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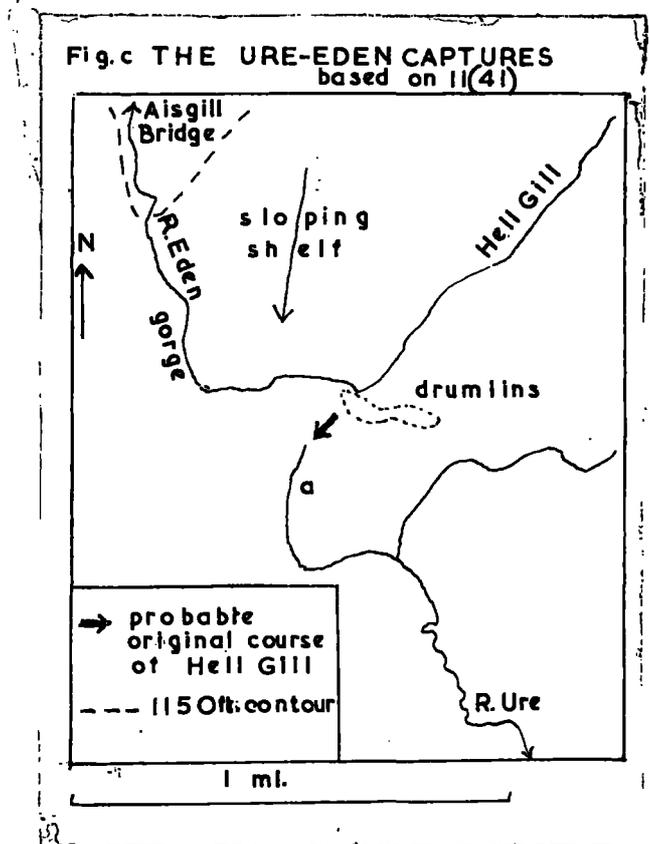
A P P E N D I X

May 5 th 1958

Appendix 1

11

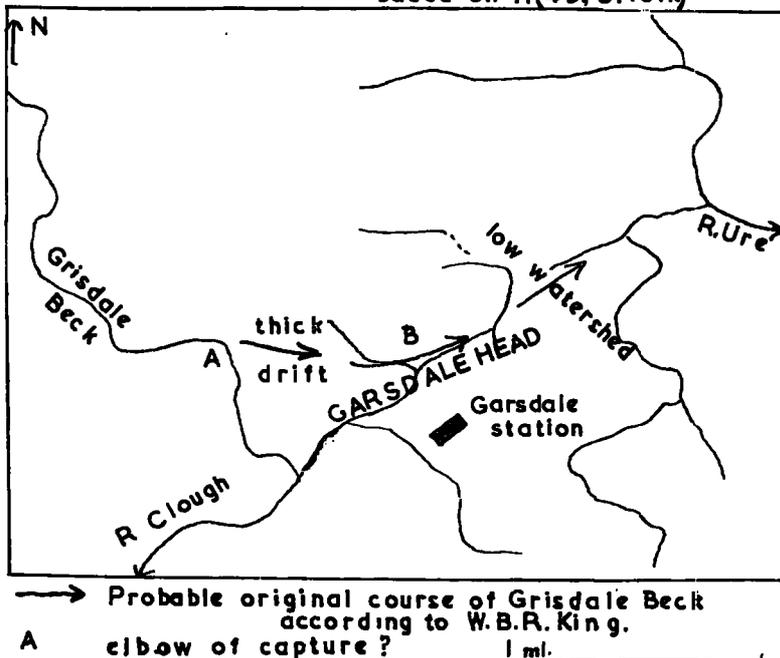
According to W. B. R. King, indications that the Eden has invaded the Ure drainage basin in the Lunds (figure C) are :-



1. The general alignment of the course of Hell Gill (present head of the Eden) towards the Ure (and in particular with the small stream marked (a))

- suggesting that it once flowed to the Ure.
2. The 'elbow-bend' where Hell Gill strikes the drumlins suggestive of capture.
 3. The sloping shelf north of this point very suggestive of the slope of the original Ure Valley head and now within the Eden drainage basin.
 4. The gorge suggesting rapid downcutting and headward erosion by the Eden to lower its bed sufficiently to capture Hell Gill.
 5. The shape of the Eden Valley around Aisgill Bridge, below the gorge, suggesting the original "corrie-like head" of the Eden Valley before its stream invaded the Ure drainage basin by headward erosion.
 6. The position of the drumlins, which finally diverted the waters of Hell Gill to the Eden when capture was in any case imminent.

Fig.d THE CLOUGH-URE CAPTURES
based on 11(43, 81fol.)



Indications that the Clough has invaded the Ure drainage basin near Garsdale Station are :-

1. The general alignment of Grisdale Beck above the point A (on figure d) towards the Ure, suggesting that it was once a tributary of it.
2. The relations of solid and drift deposits in Grisdale and the thick drift to the east, suggesting the original lower course of Grisdale below A was blocked by drift

and the water diverted to the Clough (see 11 (82)).

The open valley of Garsdale Head suggests that an earlier (pre-glacial) capture by the Clough of the Grisdale Beck may have taken place somewhere round about or east of the point B, assuming that the pre-glacial Grisdale Beck flowed in the direction of the arrow on figure d. ¹¹⁽⁸²⁾ If so the diversion at A is (in A. B. R. King's words) "merely making a 'short circuit' on the elbow bend formed by the earlier capture". ¹¹⁽⁸²⁾

Appendix 2

Various opinions have been expressed regarding the age of the erosion of the peneplain. It has been variously assigned to the Pre-Triassic, Triassic, or end of Triassic times, though the general concensus of opinion has favoured an Early or Middle-Tertiary age. (Cowper-Reid, Wooldridge and Morgan, Hudson).^{14(154-155),2(236-238)} The only definite evidence as to age would appear to be that the peneplain is of post-Armorican Age, since it continues across the Dent and North Craven Faults, both of Armorican Age.²⁽²³⁸⁾ It cannot be traced across the South Craven Fault, which has been considered to be of late Tertiary Age^{2(235,239)} but with little definite evidence. The pre-Miocene date that has been suggested for the erosion of the peneplain is that which fits in with Cowper-Reid's interpretation of the evolution of the drainage pattern.¹³³⁽²¹⁷⁻²¹⁹⁾

Appendix 3

"Sections were constructed along the divides between the rivers and the profile of the peneplain drawn on these sections. The various heights at intervals of 50 feet were marked off and transferred to the map and contours drawn. An approximation to the surface of the peneplain was thus obtained".
2(238)

Appendix 4

The south-easterly direction of the Wharfe and
Nidd represents an adaptation to the strike of the strata. ⁷⁽⁶⁶⁾

Appendix 5

This 1300 ft. surface (Section Sheet B) is clearly an erosion (not structural) feature as it occurs on Great Scar Limestone, pre-Carboniferous rocks near Malham Tarn, on Yoredale Rocks to the north and east and probably occurs also in the Howgill Fells and the south-east portion of the Lake District on Lower Palaeozoic rocks. Additional support for this view that it is an erosion surface, possibly due to a local incursion, is suggested as follows:-

- (a) The surface cuts across the zones of Carboniferous Limestone, e.g. north of Malham Cove.
- (b) It ends against a cliff in places, e.g. north of Malham Tarn, suggestive of an old sea cliff.
- (c) The theory of an erosion surface fits in well with the cave levels and nick points on the Ribble.

