

A
TOPOGRAPHICAL
DICTIONARY
OF
YORKSHIRE;

CONTAINING THE NAMES OF ALL THE
TOWNS, VILLAGES,
HAMLETS, GENTLEMEN'S SEATS, &c.
In the County of York,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED UNDER THE HEADS OF THE
NORTH, EAST, AND WEST RIDINGS ;

ALSO IN WHAT
PARISH, TOWNSHIP, WAPENTAKE, DIVISION AND LIBERTY,
THEY ARE SITUATED,

With their respective Distances from two, three, or more

MARKET, OR POST-TOWNS ;

Stating which Churches are Rectories, Vicarages, Curacies, or Chapelries; Patrons of Livings,
with their value in the King's Books; also the value of all Livings under 150*l.* per annum, as
returned to Parliament in 1810, and following years ;

A Brief History of Places most remarkable for Antiquities ;

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF EMINENT PERSONS, &c.

ALSO THE

MARKETS AND FAIRS, PRINCIPAL INNS, BANKERS,
The Population of every Township, according to the Census taken in 1821 ;

THE NAMES OF THE

ACTING MAGISTRATES, DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS,

And the several Officers of the County.

SECOND EDITION.

BY THOMAS LANGDALE.

Northallerton :

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BOOKSELLERS IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

1822.

EXPLANATORY PREFACE.

In presenting a new edition of this Work to the Public, in consequence of additional matter, it becomes necessary for the Editor to give some introductory explanation of the present plan, and of the abbreviations made use of in the work, and of the additional information to be expected by the reader.

The whole of the work has been re-written and carefully examined, and the greatest part of the County visited by the editor.—After the names of the places, are the following abbreviations, viz. :—*ham.* for hamlet, *s. h.* for single house, *f. h.* for farm house, *scatt. hs.* for scattered houses, *p. h.* for public house, *cotts.* for cottages, pointing out at once what the place is; and where *the seat &c.* follows the name of the place, it implies only a single house. Wherever a Gentleman's Seat is adjoining to, or within a town or village, it is given after the wapentake; all places not having any of the above abbreviations following, are to be considered as towns or villages.—Some few places are denominated *townships* or *parishes*, as Abbotside, High and Low, and Ellerburn, there being no villages of the names, but only certain districts so called.

In giving the township, in which each hamlet or single house, &c. is situated, it may be proper to observe that they are given according as they pay Poor's Rates, with some few exceptions.—This part, which may be considered the most valuable, as additional matter, and what has never been attempted before, will be found of the greatest utility in all public offices.

In the next part we have to notice the abbreviations, &c. respecting the value of church livings, which are as follow, viz. :—the value in the King's books, is marked (‡) when discharged from the payment of first fruits;—*p. r.* is for parliamentary return;—the marks before the values returned to parliament, will be seen in note below.—All livings, except such as are stated to the contrary, are within the diocese of York.—The Patrons of the livings have been corrected by a correspondence with the resident clergy. The value in the King's books, whether Rectories or Vicarages, &c. is taken from *Bacon's Thesaurus*; but wherever a difference was found in the return made to parliament, by the incumbent of that time, the latter has been taken, conceiving such return most likely to be correct at the present time.

With respect to the authorities for historical and biographical notices, introduced by way of relieving the work from the dull, dry, tedium of detail, we have nothing to add, having made a point of giving the authorities at the end of each article, not solely for showing the source of information, but, that the reader, who might want a more enlarged account, may know where to refer to without much consultation,—such authorities only, as may be relied on, have invariably been selected with some trifling exceptions.

The informations relative to public hospitals, &c. without authorities, have been furnished us by residents, comparing the same with the returns of such institutions made to parliament, in 1786.

This (*) before the value, denotes that the statement is taken from the account of the names of the livings not exceeding the value of £150 per annum, certified to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, by the Archbishops and Bishops, and ordered to be printed by the House of Lords, 7th June, 1810.

This (†) before the value, denotes that the living has increased in value since the year 1810, which appears in comparison of the value returned in 1810, to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, with that returned by the Bishops in 1815, to the Privy Council.

This (‡) before the value, denotes that the living has decreased in value since 1810, although it has received augmentation since that time. The authority for this is the same as in the preceding case.

Certain liberties, for the sake of abbreviations, having been omitted in the text of this work, which appeared in the last edition; it becomes necessary to inform the reader, that such liberties omitted, are Langbarugh, Pickering-Lythe, Whitby-Strand, and Allertonshire, which are co-extensive with their respective wapentakes. The liberty of Richmondshire extends over the five wapentakes of Hang-East and West, Gilling-East and West, and Hallikeld, except where St. Peter, or any other similar liberty interferes, which is invariably noted.

The Ainsty, which was, in the last Edition, separated from the three Ridings, is in this, embodied with the West-Riding, having the word (Ainsty) inserted after the name of each place, thereby rendering the references less.

Having briefly explained the several abbreviations, &c. in the work, it now only remains for the Editor to return his most grateful thanks to the resident Clergy of the County, and other Gentlemen, for their communications, and to the Chief Constables and other public Officers, by whose assistance and information, this work has been rendered much more correct than it otherwise would have been. The voluntary contributions to this laborious work being few, the Editor cannot so far suffer himself to be guilty of ingratitude, as to pass them by unnoticed; therefore to the author of a letter, signed "*Clericus*," from the East-Riding, and to another, signed "*An Antiquary*," from Brampton, his best thanks are due, not alone for the matter, but also for the manner in which each was conveyed. And, to the very Rev. the Dean of Ripon he has to express his obligations, for the use of several papers belonging to his archdeaconry; as well as for his readiness, at all times, in furnishing him with information, which might in the least tend to improve or render the work correct.

