

# **A history of Catteralls, the manor and New Hall in Rathmell, North Craven**

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**November 2020**

**Mainly comprising notes from Brayshaw and Robinson coupled with information from The National Archives Discovery and other Record Office catalogues online, combined with abstracts of the documents from New Hall. Roy Price and Tony Stephens provided much helpful information. David Johnson helped with the difficult work of transcription of documents and Latin translation and Sheila Gordon with Wakefield deeds.**

## **Introduction**

Many of the documents recently found at New Hall are on parchment, others on paper. The parchment (calf, goat, sheep skin – vellum is calf skin) is in good condition but some of the paper records are decaying and need preservation. Sources checked include

Borthwick Institute of Historical Research

LRO Lancashire Record Office series RCHY 2/2/120 to 2/2/132 and LRO DDX 54/69 and 70  
NYCRO North Yorkshire County Record Office

TNA The National Archives

Wills at [www.dalescommunityarchives.org.uk](http://www.dalescommunityarchives.org.uk)

YASRS Yorkshire Archaeology Society Record Series

YAHS Yorkshire Archaeology and History Society (Special Collections, Brotherton Library, University of Leeds)

Many of the documents in this collection are in the form of Indentures, which are deeds made on a single piece of parchment (usually) and cut (indented) with a wavy line into two parts, one for each main party. One is a deed poll which is square cut and simply a statement by one party only, not needing an irrefutable copy.

A few of the items have wax seals attached. Authentication with a mark or signature was made mandatory by the Statute of Frauds in 1677. Previously seals were used but after 1677 they became merely ornamental.

The sale or transfer or leasing of property was a complex process until the late 1600s. Only in 1660 with the Tenures Abolition Act (Statute of Tenures) were Feudal tenures and attendant burdens of service to the lord abolished. The Ancient rents, unchanging in time, continued to be charged however and it is not clear what freedom the lord of the manor had to raise income (as in the 1612 conveyance of tenements from Catterall to Knipe).

## **Early history to 1603 (death of Queen Elizabeth)**

Rathmell is an Old Norse name. The Domesday book lists Rodemele, two carucates held by Fech and one by Karli. Rathmell was part of the Ancient parish of Giggleswick. Elias de Giggleswick in medieval days held 10 acres in Rathmell as well as land elsewhere. (Domesday is pronounced Doomsday because the word derives from the word ‘domes’ meaning house, originally pronounced ‘dooms’).

The wapentake of Staincliffe, i.e. Craven, was dominated by two large medieval estates, the Clifford family's Honour of Skipton and the Percy Fee of Gisburn and Settle. These two came together by 1536 by marriage of the first Earl of Cumberland and Margery Percy, daughter of the fifth Earl of Northumberland [Smith, OUP 1970].

In medieval days, mesne lords of the manor of Rathmell, holding from Henry de Percy as overlord, or chief lord, were non-resident. The family of de Fleming held the manor in the 12th century [TNA C 143/174/2]. In the 14th century the manor reverted to the Percies. The 1377 tax list gives Rathmell taxed at 11s 10d. There are 35 taxpayers, all except one paying 4d. The family names of Carr and Lyndsey found there occur in later documents. Soon after the poll tax of 1379 the Catterall family were granted the manor. This included the two residences of New Hall and Holling Hall and a lodge at Giggleswick. Since the Percy family remained overlords, Catteralls were mesne or subsidiary lords, owing services to the Percies.

John Catterall, lord of Rathmell, was involved in the civil Wars of the Roses and was attainted for treason in 1461 and died unpardoned in 1472. Whitaker says that an Inquisition Post Mortem of 11th Edward IV, 1471-2 says that 'John Caterall 'attinctus' (attainted) was found to have held Rathmell Manor and land at Hawton in Craven' [TNA C 140/37/35]. In 1485 Alan Catterall (son and heir of John) was asking the king for recompense [Parliament Rolls of Medieval England, Henry VII, November 1485, part I, membrane 15, item 21 – see [www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)].

The Feet of Fines shows that in 1498 Alan Catterall was 'buying' the manor from Thurstan Hall and his wife Elizabeth (née Flemyng) for 5 marks [YASRS vol. 2 Feet of Fines vol. 1, p12, 1887]. The sale included Holling Hall, where Alan and wife Katherine lived. Another property nearby was where son Austen lived. In the Clifford rent survey of 1499 'Alayn Caterall holdeth the thyrd parte of the corne mylne of Routhmill to be repaired at his ... coste and charges 6s' [YAHS DD 121/32/1]. Alan made a will in 1513 ('seeing death approaching') and had added New Hall occupied by John, eldest son and heir [Will of Alan Caterall 1513, Borthwick vol. 8 fol.116 mf 917]. Katherine died in 1525 [Borthwick vol. 9 fol. 336]. Alan Catterall's holdings are given in his Inquisition Post Mortem [C 142/79/161] which notes Alan Catterall of New Hall and a lease of 31 years for 13s 4d rent, entry cost £7, in 1514/1515 (Alan still alive or recently deceased).

A deed of 1550 notes that William Caterall of New Hall was leasing a property for 31 years to Alan Carr of Capelsyde [LRO DDX 54/69] 13s 4d rent, initial cost £7.

A deed of 1552 shows John Caterall of Hollinghall leased a messuage for 21 years to Francis Brown of York, notary public [YAHS MD 335/6/54/37].

In 1553 William Catterall of New Hall was, with seven others, listed on the charter for Giggleswick School.

The military survey of 1569 (Muster Roll) gives William Catterall of Rathmell, gent., being charged £10, and Allan Carr £10.

In a later Clifford rental list of 1572 [DD/121/31/5] 'William Catterall esquire holds at the will of the lord the third part of one grain mill in the same place. And it yields per annum at the Feast of St Michael, so much: 9s'.

William Caterall of Newhall died in 1591 and left a will [Borthwick vol. 25 fol. 981].

In 1597/1598 Richard Catterall (son and heir of John Catterall) leased land to John Burton for 21 years [LRO RCHY 2/2/120].

In 1599 a lease of a farm in Rathmell for 100 years was made by John Caterall to Francis Browne of York, notary public [LRO RCHY 2/2/121]. In 1600 an assignment of premises was made by Francis Browne of York, notary public, to Thomas Browne of Long Sawlaye (probably a village near Ripon) [YAHS MD 335/6/54/25]. In 1601 John Catterall of Newhall gave a lease to Francis Browne [YAHS MD 335/6/54/34].

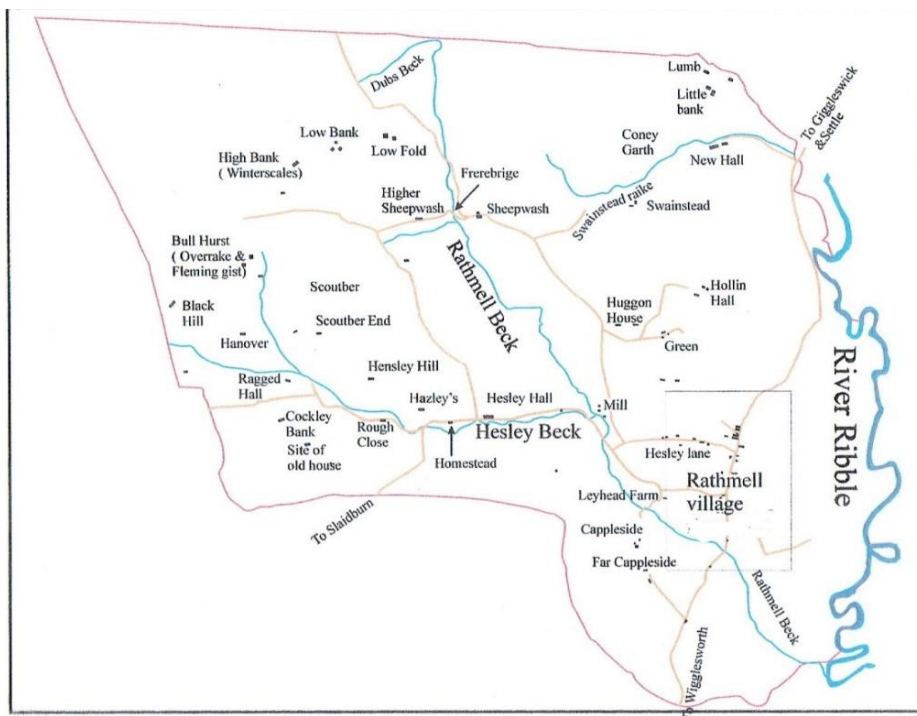
In 1602 John Catterall of Hollinghall gave a lease to John Burton [LRO RCHY 2/2/122].