* Malham Tarn is situated 2 mls north of Malham (shown on map 2) and Malham Cove about $\frac{1}{4}$ ml north of Malham.

Appendix 6

Sweeting has shown that a long erosion period or periods took place between the erosion of the 1300 ft surface and glacial times, and suggests that much of this cutting into the 1300 ft surface took place in the Pliocene.⁷⁽⁶⁵⁾

Appendix 7

4(303)

Hudson questions the existence of the Richmond-Howgill anticline and suggests that along the Richmond-Howgill line there was, in Middle and Upper Carboniferous times, an elongated region of slow comparative uplift with regressive sedimentation on each side. Millstone Grit strata thin towards it and Hudson's explanation of the change from Millstone Grit to Yoredales strata in the North would seem to be that a small amount of erosion, without actual folding, would bare the Yoredales.

Appendix 8

The small tongue of Millstone Grit extending across
Wensleydale on to the Yoredales Dipslope is covered by
8(370-371)
drift and has too little effect on topography to
justify separating from the Yoredales Dipslope.

Appendix 9

Where necessary, as in the Yoredales Pennines, the boundary between the plateau and dipslope shown on Map 3 was obtained as follows:-

Straight lines representing the average slope of the dipslope and surface of the plateau were drawn on each individual section used in preparing the projected sections shown on Map 1.

I then noted where these lines crossed on each section. These points were then transferred to the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch map and joined up to produce an approximate boundary between the plateau and dipslope.

Appendix 10

Some, perhaps most, river terraces were fluvio-glacial deposits. Firstly according to Edwards "Terrace gravels are conspicuous in places along the main rivers and can be correlated with the moraines of the retreat stages; in other words they are valley trains." 4(340-341)

Secondly, valley trains are fluvio-glacial deposits. 144(249),145(364),
147(310,311)

Appendix 11

These short stretches are a) part of Upper Ribblesdale
16(17,18)
b) Wensleydale near Aysgarth, due to rejuvenation.

(see Section Sheet C)

Appendix 12

The process of deposition was assisted by the formation
of glacial lakes (held up by terminal moraines) which
silted up to form alluvial spreads.

Appendix 13

The term "physiographic" is used to mean the shape of the surface.

Appendix 14

The western boundary of Gilling Beck Valley was determined from sections obtained from the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch O.S. map (Section Sheet D).

The western boundary of Lower Wensleydale Foot, south of Ellington, was drawn from an examination of the contours on the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch O.S. map.

Appendix 15

The Upper part of Upper Ribblesdale, though fairly wide, is higher, with its floor over 800 ft., and not really comparable with these 3 valleys. The Gilling Beck Valley is not really a Pennine Valley but more transitional to the Vale of York.

Appendix 16

The inclusion of this lower area bordering the Central Pennines, in the area under review, is justified as follows. The ultimate aim of the present work is to study the relationships of settlement groups, and the Eastern Margins are closely linked with the Pennines both economically and socially. Moreover inclusion of this part of the Vale of York provides a useful standard for comparison with the Pennine area, to bring out the effects of physical influences on economy and settlement.

The inclusion of the Craven Lowland in the area under review needs little justification. It is part of the Pennine region in the broad sense, being an inter-Pennine lowland or gap.

Appendix 17

In using the term "morainic drift" we follow
4(334) 133(225)
Edwards and Peel and Palmer. "Moraine" is used to
mean lateral and terminal moraines, but not ground
moraine etc., and "morainic drift" is similarly used to
mean^{drift} characterised by lateral and terminal moraines and
morainic hummocks.

Appendix 18

"Investigation may prove many of the 'moraines' to
be 'Kames'".⁴⁽³³⁹⁾

c.f. Round Grewelthorpe. "A large opening at the east
end of the village showed rudely bedded coarse gravel more
resembling Kame than morainic material and it is probable
that many of the gravelly hills of this area usually
referred to as moraines, will prove on investigation to be
Kames."⁴⁽³⁷⁰⁾

Appendix 19

North^{west} of Masham there has been no geological mapping of the morainic drift (drift differentiated by morainic ridges and hummocks) such as that done by Edwards to the south. In continuing the western edge of this drift on map 6b north^{west} of Masham, use has therefore been made of A. Raistrick's map of lateral and terminal moraines.^{x8} Although this offers the best indication it probably does not show all morainic hummocks and does not therefore allow such a precise western boundary to be drawn for this morainic drift (as south of Masham from Edward's map⁴⁽³³⁴⁾). Consequently in places it has been necessary to deduce this boundary from A. Raistrick's verbal description of the glacial drifts and their distribution.^{8(371,373, 376-380,392,397,398, 402)}

For example the western limit of the morainic drift on the spur between Wensleydale and Swaledale is drawn on Map 6b where the Wensleydale and Swaledale Drifts (i.e. those often associated with moraines)^{8(369,407 etc)} became continuous. There is a probability of morainic hummocks etc. to the east of this point but not higher up the dip slope to the west, though admittedly this point indicates the highest western limit up the dip slope of the likelihood of morainic features rather than the precise western boundary of these features.

x These moraines are shown on Map 6b.

Appendix 20

The average floral isophenes, or lines of equal
flowering dates shown on Stamp's ^{Map 8d} map and based on the
Phenological Reports, represent an attempt to measure
regional variations in the onset of spring growth. ²⁶⁽²⁷⁶⁻²⁷⁷⁾

Appendix 21

9(275)

There is no reliable soil map for this area.

The Land Classification map, 1 inch to 10 miles, is
26(385)
partly based on land use. Since we will be concerned
later to show that it is the intrinsic regional differences
in soils etc. that result in differences in farming, its use
here (in the physical section of the account) to distinguish
these regional differences in fertility, really "begs the
question."

Appendix 22

Regarding the gravelly and sandy character of much morainic material generally, see the following sources 5(448,544,847,865), 12(37,54).

Appendix 23

Authoritative evidence of this is as follows:-

1. Edwards, describing the morainic drift area from just north of Masham southwards, ^{4(Map,p334)} states that much of the material of the moraines (i.e. lateral) is very gravelly. ⁴⁽³³⁹⁾
2. Fox Strangeways, describing the geological Map sheet 62, which covers much of the morainic drift area south of about Ripon, states that "almost the entire surface (of the Magnesian Limestone and Trias) is covered by gravels and sands" ¹³⁹⁽³⁰⁾, and it is clear from his account that the dip slope to the west up to the limit of the morainic drift, is similarly covered with gravels. (The gravels he refers to here are the 'York-Eskrick' Stage drifts, which produced stream diversion, ^{139(23,31)} i.e. they are the morainic drifts as mapped by Edwards on the Millstone Grit Dip slope. (see ⁴⁽³³⁴⁾ Edwards map))

Appendix 24

This is shown by the Geological 1 inch hand-coloured Drift map. The Settle sheet, which covers almost the whole of the Craven Lowland, shows "till" (boulder clay) and hardly any 'glacial gravels'.

