

fortress, which they fully accomplished in about ten weeks: the charge which amounted to the sum of 777*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, an enormous sum in those days.

O Pomfret, Pomfret, O thou bloody prison!
Fatal and ominous to noble Peers!
Within the guilty closure of thy walls,
Richard the second here was hack'd to death.

Shakspeare's Richard III.

Some fragments of mouldering ruins mark the place where this strong Castle stood, which serve to shew the infelicity of former times, when domestic broils convulsed and desolated the land.

The Church of All-Saints was formerly the parish-church, but at what time built, or by whom, is not known. There appears to have been a Church here at the time of the survey, but Mr Boothroyd, the historian of Pontefract, observes, this Church cannot be referred to a period so remote: the erection of this structure, from the style of its architecture, may, with greater probability, be referred to the time of Henry III. It was so much damaged during the siege of the Castle, that the inhabitants have ever since assembled for the celebration of divine service in the Chapel of St Giles, now the parish-church.

Here was a Benedictine Priory, founded by Robert de Lacy, in 1090, dedicated to St. John; a house of Dominicans, or preaching Friars; a house of Carmelites, or white Friars, built by Edmund de Lacy; a house of Austin Friars, and several Hospitals.

This borough was incorporated by Richard III.; and sends two Members to Parliament; the right of Election is in the inhabitant house-holders, of which there are about 700.

The town is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, with a Common Council, consisting of twenty-four Burgesses.

Pontefract has been long celebrated for its gardens and nurseries, and the finest liquorice in the kingdom, for which it is thus noticed by Drunken Barnaby

Veni Pomfret, ubi miram
Arcem, Anglis regibus diram;
Laseris ortu celebrandam,
Variis gestis memorandam:
Nec in Pomfret repens certior,
Quam pauperculus inertior.

Lun, the author of the Newcastle Rider, and some other poems, was a native of this place. Though bred to the humble profession of a barber, and without the advantage of a literary education, some of his pieces, for keenness of satire, and justness of sentiment, would not disgrace the pen of Churchill.

John Bramhall, Archbishop of Armagh, in 17th century, was born at Pontefract. He had the living of (rectory) St. Martin's, Micklegate, York. In 1623, he had two public disputations at Northallerton, with a secular priest and a Jesuit, which gained him great reputation.—*Magna Brit.*

PONTEFRACT-PARK, a township, (extraparochial) in the wapentake of Osgoldcross, liberty of Pontefract; 1½ mile from Pontefract.—Pop. 47.

POOL, in the parish of Otley, upper-division of Skyrack, liberty of Cawood, Wistow, and Otley; 3 miles from Otley, 5 from Harewood, 10 from Leeds and Bradford, 11 from Ripley.—Pop. 294. The Church is a perpetual curacy, value, p. r. †71*l.* 17*s.* Patron, the Vicar of Otley.

POOLE, in the township of Byram-with-Poole, and parish of Brotherton, wapentake of Barkston-Ash, liberties of St. Peter and Pontefract; 3 miles from Ferrybridge, 5 from Pontefract.—Pop. included in Byram.

POPPLETON, UPPER, or LAND, (Ainsty) in the parish of

Bishop-Hill, Jun. York, liberty of St. Peter; 4 miles from York, 12 from Wetherby and Easingwold.—Pop. 346. The Church is a curacy, of which the Archbishop of York is Patron.

The lands here formerly belonged to the Abbot of St. Mary's, York; given by Osbern de Archis to this Abbey, almost at its first institution. At South or Land Poppleton, the Church or Prebend of York, had seven carucates of land; and the Abbot of St. Mary's two carucates and a half.

Sir Thomas Widdrington writes that there was a Mayor of York, killed at Poppleton in the reign of King Richard II. as he conjectured, in some controversy betwixt the Abbot and citizens.—*DRAKE.*

POPPLETON, NETHER, or WATER, (Ainsty) a parish-town; 4 miles from York, 11 from Easingwold, 13 from Wetherby, 14 from Boroughbridge.—Pop. 254. The Church is a vicarage, dedicated to All-Saints, in the deanry of the Ainsty, value, p. r. 74*l.* Patron, the Dean and Chapter of York.

PORTO BELLO, in the township and parish of Sheffield, upper-division of Strafforth and Tickhill; ½ a mile from Sheffield, 6½ from Rotherham.