In 1603 governor John Catterall of New Hall gave a rent charge on land in Rathmell.

The name New Hall suggests a new building in the late 1400s or early 1500s. Currently the main properties are New Hall, Holling Hall, Huggon House, Lumb, Swainstead, Hesley Hall, Ragged Hall and Green yet many more (probably smaller) buildings are suggested by the list of properties mentioned in the later documents of sale of the manor. A messuage Gawthropp is also named, and is presumably Gawthorpe House, next to the school – fields named Gawthropp in the Tithe survey are near the school. Tony Stephens has suggested that Scoutber End Farm and a derelict house at Cockley Bank should be investigated.

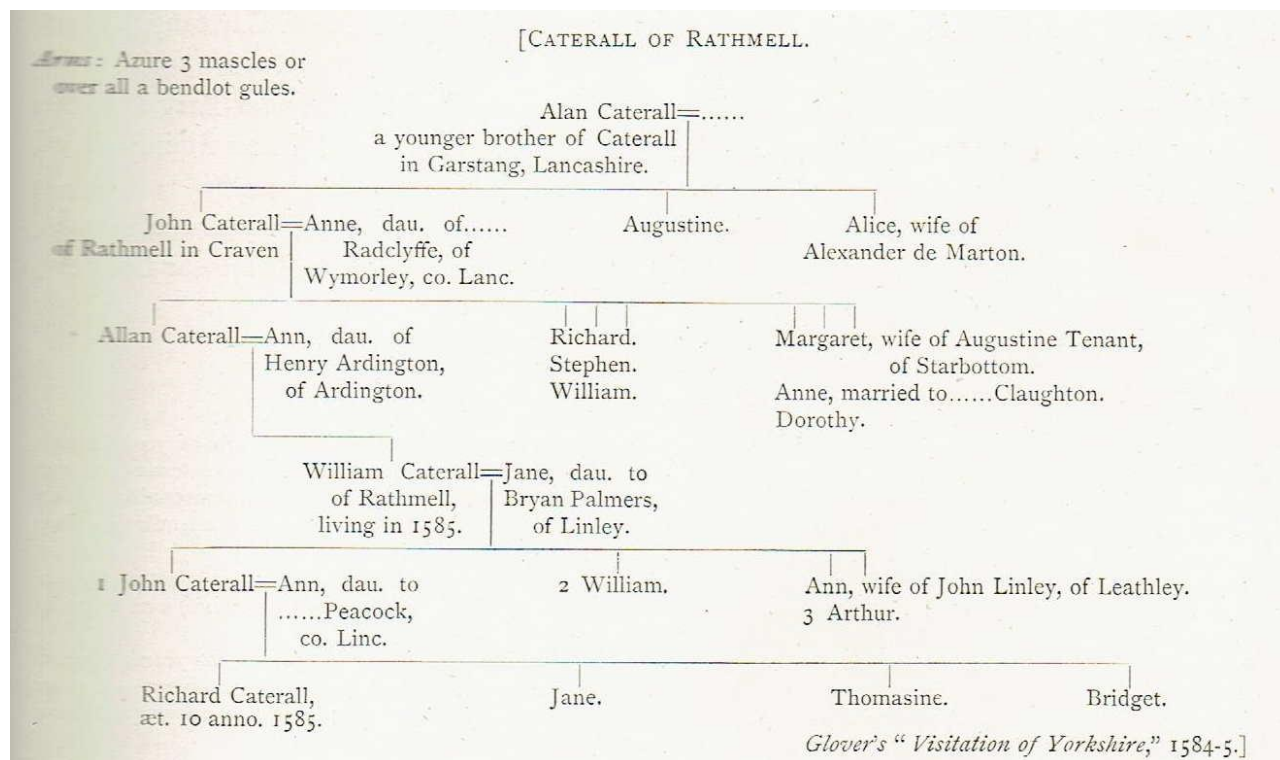
The manor was always smaller than the township of Rathmell – the Cappleside property lay outside to the south of the manor and it is thought that the occupiers owed allegiance to other neighbouring lordships. Sawley Abbey had four holdings (one occupied by Oliver Catterall), Edmond Talbot had one, the Earl of Northumberland (Percies) had three, the Prior of Finchale Abbey had one, and Sir George Darcy four. Only the Catteralls were resident. The only knowledge of the Rathmell manor boundary is found in the fragmentary Verdict of the Rathmell manor court of 1687 as follows [YAHS MD 335/6/54/57].

‘We all say and beelive the true ... boundary and Extent of the Mannor is as followeth first the lower end of Stubbing to be north(so) of cockett moss, then ... banke topp, then to risting stones, then to Battersby pi... Corley moss, then to hollow gill, then to the beckmouth so ... side to hurrell crossing ribble to the lower end of Stubbing.’ Stubbing can be located in the north east corner lying on the west side of the Ribble since the tithe assessment and map records this name. Low Bank, High Bank and Cockett Moss are known to lie on the north and west sides. The Resting Stone marks a westerly point of the manor but thereafter the names have not been located.

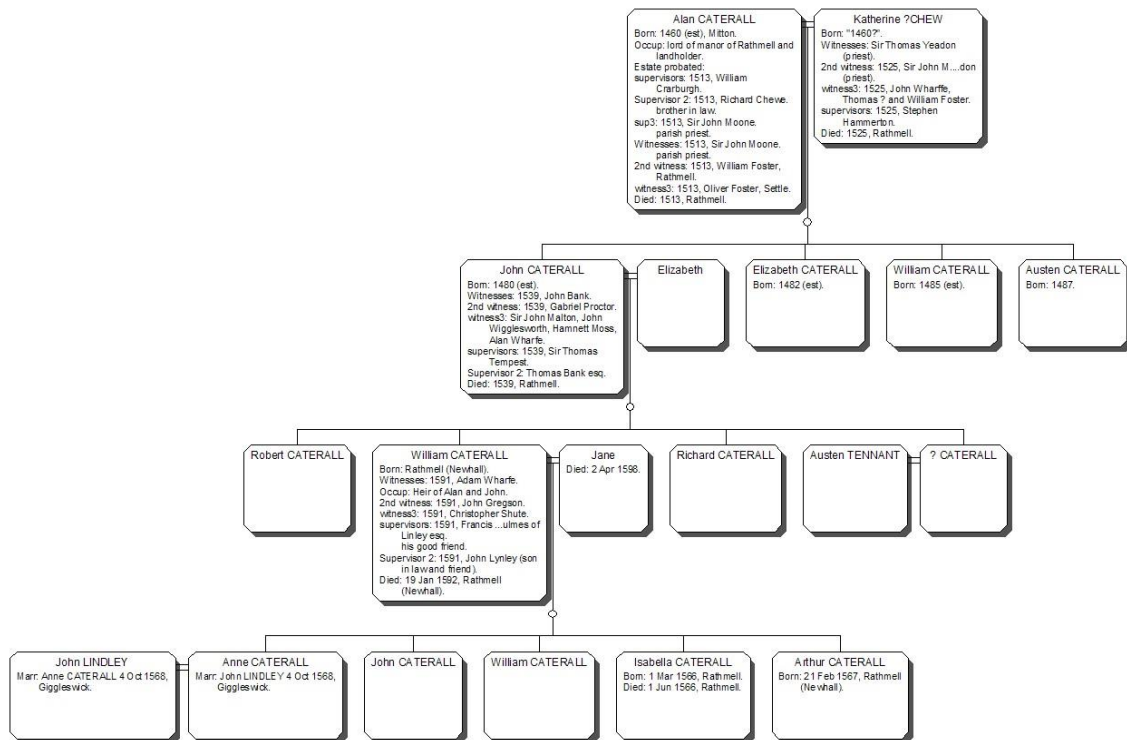


### Catterall Family Trees

A Catterall family tree is given by Whitaker [The history and antiquities of the Deanery of Craven] but with very little information on dates.