Appendix 25

Some of the heather moor may have replaced cotton
grass as a result of draining etc. 12(72),3(114)

Appendix 26

In the stretch from Helwith Bridge [⌘] to just north
of Horton, [⌘] the Upper Ribblesdale Valley is wider but
since this is a relatively small area we may neglect
it in the broader regional division adopted.

⌘ shown on Map 5

Appendix 27

This is merely a convenient name for the two areas. It is recognised that parts of the Eastern Region are not strictly lowland.

Appendix 28

There is no definite or undisputed evidence of
34(115), 35(22,28), 60I(357)
Palaeolithic cultures and the Pennines seem to have been
37(153)
unoccupied in Aurignacian (later Palaeolithic) times.

Appendix 29

Evidence of settlement used here is the finds of Neolithic pottery, and not implements which were very widespread according to the Victoria County History. ^{60I(opp.357)} It may be assumed, however, from their distribution, that implements persisted into later cultures (see 37(154), 34(115-116), 95(2)) and are therefore unreliable as evidence of the distribution of Neolithic settlement.

The two barrows on Burley Moor, which are not definitely known to be Neolithic, ^{60I(46-47)} or other more doubtful ^{60II} earthworks mentioned in the V.C.H. are neglected in this assessment of the distribution of Neolithic settlement, which is based on the more positive types of evidence.

Appendix 30

Evidence for this generalisation is very extensive:-

- (1) Regarding the environmental conditions described:-
31(2,3,41 Map A), 32(44,49-52), 33(pt.1 28),
10(266), 12(38), 42(17), 34(145,147).
- (2) Regarding the inability to clear the forests:-
32(71,74), 12(60 foll), 45(106)
- (3) Regarding drier and more open uplands:-
31(Map A), 35(37)
- (4) Regarding concentration of population on the Uplands:-
32(Map C), 37(143 and 145 map),
36(363), 34(116,123,145-147),
38 (Map), 39(Plate xxii), 10 (237), 32(63), 12(60)
40 (47), 41(32).

Though the Celtic Kingdom of Elmet occurred on the
91(x), 89(142), 90(XIV)
Eastern Region and Vale of York, it
would seem unlikely that population here was dense as
compared with the Central Pennines and especially as there
is little evidence by this time of deforestation.

Appendix 31

Even if there was a merging of Celtic with later peoples there is no specifically Celtic contribution to later patterns of land use and settlement.

The occurrence of occasional place names in "Faw" (see 2½ inch O.S. maps) might at first sight suggest "faugh", a division of the Celtic outfield.⁶⁴⁽²³²⁾

A more probable interpretation is as follows - "faw" may be equated with "feoh" (O.E. "cattle"). In northern districts (Anglian etc) the vowel would not be broken and as it is an open "o" it might well appear as "faw" in its modern equivalents.

Appendix 32

In the Pennines it was often the lower slopes rather than the valley floors which were cultivated in the first instance, as shown for example by the distribution of
cf.68(54,69,74) cf. 52(19 map)
Anglian lynchets round Malham, Upper Wharfedale etc.

Appendix 33

The region was not within the area of the Belgic
42(24) plough which was the true or animal drawn plough. 42(24)

Roman settlements in Britain have on excavation yielded
30(6) evidence of the plough, but the sparceness of the Roman
settlements here, apart from camps, suggests that in our
area the Romans did not introduce the plough to any extent
here if at all.

Appendix 34 (c.f. Statistical Appendix 6)

Included with "-ingatun" names are others in "-inga" plus "a place of settlement" (viz. Finghall and Killinghall),
also regarded as early. Old English "-hamm" names (not
early) are excluded as far as can be determined on map 19.
Known doubtful cases are however marked ? on Map 19.
Coverham is included, in spite of the Scandinavian "-heim"
form in the Pipe Rolls, because the Domesday Book form is
"-ham"⁴¹⁽⁵⁴⁾ (Old English).
⁹⁰⁽²⁵⁴⁾

Appendix 35

A. The only difficulty with regard to this simple and readily accepted idea of early movement from the east or south-east towards the eastern margins of the area first, is the fact of the existence here till the 3rd decade of the 7th century of the British Kingdom of Loidis Elmet, which might be expected to have acted as a barrier to the Angles who settled in Central and Eastern Yorkshire by the Middle of the 6th century. ^{121(32,33,74)} We cannot therefore regard all the 'ingas' and 'ingaham' names of the Eastern Region as belonging to the period of earliest or primary settlement but rather to the later expansion phase when the Angles spread eastwards beyond the Lowland Zone ¹²¹⁽⁸⁰⁾ of England. On the other hand there are reasons for supposing that in the area under review it was parts of the Eastern Region which were settled first by the Angles. "-Ing" and "-Ingas" names have a relatively early connection even if with 7th rather than 6th century. Their general association with the Lowland Zone where the pagan burial grounds occur shows ^{43(119cf 112,103)} this and there is some reason therefore for supposing that they were earlier than other names in the area under review. This, together with the other evidence cited in the main account (page 51 line 21fo), makes it at least highly

probable that the Eastern Region was the first settled area.

B. "-Ing" and "Ingham" names occur further west immediately south of the area under review (Cowling, Addingham) but they probably represent a spread via Airedale from the early colonised Lowland Zone of England and not therefore affecting the area at this stage.

Appendix 36

The Old English (Anglian) place-names shown on Map 21 include many in the North Riding which are not mentioned in the Domesday Survey and which may represent later spread rather than in the Anglian period proper. There are, however, enough of them mentioned in the Survey to suggest the conclusions as to movements in Anglian times described in the account. In the North Riding these Domesday Anglian names are mainly in the Eastern Region and Wensleydale, with some in Swaledale, i.e. there is no very marked difference in distribution from that shown on the map.

The map 21 does tend to give one false impression. The West Riding Anglian place-names (from Moorman-91) include only those mentioned in the Domesday Survey (and 91(preface p 15) Kirkby's Inquest listing mainly the same names). Consequently Swaledale in the North Riding, where other Old English names are included, appears to have more Anglian spread than Lower Wharfedale in the West Riding. If we consider only those place-names mentioned in the Domesday Survey we find that Lower Wharfedale has in fact twice as many Anglian place-names as Swaledale i.e. it was a more important line of movement. When a more complete survey of West Riding place names has been made it is

probable that Lower Wharfedale will have more Anglian names of all dates than Swaledale. Such later place-names as are included in the North Riding may well represent mere offshoots from relatively adjacent earlier settlements in most cases. The concentration in the Major Valleys etc. is still apparent in the North Riding even including all the later Anglian (or Old English) place-names.

Appendix 37

Wensleydale had a native school of Anglian
95(39), 35(189 foll)
sculpture.

Appendix 38

These constitute the more positive indication of Norwegian influence as opposed to the more debatable evidence of the Old Norse (and usually not specifically Norwegian) place-names in the valleys etc. as given in the place-name Volumes.
90,91.

