Tenant right, enclosure and farming practices

Rural change and urban growth 1500-1800. ed. C.W.Chalklin, M.A. Havinden. Publ. Longmans, 1974

Round about the little steeple, The Story of a Wiltshire Parson. I. Gandy, publ. A. Sutton (Wiltshire County Council), 1989

Rural life. A guide to local records. P. Edwards. Publ. Basford, London 1993

Social history of Britain, 16thC England. J. Youings, 1984, publ. Viking

An illustrated history of England. A. Maurois, 1963, publ. Bodley Head

Seven households: Life in Lancashire and Cheshire 1582-1774. C. Foster, Publ. Arley Hall Press, 2002 (Northwich CW9 6NA)

Economic change in Elizabeth's time led to evictions, taking of tenements into desmesne land, change from arable to pasture and sub-division of holdings. Rents had been unchanged for many years but fines and gressoms were being increased.

The importance of land was seen to be more in cash value hence farming practice improvements - the use of fences against scattered rigs. Arable farming was more widespread than in modern times. In the system of scattered rigs the land was not manured properly. Landlords such as the Percies told their tenants to enclose their holdings and woods with dykes, hedges and stone walls (Chalklin, 1974).

After enclosure and division of the common fields tenant right was abolished on Crown estates in 1603 by James I and then in 1620 everywhere.

Sir Walter Blyth, a 17thC writer on agriculture suggested that elephants be used to help with heavy work on the land (Gandy, 1989)

A capon cost a farm labourer two day's pay around 1600.

Education

The Yorkshire Gentry. J.T.Cliffe, publ. Athlone Press, 1969

A history of Giggleswick School, E.A.Bell, publ. Jackson, Leeds 1912

The Giggleswick School Register 1499-1921. ed. H.B.Atkinson, publ. Northumberland Press Ltd., 1922, 2nd edit.

Victoria History of the Counties of England: Yorkshire, vol.3 . Ed Wm. Page, publ. Dawsons, London 1974

The Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn 1521-1889, J. Foster publ. Hansard, 1889

*Graduati Cantabrigiensis 1659-1823
publ. Baldwin, Cradock, Joy of London (BL)*

University of Cambridge Book of Matriculations and Degrees 1544-1659, publ. CUP 1913 J. Venn and J.A.Venn (BL)

Alumni Cantabrigiensis to 1751 J. A. Venn CUP 1922

Alumni Oxoniensis 1500-1714 (BL)

The Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn 1521 -1889 J. Foster publ. Hansard Publishing Union Ltd. 1889 (BL)

Register of Admissions to the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple 15thC to 1944, publ. Butterworth and Co., London, H.F.Mcgeagh and H.A.C. Sturgess

Students admitted to the Inner Temple 1547-1660., ed. W.H.Cooke

The History of Parliament, The House of Commons 1558-1603. P.W.Hasler, HMSO 1981

British Biographical Index 2nd cumulated and enlarged edit. Ed. D. Bank and T. McDonald. publ. K.G.Saur, Munich 1998

Merchant Taylor's Company Apprentices 1583-1818 (GuildhallLibrary) M555 SL37

Company of Haberdashers - Freedoms 1642-1772 (Guildhall) MS 15 857-2

Langcliffe students at Giggleswick School

Giggleswick School Register 1499 - 1913

ed. H.L.Mullins, publ. R. Jackson, Leeds 1913 1st Edit.

The Giggleswick School Register 1499-1921. ed. H.B.Atkinson, publ. Northumberland Press Ltd., 1922, 2nd edit.

Armitstead Michael son of Thomas Christ's 1649 BA 1652 MA 1656
Carr John son of William Christ's 1646 MB 1652 MD 1657 bn c1630 died c1675
Carr Thomas son of Thomas Christ's 1645 BA 1647/8
Clapham Thomas son of Thomas (Winskill) 1689 BA 1692/3 MA 1696
Dawson Christopher son of Josias Christ's 1663
Dawson William son of Christopher Christ's 1691/2 BA 1695/6 Gray's Inn 1693.
JP and Major in the Yorks. Militia. Friend of Sir Isaac Newton
who visited him at Langcliffe
Paley John son of John Christ's 1698 BA 1701/2 MA 1709
Paley William son of William Christ's 1698 BA 1701/2 MA 1705
Tailor William son of William Barrel Sykes Christ's 1691/2 BA 1695/6
Iveson son of James Christ's 1653
Iveson William son of James Christ's 1633/4 BA 1637/8 MA 1641
Carr John son of William Christ's 1704 BA 1707/8
Carr William son of William Christ's 1735 BA 1739/40
Dawson Ambrose son of William Christ's 1724 MB 1730 MD 1735
Paley George son of George Christ's 1775 BA 1780 MA 1783
Paley William son of Thomas Christ's 1729/30 BA 1733/4 died 1799
Paley William son of William (Headmaster) Christ's 1758 BA 1763
MA 1766 DD 1795 died 1805