A more detailed version was compiled by Roy Price.



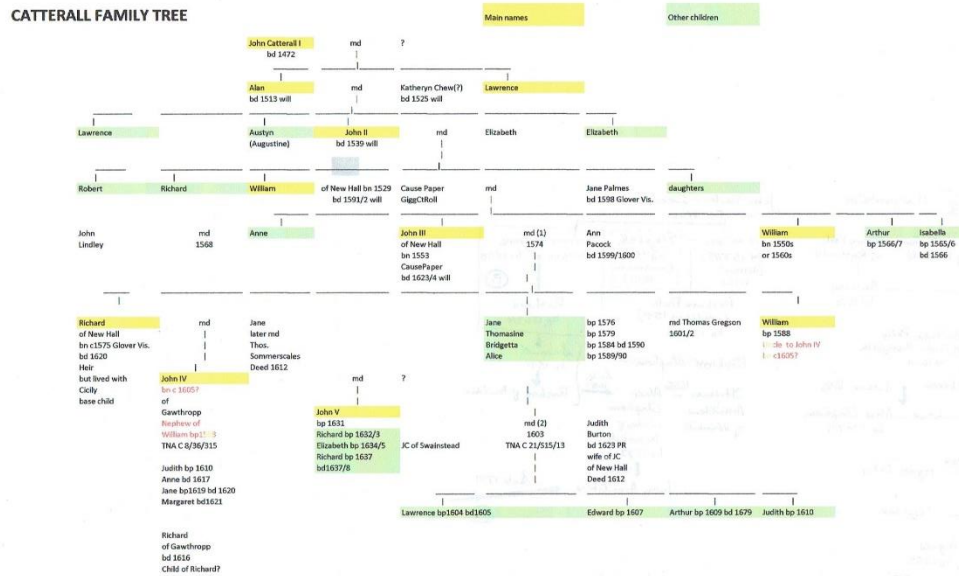
Further information is found in various places, particularly the Cause papers held at the Borthwick Institute only recently easily viewed online. Deeds, wills, court records and Chancery cases also provide evidence.

The last John Catterall in this latter tree had brother William [Borthwick Cause paper CP.G.2873 1595] and a son and heir apparent Richard. Another son was Arthur (born 1567) [see the will of William Catterall 1591, Borthwick vol. 25 fol. 981]. Borthwick Cause paper CP H.907 of 1612 has a witness Thomas Catterall of Gawthorpe aged 70, so born 1542/3.

The Borthwick Cause paper CP G .1741 is a matrimonial dispute with witnesses William Catterall of New Hall, Giggleswick, aged 46 in 1575 (so born 1529) and John Catterall of New Hall aged 22 (so born 1553); John can be assumed to be William's son. We do not know the birthdate of William's other son William, younger brother of John, the subject in a later Cause paper [CP. G2873, 1595]. Richard is later to be seen as a source of family trouble.

In the Chancery case [C2/JasI/S38/315 Sommerscales vs Catterall] Jane is said to be the late wife of Richard Catterall (bd 1620). There is an infant John Catterall in the case assumed born about 1605. Deed No. 2 (1612) gives evidence of the wives of John and son Richard. In the Deed of Partition of 1636 it is said that John Catterall's 'natural mother' was Jane Somerscales. This is taken to be John of Gawthropp, born about 1605. After Richard's death in 1620 she married secondly Thomas Somerscales. A deed made in the period 1603-1625 notes a Thomas Somerscales and Jane his wife [TNA C 2/Jas1/S38/8]. LRO RCHY 2/2/123 of 1609 notes William Caterall of New Hall being the second son of John Caterall.

A possible extension of the family tree (unproven in parts) is as follows:



William Catterall appears as a free tenant in the manor court rolls of Giggleswick up to 1592 when his death is noted. John Catterall follows him as a free tenant. John and Richard his son are also recorded in 1594 being violent towards others: ‘and cut his cart ropes’ and ‘broke many cartloads of turves belonging to various tenants at Cockett Moss’. They do not seem to be model citizens. William also appears as a free tenant in the Settle court rolls but only up to 1579.

### The New Hall documents post 1610

By Letters Patent 7 May 1609, James I granted the rectory and parsonage of Giggleswick to Francis Phillipps and Richard More of London. These two then sold the same to Sir Gervisse Helwysse of Worletbye (County Lincoln) and Sir Richard Williamson of Gainesburge (County Lincoln).

#### No. 1. Abstract 1610

*In 1610 Helwysse and Williamson sold half the tithes due to the rectory to John Robinson of Holling Hall for £170.*

In the early 1600s John Catterall owned two-thirds of the manor corn mill of Rathmell. In 1610 John Catterall of New Hall leased a Capital Messuage with land for 10 years to Samuel Knipe of Fairbank for £206 [LRO RCHY 2/2/125] (probably Holling Hall).



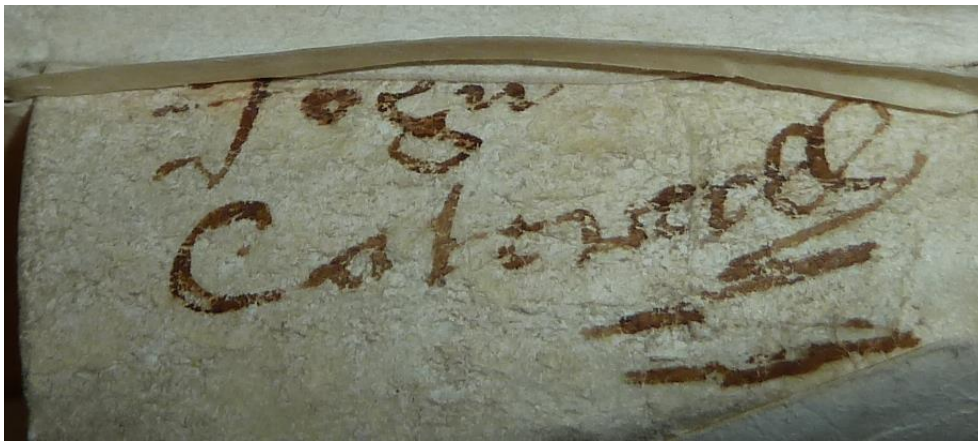
**No. 2. Abstract 1612 (There appears to be no copy or associated version of this important deed in record offices)**

*John Catterall of Newhall and Richard Catterall his son and heir conveyed tenements in Rathmell to Samuel Knipe (of Fairbanke, Westmorland) and Nicholas Lyndley (of Farnley, Yorks.). For £750 paid by Knipe and Lyndsey (a third part already paid) the Catteralls have bargained and sold 17 tenements in Rathmell, with tenants and rents quoted (one in Cappleside), 250 acres of moor and waste and commons of Rathmell. £11-17s yearly rent due to John Catterall, then £11-17s to Richard after John's death. John Catterall remains lord of the manor. The total of rents is £11-18s. The discrepancy of 1s is due to a miscalculation. The sum of £750 might be a loan (perhaps agreed in another unseen document) to the Catteralls with the 17 tenements as security for Knipe since there seems no economic benefit to Knipe.*

*None of the principal homesteads are mentioned – i.e. New Hall, Holling Hall, Huggon House, Swainstead or Gawthropp - but John Carre of the Grene is noted as a tenant. 250 acres of moors, waste, commons in Rathmell are included over which tenants have rights. An added schedule lists the boons and services due to the lord, for each tenant.*

*John Robinson of Holling Hall and Thomas Craven of Giggleswick are attorneys.*

The rents quoted in the text add up to £11-18s but there is a calculation scribbled on the top of the parchment with an incorrect addition of £11-17s. The word 'seaventen' (17) in several places in the text shows signs of being written over an earlier word scrubbed out.