Appendix 39

The archeological evidence consists of early sculpture showing Irish influences, which may be attributed to Norwegians coming from Ireland. All this evidence shown on map 24 is detailed in the Statistical Appendix 11.

With regard to village names containing evidence of Norwegian influence in Wensleydale see 90 (xxi-xxii).

Appendix 40

The Domesday Survey material used was that in the convenient translated form in the Victoria County History. In the area under review only the "carucates" and their sub-division the "bovates" are consistently given. Where more than one assessment is given for the same place in different parts of the survey, a careful study suggests that it is necessary to add them together, rather than to regard them as repetitions, to obtain the correct assessment for each vill.

Two views have been put forward as to what the carucates represent:-

- (a) The carucate was the amount of land that could be tilled by one plough team and averaged about 100 acres.

56I(290),	30(8)	52(18)
-----------	-------	--------
- (b) The carucate was a measure not of area but of the value of the farming resources of the community for tax purposes, and not merely of the arable resources alone, but meadow and pasture as well.

60II(136),	10I(237-238),	137(459)	81(5,6),
	68(18)		137(459)

Of the two views the second would probably be most readily accepted by workers in the area under review. If we compare carucate assessments, on the basis of 100 acres to the carucate, with measured lynchets areas we often find, as at Malham and Askrigg,⁺ that the assessment is far too

⁺ Map 25

large solely to represent the arable resources. Also in the Yorkshire Inquisitions for about 1300 A.D. there are references to 'bovates of meadow' or 'bovates of meadow and arable'.^{56IV (115) II(108)} It would seem therefore better to regard the carucates as representing not the amount of arable farming, but the agricultural wealth of the area as it was assessed for tax purposes at each place.

Appendix 41

The possibility that, when the Domesday Survey was made, much of the land may have been temporarily abandoned, as a result of the Conqueror's devastations ^{53(1 foll)} (c.f. Appendix 48), does not really affect our argument. The carucate assessments are made just as though the land was still in use. Also the fact that bovates varied in size^{*} according to Medieval evidence⁵⁶ does not affect the impression of intensity. This variation was not very great in the areas mentioned in the Domesday Survey and in any case we are concerned with assessments of farming resources not of areas of farm land. Each carucate or bovate ($\frac{1}{8}$ carucate) presumably represented an equal unit of agricultural wealth for tax purposes.^{c.f. App. 40} It is the distribution of these units which indicates variations in farming intensity.

There is no reason to suppose that the carucate unit of wealth for tax purposes was merely a measure of the farming potentialities of an area as opposed to land actually improved and farmed. Admittedly the land may have often been temporarily abandoned at the time of the Domesday Survey but it had not reverted to a wild state (Appendix 48) and the probability is that in these cases of

* The number of acres making up the bovate varied according to the quality of the land.

"waste" vills the Domesday Commissioners made an assessment of farming productivity as it had been prior to the Conqueror's devastations and therefore recorded the farming intensity.

There are the following reasons for adopting this view rather than that of farming potentialities only:-

1. The close relations between the distribution of carucates and the open-field system.
2. The fact that the upper portions of the Major Valleys, with considerable farming possibilities, were not assessed.
3. The differences in carucate assessments between one vill and another hardly suggests a broad assessment of mere potentialities for farming purposes. In fact there are variations indicative of differences in actual exploitation. Moreover boundaries between the lands of different vills were not yet precisely designated but were formed by the broad bands of waste between the vills. The Commissioners can hardly, therefore, have determined the wealth of each community without basing the assessment upon the amount of improved land, which reflects farming intensity.

Appendix 42

Evidence of the widespread distribution of arable cultivation, virtually as wide as that of the Domesday Survey carucates, is provided by the evidence of the open-field system and the lynchets which go back to Anglo-Saxon times. ^{64(411,415), 103(10)} (Statistical Appendix 13, Appendix 43).

It is possible that this widespread arable cultivation, both in Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval times, may have been encouraged also by the milder and drier climate, ^{51(307-308), 25(50)} but in view of the evidence of crop failures in the wetter areas due to too wet and cloudy summers (as will be shown, Main Account page 69 line 13 fol), we have no reason to suppose that the climatic possibilities for cultivation here differed greatly from those of today. The demand for local grain supplies was probably the far more important factor in the widespread distribution of arable land.

Appendix 43

It has been suggested that the open-field System may go back to Roman times, but in this area with few villas and presumably little Roman influence on agriculture, it seems more likely that the system came in with the Angles.

Appendix 44

Parts of Nidderdale, i.e. the valley slopes, may have poor soils as well as the Lower Millstone Grit Dipslope, but there are much better possibilities for farming in Nidderdale. In addition to the fact of alluvium in Nidderdale there is also the fact of lower land. Also the area is more sheltered than the dipslope.

Appendix 45

This is true in spite of the variation in grain size of alluvium and fluvio-glacial (terrace) material. 8(402)
Admittedly some of the alluvium or terrace is boulder clay, but this redistributed boulder clay is better sorted and more easily worked than normal boulder clay, except for lake deposits (varves), but these clays will be thin.

Appendix 46

The western limits of the morainic drift on the Wensleydale-Swaledale Spur may be further east than we have represented it (~~above page line~~ , Appendix 19). This would give closer relations between Domesday farming and the Eastern Region.

Appendix 47

This is the simplest and most obvious explanation of the lack of mention^{53 (Map opp. p.1)}.

In stating that the Domesday Survey was not comprehensive in the North of England,¹³⁴⁽¹²⁹⁾ D. M. Stenton was probably thinking of counties further north for which Domesday data is missing.

The fact of later evidence of Old English and Old Norse place-names in the areas in question does not necessarily indicate colonisation by Domesday Survey times. A place that has an Old English or Old Norse name could have been established centuries after these languages came into the country and in fact as long as the language was used. The only exception would be cases in which the place-name has very early linguistic features which died out quickly, but no case of this has been found in the area not mentioned in the Domesday Survey. Thus the Norse settlements on Malham Moor⁸⁸⁽⁴⁾ described by A. Raistrick could well have been established much later than the date he suggests (10th century).

Appendix 48

A temporary relapse was occasioned by the Conqueror's devastations, resulting in many areas being abandoned for a time, but the population soon settled down again in the same places and cultivated the same areas and then probably made a further attack on the waste. That the abandoned lands were not left vacant for long is shown by the fact that few Domesday Survey places lost their identity, ie. do not exist today. Clearly they cannot have been left for long as otherwise the cultivated areas would have relapsed into the wild state (a more important consideration than the decay of the easily and quickly built wattle and daub dwellings), and the vills would have disappeared.

Such temporary upsettings of the population and farming patterns, which had no permanent effects on distributions, are not significant in relation to the regionalism which we are concerned to show, nor are the conclusions on page 62, line 6 foll. really affected by such short term disturbances of the regional pattern of land use and settlements.

Appendix 49

It is assumed that these carucates represented units of agricultural wealth like those of the Domesday Survey and therefore indicate the intensity of farming as in Domesday Survey times.

Appendix 50

The carucates mentioned in the Yorkshire Inquisitions are limited to the same broad areas as those carucates listed in Kirkby's Inquest, with very few outside these areas (Statistical Appendix 15).