Christ's College Cambridge

Biographical Register of Christ's College 1505-1905 and of the earlier foundation, God's House

J. Peile CUP 1910

Alumni Cantabrigiensis, Venn

Details of Tutor and whether Pensioner (sons of clergy, small landowners, fairly well-to-do), Sizars (Poorer students, earned money as servants to Fellows and Tutors), Fellow Commoners (landed gentry, aristocracy)

Giggleswick School

The Giggleswick School started in the 1490s with James Carr, chantry priest. The teaching in the early 1500s was done by chantry priests - Richard Carr 'well learned and teacheth a grammar school', John Malhom, Thomas Iveson - probably Usher or Songmaster, Thomas Husteler - priest of Chantry of the Rood.

In 1516 William Malhame writes to Sir John Malhome, his brother, priest at Giggleswick, about sending James Smith to school. The statutes and ordinances of the school were approved in December 1592 (Mr Christopher Shute and Henry Tennant with other governors). They stipulated that the master should 'not use in schoole any language to his schollers which be of ryper years and proceadinges but onely the lattyne Greeke and Hebrewe, nor shall he willingly permitt the use of the English tonge in the schoole, to them which are or shalbe able to speake lattyne' (YASRS vol. 33, p256).

Exhibition scholarship:

Shute book, page 38 (in Giggleswick School Brayshaw Library?)

12 die January 1614

Memorando that at a session holden the daie and yeare abovesaid by the governors of the free grammar schoole of Gigleswick in the Countie of yorke it was concluded and agreed upon by and amongst the said governors that whereas Richard carr sonn of Alan Carr of Closehouse and Robert Foster sonne of Thomas Foster of Gigleswicke did both of them stande for the election unto that exhibicon schollership or yearly pencon of vj li xiiij s iiij d which was graunted by Mr Henry Tennte late of Cleatopp gent deceased , that he the said Richard Carr should have and enioy the same pencon according to the graunte thereof made by the said Mr Tennte and yet nevertheles for somuch as the said Robert Foster was of like standing wth the said Richard Carr it was at the earnest desire of the frends of the said Foster and by the willing consente and agreement of the said Allan Carr the father and other friends of the said Richard Carr assented and yeilded unto by the said Governors that the said Richard Carr should notwithstanding his election yearly yeilde the some of iij li vj s viij d unto the said Robte Foster during the continuance thereof of he the said Robte Foster should so long live and continew in the Universitie, but if he should finallie remove thence or dy then it was agreed upon that the said Richard Carr should enioy the sole benefitt thereof himselfe during the tyme and under the condicons in the graunte thereof conteyned.

The time before in 1610 it was split between Robert Procter son of Ed. Procter late of Neals Ing, and Thomas Falthrop son of Robert Falthrop of Rome Howses.

The Giggleswick Register notes for Langcliffe:

Michael Armitstead, son of Thomas of Langcliffe, Christ's 1649

Thomas Clapham son of Thomas of Winskill, Christ's 1689 BA 1692/3 MA 1696

(who became Headmaster of Bradford Grammar School 1699, Vicar of Bradford 1710, died 1718.).

Timothy Iveson son of James of Langcliffe, Christ's 1653

William son of James Christ's 1633/4

Thomas Lawson son of Lawrence of Giggleswick (and Langcliffe) Christ's 1680.