*There is no consistency of spelling of the surnames.*

This deed of 1612 is most interesting in that the tenants are subject to feudal services to the lord of the manor – so many days ploughing, harrowing, cutting turf, mowing, reaping corn and carting turf and coal, slightly different for each tenant. These feudal conditions, with ancient fixed rents, were elsewhere gradually being changed from copyhold or tenant right to leasehold, by agreement or forcibly, which could give tenants more security, by avoiding the irregular imposition of entry fines (two or three times the fixed annual rent) on change of a tenancy. Entry fines were the only way in which the lord could increase income since rents were fixed by custom of the manor. The lord could offer a lease or warrant for a capital sum plus a rent and so raise capital. This was happening in Giggleswick and Settle under the Cliffords at this time.

How was Samuel Knipe to make a profit on his purchase? He was paying £750 initially, just for the 17 tenements without any manorial rights over the tenants. The annual rental income of £11-17s plus income from the mill was to go to the Catteralls for many years. On the face of it, the bargain seems risky and whole matter is enigmatic. Maybe this sale of the tenements only is security for a loan of £750 to John Catterall. The purchase cost is about 28s an acre for arable and pasture with 250 acres of commons. By way of comparison the tenants of Langliffe in 1591 bought the whole manor with all its rights at rates of up to 40s an acre.

In 1610 Samuel Knipe has a lease for 10 years on Holling Hall(?). In 1624 William Catterall (John's brother) gives a 25 lease to Samuel Knipe of Thornton on Holling Hall but perhaps Henry Wiglesworth is continuing as tenant. In 1636 the manor was partitioned and only then does Samuel have some manorial rights.

Hoyle discusses this subject of tenurial rights in great detail but it is not possible to conclude whether this was a good bargain or not.

[R. B. Smith, *Land and politics in the England of Henry VIII*. Clarendon Press, OUP 1970.  
R. W. Hoyle, *Lords, tenants, and tenant right in the sixteenth century: four studies*. Northern History 1984, vol. 20, issue 1, pp38-63.]

In 1613 there was a Bargain and Sale of a messuage by John Catterall of New Hall, Richard his son and heir, and Samuel Knipe to Francis Foster of Rathmell [YAHS MD 335/6/54/50]. There are also individual deeds with tenants made in 1614-1616 as shown by the records of the manor court held many years later, in 1687 [YAHS MD 335/6/54/57]. These were made by John Catterall, Richard Catterall and Samuel Knipe to Richard Houghton, Francis Foster, James Balderston, William Dickenson and John Carr of Longgill and probably many others – the court records are fragmentary and pages are badly damaged.

### **No. 3. Abstract 1614**

*John Robinson of Holling Hall (wife Anne) to William Bankes of Huggon House.*

*William Bankes is to marry Alice Robinson, daughter of John Robinson.*

*John Robinson had previously bought a piece of land, Old Garth next to Huggon House, from William Bankes and is now selling it back to William Bankes as part of the marriage settlement. (See Abstract No. 7).*

*William is paying £110 for the Old Garth, lying on the north side of Huggon House, occupied by William Bankes and his father Christopher Bankes.*

*John Robinson is also selling half the tithes of Rathmell (corn, grain, sheaves) which he had previously purchased from Sir Hellwysse and Sir Williamson in 1609/1610 (14 October 1610;*



*probably meant to be December).*

In 1616 Richard Caterall, son and heir of John Caterall, leased a water corn mill for 99 years for £50 to Thomas Gregson of Swainstead.

In 1623 Thomas Browne of Plumpton assigned half of a messuage to John Caterall of New Hall [YAHS MD335/6/54/43].

John Caterall of New Hall died in 1623 [Borthwick. vol. 37 fol. 582] and was buried in Giggleswick ('my quire at the east end'). The goods at New Hall were bequeathed to Edward his son. William Caterall his son was to pay the legacies. Edward and Arthur, his sons, received £100 each. Robert and John Bankes were grandchildren (Anne and Judith are their sisters). No other persons are mentioned. The family tree is lacking these details. The 1653 will of John Bankes of Huggon House [TNA PROB 11/ 243 /391] gives details of his half share of Rathmell tithes.

In 1624 a deed shows that William Caterall of New Hall gave a 25 year lease of the Capital Messuage called Holling Hall, lately occupied by Henry Wiglesworth, to Samuel Knipe of Thornton [LRO RCHY 2/2/127].

The deed LRO RCHY 2/2/129 of 1628 is between Ralph Backhouse of Bolton Piercy and Thoms Fleminge of Stavely, Westmorland, and concerns a 3 year lease of New Hall late in the occupation of John Catterall deceased. Holling Hall is in the occupation of Henry Wiglesworth, and Huggon House is occupied by Jane Walbanke, widow of John Carr. It also refers to a messuage late in the occupation of Henry Foster and Francis Browne and then John Catterall, and now William Catterall. A messuage called Gawthropp is now or lately in the occupation of Thomas Catterall, Grace Catterall widow, and John Catterall her son. There are therefore more Catteralls to place on the family tree in Gawthropp. The movement of people between properties is difficult to follow.

#### ***No. 4. Abstract 1631***

*By Indenture of 4 March 1600 John Catterall was granted the lease of a messuage in Rathmell (unspecified) lately occupied by Robert Browne, father of Thomas and Francis Browne (notary public) for yearly rent of 23s. The lease was confirmed by Indenture of 4 September 1601 by Richard Catterall, son and heir apparent of John Catterall, to Francis Browne.*

*Robert Carr is possessed of one half of the messuage. He now leases half of the arable, meadow and pasture called Tarnes as marked out in the north. Yearly rent of 1s-8d towards the 23s whole rent plus one cartfull of turves (part of the boone for the premises).*

A quarrel between William Catterall and his nephew John (of Gawthropp, son of Richard, bp c1605 is postulated) resulted in a division of the property, just before the civil war of the 1640s, which resulted in the ruin of the family.

A revealing extract from an Interrogatory in a Chancery case between John Catterall and Thomas Sommerscales (who married Richard's wife Jane, after Richard died) tells us about bad relations between John and his son Richard [TNA C 8/36/315 and C2/JasI/S38/315 Sommerscales vs Catterall].

*Interrogatories to be ministered to the witnesses to be produced sworn and examined on the party and behalf of John Catterall Esq deforciant against Thomas Somerscales Jane his wife and John Catterall an infant by the said Jane his mother his guardian and executrix.*

*9. Item whetherr doe yow know or have heard that Richard Catterall was very undutifull and stubborne towards John Catt(e)rall his father and otherwise disordered for ? yeares before his death declare yor knowledge*

The Chancery cases C 21/S15/13 and C 2/JasI/S16/2 throw more light on this topic. In about 1590 'John Catterall had made a conveyance of all his lands to Sir Francis Palmer and Arthur Lindley and that he did mean Richard Caterall his son nor any of his children to have none of his lands'. This conveyance has not been found in the Record Offices.

Catterall Hall in Giggleswick might have been a smaller house to which Catteralls moved when the Catterall family sold and left New Hall in Rathmell due to financial difficulties.

#### ***No. 5 Abstract 6 January 1636 Deed of Partition***

*This must be John Catterall, originally of Gawthropp born c1605. His father Richard died in 1620.*

*John Caterall of New Hall and Samuel Knipe of Fairbank are tenants in common of the manor of Rathmell which includes New Hall, Holling Hall and the mill. They are going to divide the property into two parts. Samuel will have Holling Hall and John Caterall New Hall. They will have half shares in the mill and share costs equally, including the miller's wages. New Hall is in a better state than Holling Hall so John Caterall will pay Samuel Knipe £40. The associated lands are named.*

#### **The division of the manor 1636 (from No. 5)**

The two parts were described in terms of the houses Holling Hall and New Hall and the lands associated with each as follows. From now on reference is made to the Manor of New Hall and the Manor of Rathmell (with Holling Hall) but with one manor Court Baron with joint equal lords. It is not always clear over following years who owns or controls each of the two parts (moieties) – who is in residence or who is a tenant in New Hall and Holling Hall.