Appendix 51

The fact that occasional bovates elsewhere in the poorer Central Pennine region, such as Malham Moor, ^{79(187 footnote)} were much larger, hardly affects this estimate of regional variations in the intensity of farming. This increase in the size of the bovate merely indicates the poorer, less intensive farming in the Pennines away from the Major Valleys, a larger area on the less fertile lands being required to make up a bovate than in the better areas (See Appendix 41).

Appendix 52

There is no evidence whatsoever that the lack of mention of places in the Domesday Survey in the Pennines was due to the designation of forests which were excluded from the tax and therefore excluded from the Survey. This may explain why some parts of England were not assessed in the Domesday Book, but no Domesday forests are noted for Yorkshire in Derby's list. In the area under review all the evidence found of dates of forests (actual dates of designation where known and all references to forests being in existence at certain times where designation dates are unknown) clearly points to the fact of forests and chases being designated after Domesday Survey times and post 1100 A.D. (Statistical Appendix 2). Moreover some carucates are given in the Domesday Book for areas subsequently known to be forests or chases, which means either that forests and chases were assessed for tax (in which case the whole question of legal forests is irrelevant to the point at issue) or else that the forests and chases were designated after the Domesday Survey was made.

Appendix 53

Not anybody could enter a forest as this needed special permission, for example in the case of Kirkby Malzeard Forest where permission was given to the monks of Byland to pass through this forest when going to hunt in their own Forests of Hyrefield^x and Middlesmoor.⁹⁴⁽³⁸⁹⁾ (Stat.App.13b)

x Heathfield

Appendix 54

We may assume that in spite of the Conqueror's devastations and the resulting abandoning of holdings, people had returned to the same lands again by the time the forests were designated and there was therefore still this Domesday Survey pattern to rivet on the landscape. Reasons for this view are:-

1. The lands cannot have been abandoned for long.
(Appendix 48).
2. The forests were not designated till many years after the devastations and Domesday Survey were made, (Appendix 52, Statistical Appendix 3a), and by this time it is probable that the people had returned to the abandoned holdings.

It is not likely that a significant change in the farming pattern had occurred in the interval. There is no evidence that the period between the Domesday Survey and designations of forests was so long as to make it likely that the people had both re-developed abandoned land and also developed new land elsewhere. It is more likely that having re-occupied the old sites, they were more concerned with bringing back this land to its former productive capacity at the time when forests and chases were designated

Appendix 55

Some restrictions were relaxed in Upper Nidderdale in the 12th and 13th centuries. Monks of Byland Abbey could reclaim and plough any parts of the Forests of Heathfield and Middlesmoor.⁹⁴⁽³⁸⁹⁾ This however is only a relatively small part of Nidderdale (Stonebecks Down and Up).

Elsewhere in Nidderdale Chase where the monks of Fountains Abbey were given land in the forests and allowed to enclose it where they wished, but where the lord retained the rights of Chase,^{45(126),94(381 f)} he imposed a ban on high fences which would restrict the free movement of the deer.^{45(126), 55(3), 94(381 f)} Thus the wild animals could not be kept out of growing crops or meadows. This must have caused a serious difficulty in developing land here. Also there were further hindrances - the Abbot of Fountains could not make new buildings more than 100 feet away from any existing building.⁴⁵⁽¹²⁶⁾

Appendix 56

Leland's evidence and that of the early 17th century surveys fits in well with the picture of Pennine forest areas in the Middle Ages with hardly any arable cultivation in comparison with the Domesday Survey mixed farming regions - except in Arkengarthdale with 'some barley and oats according to Leland. ^{71 VII-VIII (32)} But even here the amount of arable may only have been very slight. It had entirely disappeared by the beginning of the 17th century, only about 70 years later (Map 33).

Appendix 57

All this shows that the land was fundamentally poor and not just less productive because it had not long been worked.

Appendix 58

Alternate husbandry involved arable cultivation for a few years and then grass for a time, followed by arable again. This was because neither arable nor grass could
72(78)
succeed well for long periods because of poor soils.

Appendix 59

There is no reason to suppose that the rich grassland
of Laverton, ^{Map 34} mentioned in the General Views, ^{72a App. ix p. 85} extended up
into this area.

Appendix 60

It can hardly be disputed that cattle are more profitable than sheep and always have been. For the same amount of feed cattle have bigger meat yields, more frequent yields (milk) except when sheep also yielded milk.

It is also clear that cattle have always been kept on the best grazing land. It was for cattle and not for sheep that the better portions of the open grazings were stinted by the beginning of the 17th century and this had clearly been the case for some considerable time as it was a wide-spread and well-established practice.

Appendix 61

There is no reason to suppose that the predominance of cattle at Greenfield^x in summer in 1769, on land newly improved, represented other than a local attempt by an optimistic and monied experimenter.
76(215)

In the Middle Ages the emphasis on cattle farming denoted by the vaccaries in the Pennines was possible only because the best lands were used and the poorer areas grazed by deer. With stocking of the land up to the capacity of the grazings, the emphasis was inevitably on sheep farming because the greater part of the land, suited only to rough grazings, was less favourable to cattle and more suited to sheep.
45(107)

* Green Field. Map 34.

Appendix 62

During this period the Industrial Revolution reached its greatest momentum and population and the consequent demand for extra food supplies, were expanding at an unparalleled rate. Moreover this demand had still largely to be met from home supplies, since in spite of the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, Europe was still in too disturbed a state to send much agricultural produce, and the grain-lands of North America were only just being developed.³⁰⁽⁷⁴⁾

Thus for the first 20 years or so after the middle of the century, before competition from overseas became effective, the demand was so great and prices so consistently at a good level that the period has been termed "The Golden Age" in agriculture.^{30(73,74)}

Appendix 63

The earliest agricultural returns were made in 1866
but it was not till 1870 that the returns became
29(52)
reasonably consistent and reliable.

Appendix 64

From the 1870's onwards foreign competition became effective and had a considerable impact on farming. With the recovery of the European producing area from wars, the development of the New Lands, and the improvements in transport, the British market was flooded with foreign produce. ^{42(88-89),30(74 foll)} This was cheaper than home produce since the foreign competitor was able to reduce his costs of production by such means as the employment of family labour and the use of virgin territory on which little expense was incurred in fertilising etc. ^{29(60),30(10)} Consequently there was a fall in prices and most farm produce was affected. ³⁰⁽⁷⁵⁾ This meant that farmers had to reduce their expenditure and grass farming is more economical in labour and capital than arable cultivation. ^{30(76,79)} This and the profits to be gained from milk production (not subject to foreign competition) were amongst the main reasons for the decline in arable cultivation. ⁸⁴⁽⁴⁰⁾ This decline was continuous ³⁽¹⁸²⁾ from the 1870's to the last war, apart from a temporary recovery in 1918 owing to the "ploughing up" ⁸⁴⁽⁴⁰⁾ campaign after the 1914-1918 War.

Appendix 65

The statistics issued for the maps representing the modern farming and its distribution are for June 1948 obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This is the latest year for which statistics are directly accessible for examination at St. Annes. Figures for later years can only be obtained as compilations made by the officials and in payment of a fairly substantial fee.