In 1642 the heads of families who went to

university only 79

an Inn of Court only 70

university and I of C 92

Catholic college only 4

In 1642 university entrances were

Cambridge 134

Oxford 33

others 5

A Protestant squire with an estate of £500 a year or more sent his heir (and younger sons) to university or Inns of Court. The cost was about £50 a year. As far as Inns of Court were concerned, it is noted 'that knights, barons, and the greatest nobility of the Kingdom often place their children in these Inns of Court, not so much to make the laws their study, much less to live by the profession, having large patrimonies of their own, but to form their manners'. (*Gray's Inn Register, 1889*). For Gray's Inn, names associated with the Langcliffe story are

Henry Darcy 1554

Henry Billingsley 1591 (probably son of Sir Henry, Alderman of London)

Sir Francis Darcy 1600

William Knipe 1635 (in later land transfers)

William Dawson son and heir of Christopher Dawson late of Langcliffe 1693

Benjamin Ferrand 1693

There are many Carrs but with no indication of family home.

Langcliffe residents: up to 1669

The Parish Registers give Langcliffe as place of residence in a few cases as follows. The sale documents also give names of tenants in 1591. None of these names indicate a trade or profession as is the case in some places (e.g. Lavenham, a centre of the cloth business).

Anthony Armystead yeoman

Thomas Armetstead

John Armetstead

Robert Brayshawe

John Brayshawe

Richard Bayshawe

Thomas Brayshawe

William Browne yeoman

Richard Foster younger Winskill and Cowside		
Gyles Foster	"	"
Thomas Foster elder	"	"
Thomas Foster younger	"	"
Elizabeth Foster widow	"	"
Richard Foster	"	"
Mathew Siggeswick glover		
Thomas Siggeswick		
Richard Kidson yeoman		
Thomas Kydde yeoman		
Thomas Kidd		
Henry Kidd		
Christopher Lawson Winskill and Cowside		
Henry Paycocke Winskill and Cowside		
Michael Saylebancke Winskill and Cowside		
Thomas Sowden yeoman		

The tenants in and around 1591

The sale documents give names of men buying their holdings directly from Nicholas Darcy or having their tenantry transferred to the nine feoffees.

At Winskill and Cowside

Giles Foster	will of 1602
William Foster	
Richard Foster	will of 1626-9
Thomas Foster the elder	
Thomas Foster younger	
Christopher Lawson	
Elizabeth Foster	
Henry Paycock	
Michael Saylebanke	

In Langcliffe

Anthony Armytstead	
John Armitstead	will of 1638
John Brayshaw	will of 1597
Richard Brayshaw	
William Browne	will of 1621
John Browne	
William Carr	
Thomas Carre	
Bryan Cookeson	
Lawrence Iveson	
Margaret Iveson	
William Iveson	will of 1589
Thomas Kydd	
William Kidde	will of 1591
John Kidde	
Richard Kidson	
George Lawson	

Richard Lawson
 Christopher Lawson
 John Lupton will of 1599 - my fire house in Langcliffe
 Thomas Newhouse
 Thomas Preston
 Mathew Siggeswick will of 1598
 Thomas Siggeswick
 Thomas Sowden
 Lawrence Swainson
 Robert Saylebank
 Henry Thompson will of 1603

At Stockdale and Settle

William Armytstead will of 1595
 Christopher Armitstead will of 1608
 Henry Somerscales will of 1609
 Richard Somerscales will of 1616
 Robert Somerscales will of 1597

Trades

Will of John Parkinson the younger of Brenand 1639 (*Lancashire Record Office archives*) records:

Money owed from Thomas Parker of Lancliffe (sic) £4-8-0 for 'woell' some part paid.

1847 Trades Directory (Kelly)

LANGCLIFFE, in Giggleswick parish, is a village and township, 1 mile N. of Settle, containing 1890 acres, and 664 souls, including *Winskill* hamlet.

Cave Thomas, hat manufacturer
 Clayton Wm. cotton spinner & mfr.
 Hill John, meal and flour dealer
 Hutton Agnes, schoolmistress
 Jackman Mattw. slater & plasterer
 Pedder Rev James, *Mount pleasant*
 Ralph James, joiner
 Swale Mrs Ann, *Langcliffe Hall*
 Wright Christopher, beerhouse

FARMERS

Hill John
 Burniston Wm.
 Maudsley Joshua
 Preston Thomas
 Redmayne John
 Robinson John
 Twisleton Francis
 Wright Christphr.
 Yeadon Hy. & B.