##### *'Tenement called Hollinghall*

*The Crossethwaite, the forth parte of the Roughthwaite, the Crossewood, and the south end of the Northwood as the same is now devided, the Ellis close, the wheat close, two parcels of grounde called Nethehole, and two parcells of grownde, thone called Riddhill, thother Hipping land, the one moietie or halfe of the said watercornemill and of all dammes and floodgates, moulture, toll, service meale, etc. And the moietie or one halfe of all the Commons, moors, mosses, turbary, and wastes of and belonging to the Mannor.'*

*'The Capitall Messuage or Mannor house before menconed called Newhall, the Moore close, the Conygarth, the Lithbankfeild, the Lithbank browe, the Cutlers house with the crofte and garth or garden thereunto belonging, the Kilnesike close, the Intack close, the north parte of the roughe Thwaite, and the north parte of the north wood as the same are now marked meared and sett forth, all those Closes or meadowes called the Carrs at the north side of the Ellis close, the close called the Lower stubbing, the Corneclose, and one parcell of*

*lande lying at the Carr dubb at the end of the Stubbing, the moietie or one halfe of the said watercornemill, and of all dammes, floodgates, moulture, toll, service, meal, and all other proffittes incident and belonging to the said Mill, the full moietie and one halfe yearly for ever .'*

The records of the manor court held many years later, in 1687 [YAHS MD 335/6/54/57], show a deed made 12 December 1636 between Arthur, Edward and William Catterall (sons of John bp 1580) with John Armistead. In addition there are individual deeds with tenants made in 1637 and 1638. These were made by John Catterall (bp c1605 of Gawthropp) and Samuel Knipe to John Browne of Little banke, Christopher Browne, Margaret Browne, Henry Browne, William Atkinson of Little banke, and probably others. All of these include boone works due to the lord as described in 1612.

**No. 6. Abstract 1636**

*On 15 December 1636 William Catterall of Rathmell leases for 1000 years the manor of Rathmell to Tobyas Knipe (of Flodder, Westmorland) and Anthony Knipe (of Fairbanck, Westmorland) with all its rights, members and appurtenances.*

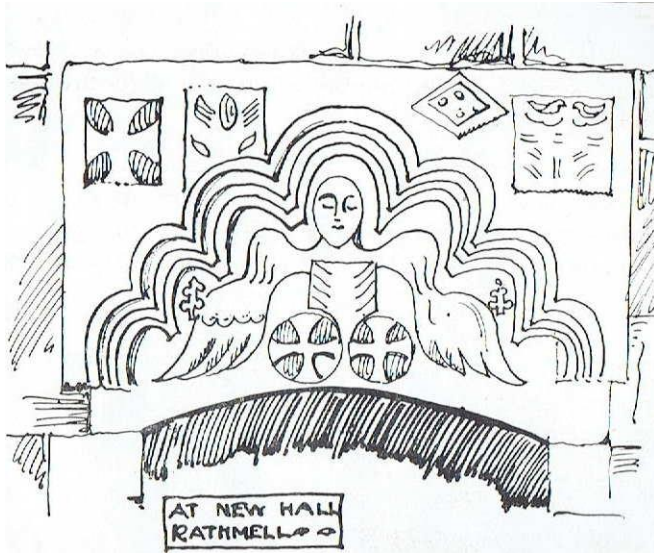
*A list of fields is made, together with the many occupiers of the messuages. The property includes the water corn mill, New Hall, Holling Hall, Huggon House and Gawthropp.*

*Reference is made to an Indenture quadripartite dated 23rd April in 1636, between John Catterall, first part, William Catterall second part, Samuel Knipe of Fairbanck gent 3rd part, and William Pailer, Richard Pailey and William Setterthwaite of the city of York gent and William Bancke of Rowthmell 4th part.*

*One of the occupiers Jeffray Atkinson is known to be a servant of John Catterall in 1595 (Case of William Catterall and Barbara Hawkesworth, North Craven Heritage Trust Journal 2021).*

In 1637 John Catterall sold property to Roger Moor (see No. 26 Abstract 1747).

In the 1642 Civil War Arthur Catterall supported the king by joining the army in Scotland and England. He was imprisoned several times, spent two years in exile in France, and was reduced to penury. He later claimed compensation of £454-10s for his losses. Anthony Foster of Rathmell was a Parliamentarian. Many houses were destroyed in the war; datestones following the restoration of the Monarchy are common in the period 1660 to 1700. In Rathmell there are datestones for 1666, 1676, 1679, 1686, 1689, 1693, 1696, 1702 and 1721. New Hall has a very fine decorated dated lintel, but is undated, on the shippon which was the original house.



In 1645 William Catterall of New Hall conveys Holling Hall, the corn mill and half the lordship of Rathmell to Isaac Knipe using a mortgage [LRO RCHY/2/2/130].

**No. 10 Abstract December 1646**

*Samuell Knipe transfers the manor and lordship of Rathmell, previously held by his father (and to cover any debts), to his uncle Tobias Knipe.*

In 1647 Tobias and Isaac Knipe had the lease of the manor with all its properties [LRO RCHY 2/2/131].

A legal action in 1651 relates useful information.

*'John Catterall, late of Rathmell, was seised of the manor of Rathmell and of several closes called (long list of names, including Threapscore) ... and messuages in the tenures of (long list of names including Richard Frankland), a water corn mill called Rathmell mill and the messuages called Newhall and Hollinghall, a messuage at Haggon House, a messuage called Gawthrop'.* [Brayshaw & Robinson, p.159]. [C 5/397/96 Moore vs Knipe]

John Moore who succeeded the Catteralls at New Hall is noted in 1670 [YAHS MD 335/6/54/25] and in 1674 [LRO RCHY 2/2/132]. A presumably later John Moore is in the Giggleswick pew list in 1744.

**No. 13 Abstract 1693**

*Isaac Knipe (together with his mother Eleanor of Holling Hall), Edward Walker and his wife Mariana) is selling the Manor of Rathmell including Holling Hall and half the mill for £950 to Thomas Tindall. Four payments of £25 to be paid on specified dates, otherwise agreement is void.*

*Complications.*

*Deed of 1680 made by William Knipe Gent, father of Isaac, to John Rawlinge, Haberdasher, London, for term of 100 years, of Manor of Rawthmell. One Pepper Corn payable each 1st July if demanded - this indenture subject to redemption by payment of £400 or thereabouts.*

*One judgment obtained in Michaelmas Term in 27 Charles II, Court of King's Bench,*

*Westminster, by said JR against WK for £200 debt plus costs.*

*Another Judgement entered against WK in King's Bench court, Trinity Term 1680 for £300 debt plus costs, at suit of JR .... both of them defeazible upon the payment of the moneys due upon the Mortgage Lease above rented.*

*Another judgement WK acknowledged against him in Court of King's Bench Trinity Term 30 Charles II for £56 4s 11d debt at suit of Geoffrey Wibergh Gent.*

*IK covenants with TT... that within 2 months next, he will free the premises .... from the said mortgage term or estate for 100 years.*

*Isaac Knipe is having to pay off his father's debts.*

***No. 15 Abstract 1695***

*The Manor of Rathmell held by John Pawling and John Hilton (of London) was sold to them by 'William Knipe Gent Decd late Father of the sayd Isaac Knipe'.*

*In a deed of 1693 Pawling and Hilton (first party), Isaac Knipe and Thomas Tindall (second party), Henry Nowell and William Baynes (third party), Columbus Ingleby and John Swinglehurst (fourth party), these parties transferred the manor to Henry Nowell and William Baynes. Now they transfer the manor to Thomas Tindall for 5s paid at the sealing of the deed.*

Whitaker says that 'Newhall, with one moiety of the manor, after being alienated by the Catteralls passed through several hands, by the last of whom it was sold to the late Dr Wilson, Dean of Carlisle, from whom it descended to the Revd Wilson Morley'.