POTTER-NEWTON, in the parish of Leeds, lower-division of Skyrack, liberty of Pontefract; 2 miles from Leeds, 6 from Harewood, 9 from Otley.

Potter-Newton, which, Dr. Whitaker says, with Chapel Allerton and Gledhow, constitutes the most beautiful portion of the parish of Leeds, was anciently a seat of the Mauleverers, who came over with the Conqueror, and which family was seated here at least eight generations.—*THORNTON.*

POTTERTON, *ham.* in the township and parish of Barwick-in-Elmet, liberty of Pontefract; (*Potterton-Lodge, the seat of Edward Wilkinson, Esq.*) 6 miles from Wetherby, 7 from Tadcaster.

POTGATE-HOUSE, *f. h.* in the township of North-Stainley-with-Slenningford, and parish of Ripon; 4 miles from Ripon.

PRESTON, GREAT, in the parish of Kippax, lower-division of Skyrack, liberty of Pontefract; 7 miles from Pontefract, 8 from Wakefield and Leeds.—Pop. 478.

PRESTON, LITTLE, in the township of Great-Preston, and parish of Kippax, lower-division of Skyrack, liberty of Pontefract; 7 miles from Leeds, 8 from Pontefract and Wakefield.

PRESTON, LONG.—*See Long-Preston.*

PRIESTHORPE, *ham.* in the township of Calverley-with-Farsley, and parish of Calverley; 3½ miles from Bradford.

PRIESTHORPE, *ham.* in the township and parish of Bingley; 6 miles from Keighley and Bradford.

PROVIDENCE-GREEN, *s. h.* in the township of Green-Hammer-ton, and parish of Whixley; 7 miles from Knaresbrough.

PUDDING-HOLE, *f. h.* in the township of Fountains-Earth, and parish of Kirkbymalzeard; 9 miles from Pateleybridge.

PUDSEY, in the parish of Calverley, Morley-division of Agbrigg and Morley, liberty of Pontefract; 4 miles from Bradford, 6 from Leeds.—Pop. 6,229. The Church is a perpetual curacy, dedicated to St. Lawrence, value, *109*l.* 15*s.* Patron, the Vicar of Calverley.

This is a populous village, inhabited by persons connected with the woollen-manufacture, which may in fact be considered as three villages, under the names

RIVERS AND CANALS.

RIVERS.