1948 was a 'normal' year from a climatic point of view, though Pennine sheep densities were perhaps rather below normal in view of the severe winter of 1947 when heavy losses occurred amongst upland flocks. This is hardly likely to affect our conclusions re regional differences which are based more on cattle densities.

Appendix 66

In the Report for the West Riding^{3(146f)} the area corresponding with the "Arable Region" is subdivided but the western margin with the Central Pennine area still appears. The Eastern Region is marginal in relation to the larger divisions adopted in the Report and these divisions are generalisations not well brought out in the portions lying within the area here considered. One of the chief points to emerge from our review of land use is not so much variations within the Eastern Region as contrasts between this area and the regions to the west.

Appendix 67

The high cattle densities of Nidderdale extended a little outside this area but only into the adjacent tributaries and this is not a significant difference of pattern.

Appendix 68

This means that cattle densities are perhaps more subject than sheep densities to variations in relation to general economic conditions and availability of capital.

Appendix 69

The distribution of cattle corresponds broadly with the permanent grass as

- (a) they cannot feed so well on the shorter natural grazings of the uplands. This is due to the manner of feeding of cattle who put their tongues round the grass and pull it up, making longer lowland grass desirable (cf. sheep nibble and can eat very short upland grass).
- (b) Cattle farming is more profitable (above page 73 line 16f. Appendix 60) and has become so even more markedly with the spread of the liquid milk trade from the early 1930's onwards.

In a survey of Eastern Counties the gross income from dairy produce is now well over double that from all other stock and stock produce combined. ²⁹⁽²³⁰⁾ On many Pennine farms milk is now the most profitable single item, often ⁷⁸⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ worth all the rest put together.

It thus pays to give the cattle the priority on the best grazing land.

Appendix 70

This is shown by fragmentation of the permanent grass on 1 inch Land Utilisation Survey Maps.

It did not pay, with falling prices, to maintain the land in good heart by heavy outlay in liberal liming, frequent cultivation etc. ^{cf. 3(107-108)} This process of reversion

back to rough grazings had already begun about 1900 A.D.

Smith and Rankin mention farmland east of the Washburn ^(Section Sheet C) ⁸⁵⁽¹⁵⁸⁾ Valley then in the process of reverting to moorland.

This was due to the poor soil and its low productivity, rendering it no longer worth working or maintaining in good heart under agricultural depression, though the reversion was hastened by the purchase of land for gathering ⁸⁵⁽¹⁵⁸⁾ grounds for the Leeds Corporation Reservoirs.

Appendix 71

To obtain map 63, the number of dots on map 62 per mile of valley were counted at frequent intervals along all the valleys. This was done by cutting a slot $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide in a piece of paper and laying this slot across the valley at right angles to its length on map 62. A tracing was then made of the cattle areas from map 62 and the figures transferred to the tracing. A suitable and evenly graded system of layers was then chosen to replace the figures.

Appendix 72

The distributions shown on Maps 65, 66 and 69 reflect very real differences between one area and another. For example

(1) The areas with 200 or more cattle per mile of valley are the regions with average or greater than average cattle densities (this average density being of all the individual local densities i.e. the individual figures used in the preparation of Map 63 as described in the Statistical Appendix 70a)

(2) The areas with 1 or more heads of cattle to every 5 sheep are those in which cattle are more important than sheep, since 1 head of cattle is approximately equal in value to 6 sheep.

(The following estimates of relative values have been made:

1 cow to 6 sheep (Long and Davies) ⁷⁸⁽⁵⁹⁾

1 cow to 5 sheep (K. B. Cumberland 97(92)

1 cow to 7 sheep (U. S. Department of Agriculture) ¹⁵⁵⁽¹⁹⁰⁾

(3) The areas with 10% or more of the farmland in arable are in fact the regions in which arable cultivation is at all significant i.e. elsewhere it is virtually negligible in amount, a sharp decline in land under the plough

occurring here as the dot map of arable cultivation shows (Map 37).

Appendix 73

In the Pennine valleys average stock densities tend to be lower. Cattle densities in the valley floors may be comparable with those of the Craven Lowland but decrease considerably up the valley slopes, giving a low average density for the valley as a whole and parish sheep densities are rarely greater than in the Craven Lowland. If we spread out the dots representing the cattle in Lower Wensleydale on Map 61 so that they are evenly distributed to the very edges of this region the density will obviously be considerably less than in the Craven Lowland and sheep densities are not markedly greater in Wensleydale.

Appendix 74

The Craven Lowland has the highest assessment in the pastoral area on the Land Quality Map (Map 73) and the highest rents in 1794. (Statistical Appendix 42).

Appendix 75

There has been some tendency for the cheese factories
87(9 foll)
to be established beyond the dale but only in relatively
adjacent areas.

Appendix 76

The eastern parts of the Lower Millstone Grit Dipslope (west of the Harrogate-Harewood Transitional Region) with a drier climate than the more westerly parts of Lower Wharfedale and Lower Nidderdale, have more cultivation than these valleys but the aim of the arable cultivation (with an emphasis on oats, rather than wheat and barley) is to feed animals (particularly cattle as sheep are few). This greater arable cultivation has not resulted in more cattle but in fact less than in these valleys, and the conclusion is that even this part of the Millstone Grit Dipslope is still a less outstanding farming area.

Appendix 77

The inclusion of Nidderdale with more alluvium and more shelter etc., within the poor quality land of the Millstone Grit Dipslope, is perhaps due to the small scale of the Land Classification Map on which the smaller details (such as Nidderdale) are omitted.

The tributary valleys of Wensleydale are included within the area of good land of the Main Valley, but these side valleys are very minor salients of better land into the poor upland region as compared with the Major Valleys.

Appendix 78

This did not apply to Nidderdale where cattle
densities were higher and there was little reversion to
rough grazing in the depression years (1930's), as the 1
inch Land Utilisation Survey maps show.

Appendix 79

In reviews of electoral divisions produced
by County Councils.

Appendix 80

62

The Early Yorkshire Charters make frequent mention of inhabited sites in the Lowlands and Major Valleys in the 12th and 13th centuries, with references often to tofts and dwelling houses. On the other hand in the Pennine forests and chases the impression is of a thinly populated area, with permission being necessary to take building materials and erect houses.

62 v (345)

Appendix 81

No evidence so far found conflicts with this idea but there is, on the other hand, plenty of evidence that forest settlements were small. According to A. Raistrick an "essential feature" of the forests was "groups of 45(107) " vaccaries.

The Yorkshire Inquisitions contain data regarding the settlements of forest areas and by counting them I find that the total number of settlements with values mentioned in Vols 1-4 outside the vills area on Map 7~~7~~ is 52. Out of these 52, 35 were vaccaries, (i.e. small hamlets or single farms - see 45(107)). This leaves 17 and all of these were probably tiny places like the vaccaries, as their values were no greater and often less than those of the vaccaries.

The Yorkshire Inquisitions also contain, for Knaresborough Forest, an apparently comprehensive list of the agglomerations. Almost all these agglomerations are stated in the Yorkshire Inquisitions to be hamlets only.