Part of the manor was purchased in succession by Henry Marsden of Wennington Hall and Josias Morley of Catterall Hall as investments but they were never residents. The owners of Cappleside became the principal family in Rathmell (later the Nowells, Austins and Geldarts).

The Wilsons and Morleys are now investing in Rathmell property and eventually Thomas Wilson Morley inherits (then his son, and his son, all called Thomas Wilson Morley).

According to his memorial in Carlisle Cathedral, Thomas Wilson (1715-1778) was prebendary for 21 years and Dean of the Cathedral for 14 years from 1764. Wilson attended Giggleswick School and Christ's College, Cambridge. He was ordained in 1742 and became vicar of Torpenhow in 1743. The following year he married Margaret Morley, the younger daughter of John Morley of Beamsley Hall. She died 2 February 1780, aged 62. Thomas and Margaret had two sons, the elder, also called Thomas (1748-1812), also took holy orders and became vicar of Corbridge (1773-1784) and, from 1785 until his death, rector of Distington. He also served as vicar of Brigham (1797-1812).

***No. 16 Abstract 1714***

*John Morley married Ann daughter of Thomas Benison. Benison leases to Morley who is then paying one peppercorn rent to Benison land in Farleton, Lancs. £500 to be paid on Benison's death.*

***No. 17 Abstract 1718***

*Currer to Snowden*

*Deed to lead the uses of a fine concerning property at Winterburn. No obvious relevance to Rathmell.*

**No. 18 Abstract 1728**

*Lease between Gyles Haughton of Hesley Lane and Edward Eglin of Tentors, Gisburne of Hesley property.*

*Witness John Fish of Holling Hall*

From 1730 to 1855 there is a collection of Lords Rentals listing tenants and expenses for the estate, naming tenants in particular houses including Huggon House, Green and Lumb.

**No. 21 Abstract 1740**

*John Houghton of Rathmell and Allenson his wife paid £20 by Edward Salisbury of Newton, Yorks, as a mortgage for John to purchase Threapscore.*

*Messuage or tenement mansion or dwelling house at Threapscore in Rathmell where John Houghton now lives, with barn, garden, Threapscore Close (4 acres) and Threapscore (1 1/2 acres).*

*With a further loan of £5 5s.*

*Bill of Costs attached.*

*John Houghton Debtor 16th February 1740*

*Brown to Houghton Drawing deed Ingrossed duty* 0 – 6 – 0

*Drawing Indorsement on back of Mortgage and Ingrossing Same* 0 – 2 – 0

*Drawing copy of Mortgage deed being long* 0 – 3 – 6

*Remains in arrears of Interest for 1740* 0 – 10 – 0

*Totall £1 – 1 – 6*

**No. 22 1746 Abstract**

*Indenture Lease for 1 year*

*John Houghton of Rathmell sells to Richard Knowles alias Woodward a messuage or tenement mansion with barn and garden called Threapscore, about 1 1/2 acres.*

*One peppercorn rent for one year payable at the Feast of St Michael the arch angel.*

*John Houghton his mark*

**No. 23 Abstract 1746**

*Brother-in-Law Jos. Morley to Revd Wilson about purchase of New Hall and part of the lands only. A cost of £1600 will bring in £60 at most.*

**No. 24 Abstract 1746**

*Advice from George Foxcroft about buying New Hall, and looking elsewhere for property.*

**No. 25 Abstract 1747**

*Letter from W. Tatham of Askam to Revd Wilson at Carlisle about purchase of New Hall and the need for a good title.*

**No. 26 Abstract 1747**

*24 February 1747*



*George Foxcroft summarizes the title of Mr Marsden to New Hall and the manor of Rathmell.*

*In 1637 John Caterall sold to Roger Moor for £850.*

*In 1684 John Moor and Agnes his wife sold to Henry Marsden (great grandfather) for £1300. Partition deed (of 1636) for New Hall and Holling Hall found at brother-in-law Morley's.*

*The estate was always conveyed as a moiety of Newhall and Manor of Rathmell.*

*In 1724 a Trust Deed for Henry Marsden – a mortgage for £500 borrowed from Mrs Hornby, for 1000 years. Mortgage paid off by Marsden.*

*Rathmell rents mortgaged to Mr Brougham, but now paid off.*

*The affair between Mr Marsden and tenant at Newhall (Blackwell) – ploughing limited to 9 or 10 acres. (See 29 for Ambrose Blackwell occupying Newhall)*

**No. 27 Abstract 1747**

*7 March 1747*

*Mr Brougham gave mortgage to Mr Marsden, for Rathmell rents, who has sold to Revd Wilson. He requests payment from Revd Wilson to settle with Mr Brougham.*

**No. 28, No. 29 Abstract 1747 and No. 30 1747**

*Lease and Release between Henry Marsden of Wennington and Revd Thomas Wilson, clerk, of Carlisle, concerning Marsden's half share of the manor of Rathmell, including New Hall and half the mill.*

**No. 31 Abstract 1747**

*Dispute about Ambrose Blackey occupier of Newhall, concerning ploughing. Henry Marsden to compensate Revd Wilson if Blackey does not obey conditions of the tenancy. (see also No. 29)*

**No. 32 Abstract 1747**

*Brother-in-Law J. Morley to Revd Wilson at Carlisle about raising money.*

**No. 35 Abstract 1764**

*11 August 1764*

*Indenture, marriage contract between Josias Morley and Lydia Whaley.*

*The Deed for making a Jointure for Miss Whaley on her marriage with Josias Morley Esquire.*

*Catterall Hall in Giggleswick was purchased in 1767 by Josias Morley who had acquired much property in Rathmell.*

**No. 36 Abstract 1776**

*Indenture Conveyance of field called Crooks.*

*Revd. Robert Settle of Lowestoft, William Boyce and Jane his wife, Katherine Settle of Swainstead, Margaret Settle of Swainstead are all together selling Crooks to Revd Thomas Wilson.*

*Crooks is 1 acre 1 rood. Cost £47 10s (highest best bid) paid by Wilson. Lease for 2000 years.*

*Rent due to lordshipp is 6 1/2d and Annual Rectory rent to Giggleswick Church 1d.*

**No. 37 1778**

*Indenture re Closes Bank and Thorneam*

*James Swinglehurst to Josias Morley*

**No. 38a and 38b Abstract 1778**

*Lease and Release between James Swinglehurst and Josias Morley of Giggleswick for land in Rathmell.*

**No. 39 Abstract 1778 Will of Thomas Wilson, Dean.**

*Thomas Wilson Dean of Carlisle, son Thomas Wilson.*

*To Josias Morley and William Hodgson half the manor of Rathmell and half the mill.*

**No. 40 Abstract 1784**

*Lease and Release between Charles Nowell of London and Thomas Wilson Morley of Carlisle for land in Rathmell.*

**No. 43 Abstract 1808**

*Sale of field Thorneacres 2a 11p in Rathmell by John Knowles to Revd Thomas Wilson Morley, the younger of Catterick. 5s paid by Wilson to Knowles, £150 consideration money. Three other parties involved as devisees of will of Thomas Knowles, late of Rathmell. George Wolfenden of Rathmell is an Innholder.*

**No.s 44 and 45 Abstract 1825**

*New Hall Estate The property of the Revd Thomas Wilson Morley September 1825.*

*George Kendal occupier.*

*Numbered premises 1 to 25. Notes about type of land and status added. Acreages and values listed.*

**No 46 Abstract 1825**

*List of Property of Holling Hall Estate*

*The property of the Revd Thomas Wilson Morley September 1825.*

*19 premises listed with areas, valuations and remarks on status and quality.*

**No 47 Abstract 1825**

*Estate and Inn at Rathmell belonging to the Revd Thomas Wilson Morley September 1825.*