- The **AIR**, or **ARE** has its source from above Malham, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Settle; it takes the name of Air $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile below Malham, at the junction of Malham Tarn-water and Gordale-Beck, and runs south by Kirby-Malham, Airtton, Calton, Conistone, Gargrave, and passes by Skipton, where it runs by the side of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, by Keighley and Bingley to Leeds, passing through which place, and running to Castleford, about 3 miles north-west of Ferrybridge, it receives the Calder, then passes by Brotherton, Ferrybridge, Snaith, Rawcliffe, and collecting, during its course, many tributary streams, joins the Ouse below Airmyn, 3 miles south-west of Howden. It is navigable as far as Leeds.
- The **CALDER** flows on the borders of this county and Lancashire, and enters the former at Todmorden, 12 miles west of Halifax, passes by Elland, Kirkstall, Dewsbury, Sandal, Wakefield, and runs into the Air at Castleford.
- The **DEARN** rises north-west of Barnsley, a little above Bretton-Dikes, and passes by Darton, Barnsley, Darfield, Bolton, Adwicke, and joins the Don, near Conisbrough.
- The **DERWENT** takes its rise in the North-Riding, a little north of Harwood-Dale, about 4 miles distant from the east-coast, and takes a southerly direction parallel to the coast, until it comes near Ganton, when it takes a west and afterwards a south-west direction, and passes by the town of Malton, to which it is navigable from the Humber, for vessels of 45 tons burthen.—It is the boundary between the North and East-Ridings, from its junction with the little river Hertford, until it arrives near Stamford-Bridge, where it enters the East-Riding, and, passing by Elvington, Bubwith, Wressle, joins the Ouse at Barmby.
- The **DON** takes its rise west of Penistone, on the borders of Cheshire, and passes by Wortley, Sheffield, Rotherham, Conisbrough, Doncaster, Barnby and Fishlake, leaving Thorne about 1 mile on the east; after which it runs north towards Cowick, near to which place it divides into two streams, both of which are soon lost; one in the Air, near Rawcliffe, and the other in the Ouse, near Goole.—It is navigable nearly to Sheffield.—Over this river, between Snaith and Thorne, there is a wooden bridge which turns upon a pivot, and affords a passage for the numerous shipping employed in the inland trade.
- The **FOSS**, a small stream which rises near the western end of the Howardian-Hills, in the North-Riding, passes by Stillington, Haxby, and joins the Ouse at York.—It was made navigable, by a subscription of £25,000, in 1793.
- The **HULL** takes its rise in the Wolds, not far from Driffield, (East-Riding) pursues a southerly course, and passing the town of Beverley, to which it is united by a canal, falls into the Humber at Hull, contributing to form the port.—A canal from Great-Driffield communicates with this river.
- The **HUMBER** is formed by the junction of the Ouse and Trent; the former having first received the Nidd, Wharfe, Derwent, and Air. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean at Spurn-Head.—It has a canal communication with the Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, and Avon.
- The **NIDD** has its rise at the upper-end of Nidderdale, about 3 miles north-east of Kettlewell; after running a considerable distance from its fountain, enters the earth, by a wide and rocky cavern, called Goydon-Pot-Hole: then taking a subterraneous course of some miles, again emerges to the light by two issues, whose waters are soon united, a little below Middlesmoor, and passing by Ramsgill, Pateleybridge, Hampsthwaite, Killinghall, Ripley, Knaresbrough, Ribston, Walshford, Cowthorpe, and Nun-Monkton, where it empties itself into the Ouse.
- The **OUSE**, a name given to the river Ure, after its junction with the river Swale, about 3 miles below Boroughbridge, whence it proceeds by Nun-Monkton, to York; and passing by Naburn, Nun-Appleton, Cawood, Selby, Barnby, Airmyn, Hooke, Goole, and Whitgift, receives the Trent, where it forms the Humber, hav-

ing, during its course, received the rivers Nidd, Foss, Wharfe, Derwent, Air, and many other tributary streams.

The **RIBBLE** rises in the wapentake of Ewcross, about 11 miles north of Settle; it runs south by Horton, Settle, Gisburn-Park, Clitheroe, Mitton, crosses Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea, below Preston.

The **RYE** rises in Snilesworth, (North-Riding) passes through Bilsdale, by Ribblesdale-Abbey, Helmsley, Butterwick, Wycomb, below which place it runs into the Derwent, having previously received the Dove and Costa.—It gives name to the wapentake of Ryedale. The Rye sinks above Helmsley, and rises at a small distance from its proper channel, about 1 mile below.

The **SKELL** rises a few miles north of Pateleybridge; it passes by Grantley, Fountains-Abbey, through that part of Ripon called Skelgate, below which it empties itself into the Ure.—It is a small river, but of great utility to the inhabitants of Ripon, supplying them with excellent water, by means of an engine erected by W. Askwith, Esq. by which water is conveyed into every house, at a small annual rent.

The **TEES** rises between the counties of Westmoreland and Durham, beyond the north-west extremity of the North-Riding, and taking an easterly direction near Cronkley, divides it from the county of Durham through its whole extent, and falls into the German Ocean below Stockton; it is navigable for vessels of large burthen from the Ocean to Yarm, where the spring tide rises 7 feet.

The **SWALE** rises near Wild-Boar Fell, on the borders of Westmoreland, after which it passes through a vale from thence, called Swale-Dale, by Richmond, Catterick, Ellerton, Langton, Morton, Maunby, at which place there is a Ferry, Skipton-Bridge, Topcliffe, Helperby, and runs into the Ure at Myton. The Swale, the Esk, and the Rye, though considerable streams, are scarcely capable of navigation, for having their sources in very mountainous countries, they are shallow, rapid, and, as well as other streams in this Riding, except the Wiske alone, subject to sudden, violent, and frequent floods.—An Act was some years since obtained, for rendering the Swale navigable to Morton, with a branch up Codbeck* to Thirsk, and an other up Bedale-Beck to Bedale; but the navigation was never completed.—The benefits arising from, and the necessity of such a Canal, or one up the Wiske, which was surveyed some very few years ago, must be evident to the most careless observer.