SHOEMAKERS

Atkinson John

Harrison Cphr.
Marsden Richard
Whitley Jn. & Ths.
SHOPKEEPERS
Fenton Abraham
Foulds James
Hunter Jane
Wilson Chas. & Co.

Weather

Hailstorms of incredible severity blighted May 1697. Edmund Halley recorded a barrage of huge hailstones on May 10th when at Chester Castle. There was a trail of destruction for 85 km across North Wales and North-West England. On May 15th an even greater hailstorm struck in southern England. The rest of the year's weather remained wretched. The summer was thoroughly sodden. Frost and snow came in early November, followed by a savage winter. The 1690s were blighted by bad weather perhaps caused by dust blocking out sunlight after huge volcanic eruptions in Iceland and Indonesia.

(*The Times*, Tuesday May 15, 2007, P. Simon's).

Justice - the Courts

Manorial Records, D. Stuart, 1992 Publ. Phillimore

The system of Courts Leet and Courts Baron is discussed in Chapter 2 and the uncertainty about where Langcliffe men had to attend is noted.

The Fountains Abbey Lease Book gives details of *Malham Court of Abbot William and the Convent of Fountains held there on the morrow of St Lawrence the Martyr*²⁶ Henry VIII (11 August 1534) (Record no. 283, page 303).

Malhammore: the jurors present that Lawrence Yveson of Langcliff (2d), Thomas Lawson of the same (4d), Henry Kidson of the same (4d), John Browne of the same (4d), Thomas Armysted of the same (4d), John Bank of the same (4d), John Kyd of the same (4d), Robert Kyd of the same (4d), Robert Brashagh, Christopher Brashag, William Yveson of the same dug turves and trespassed on the demesne at Browne caponhawe, therefore (are) in the lord's mercy. (Caponhawe = Capon Hall).

(*The Fountains Abbey Lease Book*, Ed. D.J.H. Michelmores YASRS vol. CXL 1979/1980)

Prerogative Courts were under the control of the sovereign.

We have Court Rolls for the courts leet held in Gargrave in 1651-3 (TNA SC 2/211/129,130,132,133,134). Each Roll concerns meetings in October and April. Extracts are made as follows in original spelling and modern spelling.

Latin Terms:

- curia leta - court leet
- visus franciplegii - view of frankpledge
- senescallus - steward
- secta - free tenants who owed suit of court

essonium - an excuse in writing or delivered by a proxy (plegius)
only three essoins were permitted before being fined
fecit defaultam - defaulted in attendance
inquisitio - enquiry
jurati - sworn

SC 2/211/129

Wapontake de Stainecliffe

Cur[ia] leet visus Franc[i]

Pleg[ii] Cur(?) vic tent[a] apud Gargrave scilicet secund[us] die Octobris Anno dom mill[esi]mo sexagesimo Quinquagesimo per Henry Marsden sen...

Villae

infra wapontake predic[t] ac et habitant(?) qu... debere sectum ad huic(?) cur[ia]

Langcliffe ... Richus Sowden sur 4 ... Jur { Willmus Atkins...
(Thomas Kinge

Sectat Henricus Foster de Stainforth default
ess Willmus Carr de Langcliffe
Willmus Sigsweeke
ess Thomas Armitstead de Langcliffe

vicesimo quarto die mensis Aprilis Anno dom mill[esi]mo sexagesimo Quinquagesimo
per Henry Marsden

Langcliffe Ricus Sowden Willmus Carr
Willmus Atkinson (?)

Willmus Carr de Langcliffe default
Thomas Armitstead de Langcliffe default

SC 2/211/130

Court leet 1651 Wapontake de Stainecliffe

Cur leet Francpleg ac Cur vic houlden at Gargrave the Eight daie of October for the
said wapontake in the yeare of our Lord god one thousand six hundred fiftie one
before Henry Marsden Steward of the said court.

Townes within the said wapontake Constables and for habitants which owe their suite
to the said court.

Langcliffe ... Antho. Armitstead 4 Jur { William Kidd
{ Wm Atkin..

Suitors to the said court

William Carr de Langcliffe default
Thomas Sowden
ess Thomas Armitstead de Langcliffe

Richard lawson fils Tho
Willam Kidd fils Tho

Item presented by the said Jurie J... J.... of Langcliffe for serving of A courte warrant upon the goods of Robt Carr within the jurisdiction of this Courte contrarie to apeare in this Courte formerly laid therefore he is in the mercie of the said Courte xxxx s

Cur leet francpleg Gargrave 9 April 1651
Langcliffe ... Willm Atkinson ... 4...