All this evidence of settlements in the Yorkshire Inquisitions refers in total to very extensive areas with data for nearly all forest areas and it seems certain that, in comparison with the Lowlands and Major Valleys, these forests and chases had only very small settlements.

Appendix 82

Other possible factors conducive to village growth included the building of monasteries and castles,²¹² and castles,^{95(103f), 112} and the establishment of markets^{70(App.10)} in the 13th and 14th centuries. All these, however, were established in the already well populated areas. Important monastic houses were rarely established in the poorer Pennine Region. Castles were built chiefly on the more fertile and populated lands worth defending and which also provided natural routes and were therefore of greater strategic importance. Similarly accessibility and the location of the more productive and populated areas governed the distribution of markets.

Since markets, monasteries and castles seem to have depended on the population being there, they would appear to have been secondary results, rather than basic causes of the growth of villages, except where market centres occupied especially favourable situations (as described in the main account below).

Appendix 83

Richmond and Knaresborough were the centres of administration for huge forest areas in the Central Pennines to the west. Ripon was the centre of a Bishop's See in earlier times.²⁰⁹

Appendix 84

A scrutiny of these maps does not suggest that places were marked where they were rather than in the higher areas because the village symbol would conflict with the representation of mountains.

The symbol used for villages is the church cross but this does not constitute a reason for supposing that one place was marked in preference to another simply because it had a church. Even places which were centres for ecclesiastical parishes were not always shown. Kirkby Malham, for example, was the centre for the parish which included the whole of Malhamdale⁸⁸⁽⁴⁾ but was not marked on the maps. It seems unlikely therefore that the church symbol had any more significance other than as a convenient means of indicating agglomerations.

Thus in the absence of any other obvious reason or connection we may conclude that the villages represented on the maps were shown in preference to others simply because they were the larger and more important ones.

Appendix 85

The 1801 census does not give areas of townships. The areas of townships used in calculating population densities in 1801 were those contained in the Victoria County History and which were obtained from the Ordnance Survey Department. They are probably more accurate than those given in the 1831 census. (see 60 III 485 foll).

Appendix 86

Map 86 of sizes of agglomerations in 1801 is based on the first census and Teesdale's map of 1835 (on the scale of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the mile). A comparison of Teesdale's map with the modern $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch O.S. map shows that Teesdale's map is sufficiently comprehensive to show relative proportions of nucleated and dispersed settlements and sizes of agglomerations, at least for the purposes of broad estimates of agglomeration sizes.

The method adopted to obtain these was as follows (Statistical Appendix 36):-

1. The number of isolated dwellings in each township was counted on Teesdale's map.
2. This number was multiplied by the average number of persons per dwelling, as obtained from the 1801 census returns, to give the total dispersed population.
3. This was subtracted from the total population of the township as given in the 1801 census returns to obtain the 'nucleated population'.
4. This 'nucleated population' was shared out amongst the agglomerations in the township according to the number of buildings shown in each on Teesdale's map, so giving the approximate sizes of each agglomeration.

Where there is a great deal of dispersed settlement and where in the same township the count of dwellings falls well below the number of dwellings recorded in the census returns, a more reliable estimate may possibly be obtained by sharing the township population in direct proportion to the numbers of isolated and nucleated dwellings. At least this provides a useful check on estimates and an average of the two figures should provide a reasonable estimate of size.

In counting dwellings on Teesdale's map an initial problem was to know which were isolated dwellings and which were mere barns. This, however, proved less of a problem than at first appeared. A comparison of numbers of buildings as shown on Teesdale's map with actual numbers of dwellings as given in the 1801 census volume would, if barns were shown on the map, be expected to show a marked preponderance of buildings over dwellings. In fact this was not so and strongly suggested that in most cases Teesdale did not mark the barns on his map, only dwellings, so that the problem of distinguishing dwellings from barns could be ignored in making approximate estimates of village sizes.

A further difficulty was in estimating numbers of

dwellings in each agglomeration, so as to be able to share the nucleated population between villages where there were more than one in the township. In most cases, however, it was easy to assess, from Teesdale's map, how this approximate division could be made, for example by considering the sizes of the blocks, or even, from these, to obtain approximately the probable numbers of dwellings in each agglomeration.

Appendix 87

Evidence of the lead-mining and textile industries in the area under review is provided by the 'General View of the Agriculture of the West Riding of Yorkshire',^{72(105 foll)} S. H. Beaver's map of lead-mining areas,³⁽¹¹⁷⁾ and the 1831 census. (Other sources regarding lead-mining include 78(18),76(208),3(171))

These industries had also spread in the Lowlands and Wider Major Valleys to some extent,^x but here they merely contributed to the growth of bigger centres based essentially on more intensive farming and so emphasised the established pattern of settlement distribution.

^x e.g. Nidderdale with soft water from the Millstone Grit for linen industries.

Appendix 88

These market centres in the Craven Lowland were not as big as the largest market towns of the Eastern Region which was perhaps a more important marketing zone serving a bigger area, or at least serving a more productive farming region (arable region). In any case market towns such as Richmond, Ripon and Knaresborough (in the Eastern Region), as the only towns mentioned in the Nomina Villarum, have a longer history of growth and development, as towns.

Appendix 89

This decrease in the number of large villages above Aysgarth is apparent to some extent on maps of settlement in earlier times. (Maps 74, 75)

Appendix 90

Other factors in the attraction of people to the towns included shorter hours of work in the towns, better opportunities for economic improvement etc. Even if real wages were not higher in the towns these factors would encourage movement to the towns.

146(20)

Appendix 91

One reason is that the camp has many
civilian employees.

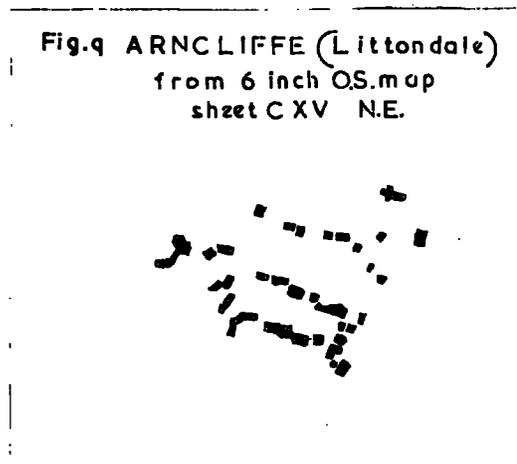
of the Lower Wharfedale agglomerations this dale would still have been distinguished by bigger agricultural villages. In 1801, when there was little industry and the Spa was not yet established at Ilkley, there were many big villages. There would, therefore, ~~be expected~~ be big villages here today in any case. In fact if we exclude the towns due to industry, Ilkley with its Spa, etc, we still have more big villages here, below Otley, than in the Narrower Major Valleys etc. and this reflects the fertility of the area and the farming. Moreover Otley has long been a market town and this reflects in part the general fertility of the dale.

The fact of big villages still distinguishing these Wider Valleys thus ~~depends on~~ depends on the fact that they are better farming areas. Virtually all areas in the region under review (like all British farming areas), have some non-agricultural occupations, but the general distribution of villages reflects the farming. This can only mean that the main reasons for the pattern are the physical possibilities. and the resulting spread of farming. This is obvious as the main occupation is farming (main text above page 89 line 17f). Admittedly there are a host of other non-agricultural occupations but in most cases these

are probably results rather than the causes of
population growth.