The **URE** rises on the borders of Westmoreland; passes by Askrigg, Middleham, Masham, Tanfield, Ripon, and Boroughbridge; where after being joined by the Swale at Myton, passes by Ouseburn, where it changes its name from Ure to Ouse, and proceeds to York.—It is navigable with the aid of a short canal, for vessels of 30 tons, as far as Ripon, (West-Riding) where, on account of the rapidity of the stream, all prospect of navigation ceases.

The **WHARFE** rises above Oughtershaw, and runs by Beckurmonds, Deepdale, Yokenthwaite, Hubberholme, Buckden, Starbottom, Kettlewell, Conistone, Burnsall, Appletreewick, Barden-Tower, Bolton-Abbey, Ilkley, Otley, Arthington, Harewood, crosses the great north-road at Wetherby, passes by Thorp-Arch, Tadcaster, and joins the Ouse from York at Nun-Appleton.

The **WISKE** rises on the breast of the hills near Osmotherley, taking a southerly, and afterwards a northerly direction, as far as Staddlebridge, leaving the Monastery of Mount-Grace on the right, where it changes its course westerly, passes by West-Rounton, Appleton, and Smeaton, then veering to the south, passes by Danby, Yafforth, Otterington, and Kirby-Wiske, a mile below which, it empties itself into the Swale.

CANALS.

The **RIVER FOSS NAVIGATION** proceeds from the junction of the River Foss, with the Ouse at York. Its course is the river Foss, as far as Farlington-Common; thence, by a new cut, to Marton-Lordship, and the river Foss to Stillington-Mill; the total length is about 13 miles.

* This Brook is generally called Codbeck, and even so long since as 1612, by Drayton, in his Polyolbion; but it evidently derives its name from the British word, *Cotta*, signifying *Woody*: so *Cotta Alpes*, to distinguish them from *Grææ* or *Craggy Alpes*.

STAINTON-DALE, a township, in the parish of Scalby, wapentake of Pickering-Lythe; 8 miles from Scarborough, 13 from Whitby.—Pop. 294.

In this dale was an hospital for knights hospitallers of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem, founded in the reign of King Stephen. Part of the dale, if not the whole, was the gift of one Henry, the son of Ralph. The grant was confirmed by the charter of Richard I. It was dissolved in 1540, and surrendered in 1541. The site of the chantry, where carved stones were lately found, is called *Old Chapel*; and the adjoining farm house, where the hospital has stood, is called *Old Hall*.—*Young's Whitby*.

STAINTON-GRANGE, *f. h.* in the township and parish of Stainton; 4 miles from Stokesley.

STAITHES, in the township and parish of Hinderwell, east-division of Langbarugh; 10 miles from Redcar, 11 from Whitby, 13 from Guisbrough.

Staithes is a considerable fishing town, surrounded on all sides, except an opening to the sea, with immense hills and cliffs. In high tides, when accompanied with strong northerly winds, the sea set so furiously in here, as to threaten destruction to the lower part of the town; and it has, within a few years, swept away several houses. Fishing is the chief support of a great part of the inhabitants, for which purpose about fourteen five-men boats and fifty cobbles are employed, and during the summer months, 150 tons of cod and ling are dried here every year; and in the herring season fifteen five-men boats are fitted out at this place for Yarmouth.

STAKESBY, HIGH, in the township of Ruswarp, and parish of Whitby; (*the seat of John Blackburn, Esq.*) 1 mile from Whitby.

In the same township and parish is

STAKESBY, LOW, (*the seat of Abel Chapman, Esq.*) $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Whitby.

STALLING, or **STALLION-BUSK**, *ham.* in the township of Bainbridge, and parish of Aysgarth, wapentake of Hang-West; 4 miles from Hawes, 5 from Askrigg, 18 from Middleham. The Church is a perpetual curacy, value, p. r. 94*l.* Patron, the Vicar of Aysgarth.

STAMFORD-BRIDGE, in the parish of Gate-Helmsley, wapentake of Bulmer.—*See East-Riding for further account.*

STANDARD-HILL, *f. h.* in the township of Brompton, and parish of Northallerton; 3 miles from Northallerton.