Robt Paycocke
Rich Newhouse
Wm Armitstead
Wm Atkinson

ess Willmus Car de Langcliffe ~~def~~
Willmus Sigsweeke default
ess Thomas Armitstead de Langcliffe

SC 2/211/132

10th May 1652

Henry Marsden

Langcliffe ... Arthur Armitstead ...4.. .. Jur Bryan Young
Chr. Brashey

Suitors

Henry Foster of Staneforth

ess William Carr de Langcliffe

Thomas Sowden

William Sigsweeke default

ess Thomas Armitstead of Langcliffe

ess Richard Lawson fils Thomas

ess William Kidd fils Thomas

10th October 1652

Langcliffe ... William Carr 2 ... Bryan Young
..... Brashey

SC 2/211/133

Court leet Gargrave Staincliffe 20 April 1653

before Henry Marsden gent Steward of the Court.

Towns in the said wapentake constables in which owe their suit to the said court.

Langcliffe con... William carr { William Carr } Jur
{ Richard Lawson }

Suitors to the said Court

William Carr de Langcliffe con...

heires of Thomas Sowden con...

Mathew Sigisweeke con..

Thomas Armitstead de Langcliffe con..

Richard Lawson fil Thomas con...
William Kidd fil Thomas con..
heires of Thomas Newhouse con...
Thomas Clapham de Stackhouse con...
Richard Sowden con...
Ann Brayshey
etc.

SC 2/211/134

Gargrave 20 April 1653

Langcliffe con.. William Carr { William Carr } Jur
{ Richard Lawson }

A writ

Indenture YAS MD 335/6/44/6 Bradfer-Lawrence 1651?

damaged writ in Latin, very hard to read

Ricus Newhouse nup de Langcliffe yeoman

Ricus Foster

The poor

Lord Thanet's Benefaction to the Poor of Craven in 1685

Ed. R.W.Hoyle, 1978. Publ. Friends of the Giggleswick Parish Records. YAS DD121/88 and DD121/79

The diaries of Lady Anne Clifford, 1990. Ed. D.J.H.Clifford. Publ. Alan Sutton

Thomas 6th Earl of Thanet (1644-1729) inherited the castles and manors of Westmorland and was very generous to the poor. His grandmother was Lady Anne Clifford (Pembroke).

Recipients of the 'Great Charity' given in 1685/6 include people in Langcliffe:

	s d
John Chester	1-0
widdow Ellis	1-6
widdow Lakeland	1-6
Robert Iveson	1-6
Mary Young	6
Ellin Sedgwick	1-0
William Browne	2-0
Thomas Browne	2-0
Ann Young	6

Money was also given to people in Settle, Rathmell, Giggleswick and Stainforth.

Voting

The Yorkshire Poll Book 1741, Raymonds Original Poll Books, 1997 (Skipton Library)

Voting for G Fox in Langcliffe

Armitstead Henry

Carr William

Payley George

Taylor John

Voting for C. Turner

no-one in Langcliffe

No.22 Muster Roll 1538:Wapentake of Craven, Bowland.

TNA E36/34 X/L 02062

Muster Langcliffe

Villa de Langcliffe

ar	Thomas Lawson	horse rak
bow	William Keson	rak salet bill
bow	Oliver bronn	bill
bow	John bateson	horse & rak
bow	John Bronn	horse & harness
bow	Thomas King	horse & harness
ar	John kid	horse ark salit
ar	Robt kid	" " "
bow	Th Armysted	ark bill
bow	Leonard Car	horse rak
bow	Jamys Iveson	horse & harness
ar	John Braysha	bill
ar	Roger Kid	horse rak
bow	Robt Falthrop	
bow	Thomas Kid	horse ark bill
bow	Robt Brasha	horse ark bill
bow	Roger Brasha	
bow	John Foster	ark bill
bow	Edw(?) Brasha	bill
ar	Richard Iveson	
bow	Lawrence Iveson	
ar	Willm Foster	horse ark bill
ar	Edward(?) Foster	
bow	John Foster	horse ark bill
bow	Robt Foster	bill
bow	Jamys Salebank	ark salet bill
ar	Thomas Sailebank	
bow	John Pacock	ak bill