He now consigns the Book to its fate, assuring the reader that neither time nor expense has been spared, in rendering the work as accurate as the nature of the subject will admit of.

RIPON, NOV. 1, 1822.

YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE*, in the time of the Ancient Britons, was inhabited by the Brigantes, whose territories included our present Counties of Cumbefland, Durham, Lancashire, Westmorland, and Yorkshire.

When the Emperor Constantine divided Britain into three parts, viz. *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Cæsariensis*, this County was included in the last, and York was the Capital City of it.

The Romans, in the construction of their Roads, evinced peculiar grandeur of design, patient labour, and persevering industry; but at what time they were first formed is now impossible to ascertain. Dr. Stukeley supposes that Hermen-Street was the first, which he attributes to the time of Nero; but Horsley, with far more probability, conjectures, that most of their roads were laid out by Agricola. A strong marked feature in the arrangement of all of them, is their continuance in a straight line, from which they seldom deviated, unless, as in some cases, they were formed on part of a British Track-way, or some local impediment was found in the way, such as a morass, or a deep ravine, &c. Their principal roads were of great breadth, and paved with large stones; but where these could not readily be procured, gravel, lime, and other materials were substituted, and raised high above the soil, in some places to the height of eight or ten feet, and their durability greatly assisted by good drains.

Camden, on the authority of *Ulpian* and *Frontinus*, says that the Romans gave the great Roads the names of *Vie Consulares*, *Prætorie*, *Militares*, *Publicæ*, *Cursus Publici*. They were unquestionably the public roads of those times, and distinguished from the common roads by being covered with better and more durable materials. They had, besides, minor or vicinal roads, leading from one station to another, which intersected the country in almost every direction. The four great military roads were distinguished from others at an early period, as the laws of Edward the Confessor comprehend regulations relative to the four great Highways, called *Watling-Strete*, *Foss*, *Ikenield-Strete*, and *Ermine-Strete*. From Tacitus we learn, that Agricola, anxious to communicate Roman customs to the Britons, instructed and assisted them "in building of houses, temples, courts, and market-places; and by praising the industrious, and reproaching the indolent, he excited such an emulation among the Britons, that after they had constructed all those necessary edifices in their towns, they proceeded to build others merely for ornament and pleasure; as Porticos, Galleries, Baths, Banqueting-Houses, &c."†

* Called Eoforwicſcire by the Saxons.

† Vita Agric.

Many of the roads, after so many centuries have passed away, still, in numerous places, preserve their primeval form, though they have suffered much from the slow consuming hand of time, and the cupidity, not to say worse, of owners of lands, through which these roads passed.

When the Saxons had settled themselves in this part of the Island, and divided it amongst their leaders into seven Kingdoms, Yorkshire was part of the Kingdom of Northumberland; which being divided into two parts, *Deira*, and *Bernicia*, this county was under the government of the King of *Deira*, who, after a succession of six Kings of *Bernicia*, in the space of 27 years, became master of the whole; and continued until the West Saxons subdued the other six Kingdoms of the Saxons, and made the whole a Monarchy.

Yorkshire is by far the largest county in the Kingdom, containing about 3,698,380 acres of land, with a population of 1,173,187 persons.

It is 130 miles long, from east to west, and 90 broad, from north to south, and 460 in circumference. It is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by Derby, Nottingham, and Lincolnshires; on the west by Lancashire, and a small part of Cheshire; and on the north by the counties of Durham and Westmorland.

The North-Riding is bounded by the river Tees on the north, which separates it from the county of Durham; the German Ocean on the east; the East-Riding on the south-east; and by the Ainsty, and the West-Riding on the south; and the county of Westmorland on the west. It is divided into 12 wapentakes, containing 5 boroughs, viz. Richmond, Scarborough, Northallerton, Malton, and Thirsk.

The East-Riding is bounded on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the Humber; on the west by the rivers Ouse and Derwent; and on the north by the latter and the little river Hertford. It is divided into six wapentakes, and Hullshire, containing three boroughs, viz. Beverley, Hedon, and Hull.

The West-Riding is bounded on the east by the Ainsty and the river Ouse, which separates it from the East-Riding; on the south by parts of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire; on the west by parts of Cheshire, Lancashire, and Westmorland; and on the north by the North-Riding. It is divided into nine wapentakes, containing five boroughs, viz. Ripon, Pontefract, Boroughbridge, Aldborough, and Knaresbrough. The whole county contains thirteen boroughs and one city, which sends twenty-eight Members to Parliament, and two Knights of the Shire.

The Ainsty*, accounted a twentieth part of the county at large, is a district on the west-side of York, under the jurisdiction of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the city, to which it was annexed the 27th of Henry VI. though before it was a wapentake of the West-Riding, and has ever since been called the county of the city of York. The whole district was anciently a forest, but dis-forested by Charters of King Richard the 1st, and King John.

* Ainsty, from *Ancientcy*, to denote its Antiquity; or more probably from the German word, *Antossen*, implying a bound, or limit.—CAMDEN.