Here was fought in 1138, a bloody battle between the Scots, under the command of their king, David, and the English, commanded by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, (who, however, was left sick at Thirsk,) and many powerful northern barons. This has since been called the battle of the standard, from a long pole being erected upon a carriage, having on the top of it a silver crucifix, under which was suspended the banners of St. Peter, and St. Wilfred of Ripon, and above all, in a silver box was the consecrated wafer.—*R. HAUL, J. HAGUL, X. SCRIPTORES.*

STANGHOW, in the parish of Skelton, east-division of Langbarugh; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Guisbrough, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stokesley, 17 from Whitby.—Pop. included in Great-Moorsome.

STANK-HALL, *f. h.* in the township of Winton, and parish of Sigston; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Northallerton.

This was anciently the seat of the Lacelles, ancestors of the present Earl of Harewood. Francis Lacelles died seized of Stank Hall, in 1624. His eldest son William resided here in 1612, and died in his father's life time.

STANWICK, ST. JOHN, a parish and township, in the wapentake of Gilling-West; (*the seat of Lord Prudhoe*) 8 miles from Richmond, 9 from Darlington, (*Dur.*) 48 from York.—Pop. 59. The Church is a vicarage, dedicated to St. John, in the deanry of Richmond, diocese of Chester, value, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* p. r. *108*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Patron, John Wharton, Esq.

There is a singularity attending this church, of which it would be difficult to find a similar instance in England; viz. there is neither glebe nor parsonage, nor site to build one on, even the freehold and right of herbage of the churchyard belongs to Lord Prudhoe, in right of his Kirkbridge estate; and the inhabitants of Stanwick have merely the right of burial. At Stanwick are the remains of some very extensive intrenchments called the *Jack Dike Arches*, the ramparts of which, in the field adjoining the church, cannot be less than five feet high. At no great distance from the parish church, is Stanwick Hall, for many generations the residence of the Smithsons, now of Lord Prudhoe; Sir Hugh Smithson, the last of that name, having married the heiress of the house of Northumberland, by which marriage this estate came into that family.

STAPLETON, in the parishes of St. John Stanwick and Croft, wapentake of Gilling-East; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Darlington, (*Dur.*) 11 from Richmond.—Pop. 113.

STAPE, *2 f. h.* in the township of Pickering, and parish of Middleton; 8 miles from Pickering.

STARTFORTH, a parish-town, in the wapentake of Gilling-West; (*the seat of T. H. Hill, Esq.*) 1 mile from Barnardcastle, (*Dur.*) 3 from Greta-bridge, 15 from Richmond, 56 from York.—Pop. 460. The Church is a vicarage, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the deanry of Richmond, diocese of Chester, value, $\frac{1}{4}$ *l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* p. r. *128*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* Patron, Sir John Ramsden, Bart.

STEARSBY, in the parish of Bransdby, wapentake of Bulmer; 6 miles from Easingwold, 13 from Malton.—Pop. included in Bransdby.

STEPNEY, in the township of Ruswarp, and parish of Whitby; $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from Whitby.

STILLINGTON, a parish-town, in the wapentake of Bulmer, liberty of St. Peter; (*the seat of William Croft, Esq. and Stillington-Hall, the seat of Harry Croft, Esq.*) 4 miles from Easingwold, 10 from York, 12 from Malton.—Pop. 698. The Church, peculiar, is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Nicholas, in the deanry of Bulmer, value, $\frac{1}{4}$ *l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Patron, the Prebendary of Stillington.

STETTENHAM, in the parish of Sheriff-Hutton, wapentake of Bulmer; 9 miles from Malton and Easingwold, 12 from York.—Population 81.

The knightly family of Gower had anciently a seat here. Sir Allen Gower was sheriff for this county at the conquest, and from whom the present Marquis of Stafford, Earl Gower, Viscount Trentham, Baron Gower of Stettenham, is lineally descended. The present Baron Gower was created a Marquis in 1786. The family of the Gowers has produced many persons of eminence, amongst whom, was the celebrated Sir John Gower, the poet, and cotemporary with Chaucer.

STOCKTON-ON-THE-FOREST, a parish-town, in the wapentake of Bulmer, a part in the liberty of St. Peter; 4 miles from York, 11 from Easingwold, 14 from Malton.—Pop. 357. The Church,