*13 premises with acreages, valuations and status remarks.*

*George Wolfenden occupier.*

**No. 49 Abstract 1834**

*A drawing on silk of Proposed Barn with Shippons for 20 Cows at New Hall, the property of R. Morley esq.*

**No. 53 Abstract 1842**

*Particulars and conditions of sale of a valuable Freehold Estate consisting of a farm called Swawbeck and an undivided moiety of another farm called Littlebank & Lumb.*

*To be sold by mortgagees of Thomas Tatham, bankrupt, and John Tatham junior.*

**No. 54 Abstract 1879**

*Deed of Family Arrangement Release and Conveyance of New Hall, Holling Hall and Cross Keys Estates. Robert Morley, Revd George Bentley Morley, Miss Elizabeth Morley and John Topham and George Groves.*

*The history of the Morley holdings is given, ending up with everything being sold to George Groves since there were no more Morley children to inherit the property.*

## **Tithes**

Tithes were due to the Giggleswick Rectory but the income moved into secular hands as an investment of capital. The lord of the manor did not own the right to collect and keep the tithes in Rathmell.

### **No. 1 Abstract 1610**

*By Letters Patent 7 May 1609, James I granted the rectory and parsonage of Giggleswick to Francis Phillipps and Richard More of London for the yearly rent or fee farm of £44 (payable to the King for the privilege).*

*By Indenture 14 June 1609 enrolled in Court of Chancery rectory sold by Phillipps and More to Sir Gervisse Helwysse of Worletbye (County Lincoln) and Sir Richard Williamson of Gainesburghe (County Lincoln.)*

*By Indenture 14 December 1610 Helwysse and Williamson sold half the tithes due to the rectory to John Robinson of Holling Hall for £170, i.e.*

*Sheaves, straw, corn, grain.*

*Herbage of parcel of ground in Stainforth under Bargh called Tongue (in tenure of Robinson).*

*Tenement of Brakenbar.*

*Grounds at Stangromes, Pindermeyer, Subbowe Crosse, Bentdailes, hempland at Stangromes, all in Giggleswick.*

*Yielding 45s 7d yearly, payable to the King towards the fee farm rent of £44.*

*Thomas Lawkland of Stainforth and Richard Preston of Giggleswick attorneys  
8 February 1611*

### **No. 3 Abstract 1614**

*John Robinson is selling half the tithes of Rathmell (corn, grain, sheaves) which he had previously purchased from Sir Hellwysse and Sir Williamson in 1609/1610 to William Bankes.*

The tithes for Rathmell were sold to the Nowells of Cappleside and John Robinson of Holling Hall. This latter share passed to the Banks families of Huggon House and Green by marriage. A deed of 1651 confirms that John Bankes is of Huggon House [YAHS MD 335/6/54/14].

### **No. 7 Abstract 1641 Deed Poll**

*John Bankes, second son of William Bankes of Huggon House, pays £140 to William Bankes for the Old Garth north of Huggon House and half the tithes of Rathmell. Alice is William's wife who has jointure and right to the tithes already conveyed to her. (Henry Lawson of Giggleswick attorney).*

### **No. 8 Abstract 1642**

*John Bankes of Huggon House grants to Robert Cookson a lease of one quarter of the tithes of Rathmell for 20s a year for 2000 years. If John Bankes pays to Robert Cookson £97-4s at the next St Andrew's day in 1642, or £7-4s on that day in 1642 and £97-4s on the same feast day in 1643 then the grant is void.*

### **No. 9 Abstract 1642**

*John Bankes of Huggon House grants to his widowed mother Alice of Huggon House one third of the half of the tithes of Rathmell for 59 years, yielding 15s-2d annually*

The 1653 will of John Bankes of Huggon House [TNA PROB 11/ 243 /391] gives details of his half share of Rathmell tithes.

### **No. 14 Abstract 1693**

*William Armitstead of Giggleswick grants half the tithes of Giggleswick to William Dawson of Langcliffe for 10s for 6 months at a peppercorn rent payable to William Armitstead.*

YAHS MD 335/6/54/54 concerns tithe corn gatherers C. Nowell, J. Browne, R. Carr, W. Bankes, lands and tenants.

### **The Manor Court**

Various documents exist.

### **Abstracts 19 and 20**

*Court Baron of 1739 and 1743 short documents show that Henry Marsden and Josias Morley are the two lords of the manor of Rathmell, steward John Tatham. Jurors are listed with some pains (fines) laid. Several of the Jurors make their mark, not signatures.*

YAHS MD 335/6/54/56 has a list of jurors for the Court Baron.

YAHS MD 335/6/54/57 of 1685 gives boundaries of the manor.

A list of pains (monetary fines) for the manor is at [NYCRO ZXF/3/6/1 mic 1577].

A manor survey is found at NYCRO ZXF/3/6/2 mic 1577. Further information in [NYCRO ZXF/3/6/3, 4 and 5 mic 1577].

The Ingleton Manor Court rolls transcripts [NYCRO ZUC] are for New Hall manor papers 1935.

### **The Lords of the Manor and tenants of New Hall and Holling Hall**

If the text is not always clear as to what constitutes the Manor of Rathmell it is because of lack of understanding and lack of evidence. However, it is considered that the whole of the modern civil parish of Rathmell was held as overlords by the Percy family, then the Cliffords and eventually the Dukes of Devonshire. Ancient rents were payable to the overlords. At various times different parts were granted to others as lords of the manor (sub-infeudated) but the area held by the Catteralls up to about 1636, which included New Hall, Holling Hall, Swainstead, Green, Huggon House, Lumb, Gawthropp as principal homesteads, is what is known as the Manor of Rathmell, much smaller than the township or parish, at about 530 Statute acres of arable and pasture plus 250 acres of commons, compared to 3900 acres for the civil parish, i.e. one fifth. After partition in 1636, one part is often referred to (in the Lords Rentals for example) as '(moiety of) New Hall and the Manor of Rathmell', and the other just as 'Holling Hall'. The Court Baron records show that Morley and Marsden were joint lords of the manor in the early 1700s. It therefore proper to consider that there was always only one manor, despite the Lords rentals after 1859 referring to 'Manors of Rathmell and New Hall'.

The Clifford family rentals of 1499 onwards and various early charters indicate that the Percy/Clifford family held the manor of Rathmell; we do not know the boundaries of the

manor and at this time this may have concerned the whole parish. The Ancient rents payable were unchanged for centuries but were gradually replaced by entry fines when a property changed hands or was inherited. It seems that they were still in existence in 1825 [Wakefield deed IF495 444] since the Duke of Devonshire (who eventually inherited the Percy/Clifford estates) sold the Ancient rents of Rathmell (probably just for the tenants of the Duke in the southern part of the parish) to the Revd John Clapham of Giggleswick. Revd. Morley was one of the tenants. The lords of Rathmell were sub-tenants of the overlords Percy/Clifford/ and finally the Dukes of Devonshire.

From 1471 when John Catterall is the lord of the whole manor of Rathmell, the Catteralls had possession of the whole manor until 1636. This comprised the chief properties of Holling Hall and New Hall; it may be that New Hall, added by Alan Catterall before 1513, was in fact a newly built house. Different members of the family occupied both houses. A problem is that several members were named John and it is not usually clear which one is referred to.

1471 John Catterall  
1498 Alan Catterall, including Holling Hall  
1550 William Catterall, New Hall  
1552 John Catterall, Holling Hall  
1553 William Catterall, New Hall  
1567 Arthur Catterall, New Hall  
1580 John Catterall, New Hall  
1591 William Catterall, New Hall died  
1599 John Catterall, New Hall  
1601, 1602, 1603, 1610, 1613, John Catterall, New Hall  
1610 John Robinson of Holling Hall was tithes holder  
1613 John Catterall, New Hall  
1623 John Catterall died  
1624 William Catterall, New Hall; lease of Holling Hall to Henry Wiglesworth  
1636 John Catterall of New Hall and Samuel Knipe, tenants in common

After this date various tenants were in New Hall and Holling Hall – the lords were non-resident.