Sum[me] of hable men XXVIII

Whereof

Archers IX

Bilmen XIX

Therof

Of men furnished III

Of horses IX

Of rakkes XIII

Of salittes III

Of billes XIII

Summa of all the hablemen in Craven & Booland before the said Sir Thomas Tempest knight & John Lambart

[A rakke is a windlass or winch for bending a cross bow or a kind of pole or staff. See *Test. Ebor. Surtees V p36* and *Lanc. Wills 1857 II 60*, One crosse bowe with the racke to the same. As seen in OED]

See also will of Nicholas Radcliffe 1599 'crossbow and a rack'

York Militia Musters 1626-7 and 1640 (April to July)

TNA SP 16/46 and 16/462

These are on microfilm at the TNA and are Indentures from each township followed by long lists of names. Unfortunately they are not calendared and the microfilm readers at the TNA are in poor condition so that the films are almost unreadable.

Craven Muster Roll 1803 (*Skipton Library*)(*NYCRO NYCROP 9 mic 2577*)

50 names; 9 volunteers; 3 infirm

William Slater	Farmer
William Moore	Farmer
Edmund Moore	Farmer
George Baldwin	Servant
Robert Garstang	Warehouseman
Thomas Brown	Warper
Richard Woffenden	Cotton spinner
John Rowlandson	Cotton warper
Benjamin Knowles	Cotton weaver
William Gabbet	Male spinner
Joseph Farraday	Paper maker
John Howson	Black Smith
William Wilson	Mason
Richard Duckett	Cotton weaver infirm
William Hornby	Servant
Matthew Lofthouse	Husbandman
Robert Taylor	Cotton spinner
Henry Yeadon	Cotton weaver
James Moore	Paper maker
John Anderson	Cotton spinner
Thomas Wilson	Paper maker
Thomas Taylor	Cotton spinner
John Bradley jun.	Labourer
John Jackson	Sailor
Robert Newhouse	Shoemaker
Edward Clayton	Cotton merchant
Jonathan Jackman	Slater
John Bailiff	Carpenter
James Woffenden	Cotton master
John Pollard	Wood turner
Robert Hill	Yeoman

James Yeadon	Shoemaker
James Metcalfe	Joiner
John Coulthard	Clocksmith
Francis Howson	Yeoman
Francis Metcalfe	Servant
John Wilson	Cotton spinner
John Slinger	Cotton weaver
David Yeadon	Cotton spinner
Robert Taylor	Slater infirm
John Lofthouse	Labourer
Thomas Moorby	Labourer
John French	Labourer
John Lund	Labourer
Leonard Harling	Labourer
John Taylor	Labourer
John Bradley	Farmer
Richard Bradley	Labourer
James Wilson	Paper maker infirm
John Stackhouse	Gentleman

Constables

Thomas Geldert was constable in 1760 (*Brayshaw and Robinson, 1932*)

Quakers

Christopher and Richard Armitstead may have been Quakers. Richard Wilson sent to prison with his wife Ann in 1671. See Chapter 15.

Select Vestry

Brayshaw and Robinson, 1932

Twenty-four principle residents of the Parish constituted the Select Vestry.

In 1688

William Armistead	Charles Nowell
Thomas Carr	R. Preston
Thomas Clapham	Hugh Stackhouse
Thomas Armitstead	Jo. Lister
Thomas Carr	Thomas Brayshaw
William Lamb	William Paley
Adam Lawson	John Cookson
Josias Dawson	Hugh Hall
Leonard Carr	Christopher Browne
Thomas Dawson	William Paley (Settle)
William Foster	Robert Cookson

Rathmell Academy

In 1679 Frankland's friend Oliver Heywood of Halifax preached as a Dissenter in the area.

'I travelled with John Sutton to Settle, I lodged at Mr Carres in a town called Landcliff where Rich. Mitchell met me.'

There were two William Carrs living in Langcliffe in 1674 and it is impossible to say which one was the host.

Langcliffe water supply

Harold Foxcroft has supplied details of the water supply matter supervised by his father. Details in Appendix 25.

Census data

Appendix 22 for details