1637 John Catterall sold to Roger Moor  
1684 John Moor sold to Henry Marsden (see Rathmell Court Rolls)  
1693 Knipe sold to Thomas Tindall; Mrs Eleanor Knipe in Holling Hall  
1724 Henry Marsden  
1728 John Fish tenant Holling Hall  
1730 Mr Morley's estate list of tenants  
1733 Will of Mary Fish of Holling Hall and Cappenhall/Cappenhow  
1741 Mr Marsden's list of tenants  
1747 Henry Marsden sold to Revd Thomas Wilson  
1778 Dr Wilson, Dean of Carlisle, transferred New Hall half to son Revd Thomas Wilson Morley  
1879 Whole manor sold to George Groves by Wilson Morley family.

## **New Hall Rentals**

There are rental lists for 1730, 1733, 1741 and 1742, followed by lists for 1821 to 1869 with some gaps.

Stephen Carr, de Moor, associated with the school, appears as a tenant in 1730 to 1742 in Mr Morley's list – his half of the manor, the other half being that of Henry Marsden. There is an alphabetical list made in 1741 (no. 58) which is Mr Marsden's rents - Stephen Carr is not in this list.

*Rental List for 1730*

*A Rentall of Madam Morley Estate in Rathmell due Martinmas 1730*

	<i>s d</i>
<i>Mr Marsden for Stubbin</i>	3 : 9
<i>Edwd Eglin for Clarks Estate</i>	2 : 6
<i>Mr Hill &amp; Mr Smith</i>	6 : 3 1/2
<i>Mr Nowell &amp; Mr Cl...</i>	9 : 0
<i>Mr Bryan for Fosters</i>	7 : 1
<i>D<sup>o</sup>. for Smith wife Close</i>	1 : 0
<i>D<sup>o</sup>. for Swainsons Croft</i>	0 : 1 1/2
<i>D<sup>o</sup>. for Gallthropp</i>	11 : 0
<i>Mr Nowell for barn &amp; Bunle?</i>	0 : 6
<i>J<sup>no</sup> : Brown</i>	6 : 10
<i>J<sup>no</sup> : Armistead</i>	1 : 3
<i>Wm Banks de Green</i>	2 : 0
<i>Wm Banks de Huggan house</i>	4 : 5
<i>Stephen Robinson</i>	5 : 0
<i>Geo: Robinson</i>	1 : 3
<i>James Prockter</i>	2 : 7 1/2
<i>James Swinglehurst</i>	1 : 7 1/2
<i>Wm Carr for Houghtons</i>	7 : 1 1/2
<i>Tho: Prockter</i>	0 : 4 1/4
<i>Alice Knowles</i>	2 : 4
<i>D<sup>o</sup>: for Dunkett</i>	0 : 6
<i>D<sup>o</sup>: for Armistead</i>	0 : 7 1/2
<i>Richd Carr</i>	2 : 3
<i>D<sup>o</sup>: for Knowles</i>	0 : 9
<i>D<sup>o</sup>: for Armistead</i>	0 : 9
<i>J<sup>no</sup>: Bradley</i>	1 : 11 1/2
<i>Tho: Settle for Swainstead</i>	5 : 4
<i>Charles Settle for Dunkatt</i>	0 : 8 1/2
<i>J<sup>no</sup> Settle for Fosters</i>	5 : 00
<i>D<sup>o</sup> for Foddinghams</i>	0 : 5 3/4
<i>Rose Carr</i>	0 : 3
<i>Tho: Newhouse</i>	1 : 9
<i>Wm Atkinson</i>	1 : 3
<i>Law: Houghton</i>	1 : 2
<i>Rowland Carr</i>	0 : 11
<i>Richd Bradley</i>	2 : 6
<i>J<sup>no</sup> Brown de Lum</i>	0 : 7 1/2
<i>J<sup>no</sup> Wiglesworth</i>	0 : 6



<i>Richd Knowles for Browns Estate</i>	1 : 6
<i>D<sup>o</sup> for Armistead</i>	0 : 6
<i>Stephen Carr de Moor</i>	0 : 6
<i>Hensleys &amp; Wilkinsons</i>	0 : 6
<i>James Swainson</i>	0 : 9

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5 : 7 : 10 1/2

page 2 (N.B. Rack rents are economic rents at this time)

	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>Stephen Wigglesworth</i>	6	8
<i>D<sup>o</sup> for Swainsons</i>	0	1 1/2
<i>Mr Swinglehurst for Thos: Armistead</i>	0	1
<i>D<sup>o</sup> for Brown Hill</i>	0	6
<i>Edwd Eglin for Houghton Junior Rent</i>	0	1

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0 : 7 : 5 1/2  
5 : 7 : 10 1/2

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*Rentall of Free Rents*      5 : 15 : 4

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<i>Rack Rents</i>	<i>li</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>Mr Fish from Hamertons farmes</i>	5	0	0
<i>Stephen Harrison for Ric Halfe</i>			
<i>year Rent due Cand. 1729</i>	30	0	0

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35 : 0 : 0

*Rents in Arrear at Whitsuntide last & before*

<i>J<sup>no</sup>: Brown for Mill</i>	5	5	0
<i>Stephen Harrison</i>	9	0	0

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<i>Rentall of Arrears</i>	14	5	0
<i>D<sup>o</sup>: of Rack Rents</i>	35	0	0
<i>D<sup>o</sup>: of Free Rents</i>	5	15	4

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... of all      55 : 0 : 4

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*per Contra*

*Rents in Arrear & moneys disbursed at March 1730 as follows*

	<i>li</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>Mr Marsden for Stubbin</i>	0	3	9
<i>Mr Bryan for Smiths wife Close</i>	0	1	0
<i>Stephen Robinson</i>	0	5	0
<i>Law. Houghton</i>	0	1	2

<i>J<sup>no</sup>: Wiglesworth</i>	0 : 0 : 6
<i>Stephen Carr de Moor</i>	0 : 0 : 6
<i>Hensley &amp; Wilkinson</i>	0 : 0 : 6
<i>paid Thomas Bond for walling barne at Hamertons in Rathmell per account?</i>	2 : 2 : 0
<i>J<sup>no</sup> Brown for repairs &amp; old Rathmell Mill by bill</i>	0 : 16 : 1
<i>J<sup>no</sup>: Hamerton for work at his barn was walled .. counte</i>	0 : 8 : 0
<i>Tho. Kenyon for 27 Loads of Lime to Hamertons barn</i>	1 : 15 : 0
<i>Bryan Prockter for work at Holling Hall &amp; Rathmell per account?</i>	0 : 17 : 3
<i>J<sup>no</sup> Hamerton for making &amp; a New Chimney in his House at Rathmell</i>	0 : 12 : 0
<i>Stephen Harrison his bill for disbursement as appears by particular all their families Dinners</i>	0 : 1 : 0
<i>paid J<sup>no</sup> Rent for Tween Like</i>	0 : 2 : 0
<i>paid Madam Morley at Hungerill 9<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1730</i>	9 : 0 : 0

<i>4th ... D<sup>o</sup> per moneys I returned there per 1730 Mr Thos: Butterfield</i>	21 : 0 : 0
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49 : 11 : 0

<i>paid Madam Morley in Cash</i>	5 : 9 : 4
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<i>ball[ance] equall</i>	55 : 0 : 4
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### **School Lands**

For 1730 to 1742 the rental lists do not show School Lands.

The rental lists for 1821 are for the two moieties (Lord of the Manor of New Hall and Lord of the Manor of Rathmell) with School Lands in both.

There is then a gap and 1836-1858 records are for 'Lord of the Manor of New Hall', Mr Morley only, showing School Lands in both moieties.

1859-1869 lists are for the two moieties, 'Manors of Rathmell and New Hall' and School Lands are found in both.