Appendix 94

In the case of the 'square' village the houses were built round an open space (fig. q below).

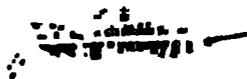


There may be other houses away from the open space, possibly representing later additions.

The open space varies in shape and though typically square, may also be rectangular, triangular, lenticular or irregular. The 'wide street' type is also included. All these are clearly variants of the same basic village arrangements.

In the 'street' village the houses are arranged on both sides of the village street and close up to it. (fig. r below)

Fig. r WEST WITTON
from 2 1/2 inch O.S. map 44/08



There may be branches and other groups of houses away from the street but the plan remains recognisable as the single street type. Excluded from the type are cases in which a widening of the street suggests affinities with the square type. Excessively straggling types are also excluded as these would appear to be another distinctive type of village. There must be an appreciable number of houses on each side of the street to form a definite linear pattern.

Appendix 95

The 'square' village may possibly be an Anglian or Danish feature in most cases. At least the relation to Anglian and Danish place-names (Statistical Appendix 39) suggests this and if it was so it would help to explain the distribution and relation to the Village Regions, the type occurring along the main lines of Anglian and Danish spread.

The 'street' village is clearly an Anglian arrangement, as judged by place names (Statistical Appendix 40). It may be that its relation to the Large Village Area reflects the fact that ~~here~~ were the most outstanding lines of Anglian spread.

The greens show some relation to the square villages. Most of these villages have greens today, and probably all had originally, but village greens occur today in many villages not distinctively of the square type. These villages may originally have had a square plan, but there is little evidence for this and it is likely that greens came into existence for a variety of different reasons as well as in a variety of forms. Many were possibly later additions for archery, and not necessarily related fundamentally to village plan.

Appendix 97

There were more big villages here ~~and in Wensleydale~~ in the 14th century (Map 78). The early maps for the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries have most places marked here, suggesting that there were more large centres here (Maps 81-84, Appendix 84).

Appendix 98

This feature was noted by the writers of the
General View of the North Riding of 1794²⁸⁽⁷¹⁾ and probably goes
back to early times in the Pennines.

Appendix 99

Factors contributing to growth of villages in the
Grassington area were quarrying and the railway bringing
52(23-24)
holiday makers.

Appendix 100

Changes in population after 1801 have emphasised the contrasts in village sizes between the upper and lower dale. Growth has been mainly confined to the market town of Leyburn, serving the more productive lower dale and better served by modern main roads than Hawes in the upper dale, which has declined slightly in size.

Appendix 101

This information was given by Dr. A. Raistrick.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Effects of Altitude on Temperature and Lengths of Growing Seasons

(assuming a reduction of temperature with altitude at an average rate of 1°F for every 300 feet, and regarding a mean temperature of 43°F as the minimum for general plant growth)

	<u>According to Giggleswick's temperatures</u>			<u>According to Harrogate's temperatures</u>		
	300 ft.	600 ft.	900 ft.	300 ft.	600 ft.	900 ft.
Jan.	38.3	37.3	36.3	39.3	38.3	37.3
Feb.	38.5	37.5	36.5	38.3	37.3	36.3
Mar.	40.6	39.6	38.6	41.7	40.7	39.7
Apr.	44.5	43.5	42.5	44.5	43.5	42.5
May	51.0	50.0	49.0	50.3	49.2	48.2
June	55.4	54.4	53.4	55.1	54.1	53.1
July	58.6 (7)	57.6 (6½)	56.6	59.7 (7)	58.7 (6½)	57.6 (6)
Aug.	57.7	56.7	55.7 (6)	58.2	57.2	56.2
Sep.	54.0	53.0	52.0	54.9	53.9	52.9
Oct.	48.7	47.7	46.7	49.1	48.1	47.1
Nov.	41.4	40.4	39.4	41.7	40.7	39.7
Dec.	39.0	38.0	37.0	39.2	38.2	37.2

Note The figures in circles denote the approximate lengths of the growing season in months.

Statistical Appendix 2

Mean Monthly and Annual Amounts of Bright Sunshine 3(106)

Daily Mean Hours

	Giggleswick (575 ft) (Craven Lowland)	Harrogate (478 ft) (near Eastern Region)
Jan.	1.07	1.47
Feb.	1.75	2.21
Mar.	3.09	3.43
Apr.	4.23	4.75
May	5.10	5.39
June	5.63	6.17
July	4.70	5.52
Aug.	4.15	5.08
Sept.	3.92	4.48
Oct.	2.59	2.97
Nov.	1.50	1.85
Dec.	.88	1.23
Year	3.21	3.72

Statistical Appendix 3

Extracts from the Phenological Reports, 1940.

	Dates of 1st flowering		1st leafing
	Hazel	Coltsfoot	Ash
Oughtershaw	90	96	157
Ilkley	57	73	138
Ben Rhydding	63	-	148

Note. The figures represent the number of days after
Dec.31st 1939.

Statistical Appendix 3a

Neolithic Sites (pottery) ^{34(116,123)}

	2½ inch O.S.Map	k.m. square
Elbolton Cave (Wharfedale)	44/06	0061
Sewell's Cave	34/76	7866
Little Kelco Cave	34/88	8164
Jubilee Cave	34/86	8365
Some of King Scar Caves (Settle)	?	?
Victoria Cave	34/86	8365

- "ley" Names from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch O.S. Map

Anley Ho (near Settle)

Bramley

Mickley

Farnley

Statistical Appendix 5

Place Names in "-Ingas" and "-Ingaham"

119(92-96,113), 90(315),91(xli-xlii)
-Ingas

Gilling

Kiplin

? Scriven (later Scandinavianised)

? Cowling (West Riding)

91(xli), 119(147-149,155)
-Ingaham

91(3)

Addingham

91(48)

Collingham

91(199)

Walkingham

90(315)

Barningham

Statistical Appendix 6

Place-names in "-Ingatun" and "-Ham" (Old English)

"-Inga" + place of settlement

(Not after 8th century ⁴¹⁽⁵⁴⁾)

(1) -Ingatun

90(292)

Washton

91(129)

? Markington

91(90)

? Hartlington

91(131)

Menston

(2) Finghall 90(315, 247-248)

Killinghall 91(114)

"-Ham"

Coverham

Kirkby Fleetham

Middleham. Masham

? Brimham

? Clapham

? Hubberholme

} 90(313)

} 91(xxxix) "-ham" or "-hamm"

Statistical Appendix 7

Place-names in "-ley", "-den" and "-field"

-Ley (see Statistical Appendix 4)

-den ("denn", "-denn")^{90,91} Old English

Walden

Barden (N.R. also one in W.R.)

Cogden (Near Downholme)

Buckden

Hebden

Swinden

Skibeden
^{90,91}

-field Old English

Nosterfield

Tanfield

Feldom (near Marske)

Aldfield

Heathfield (near Pateley Bridge)

Markenfield

Nesfield

Threshfield (Norse forms as well but possibly later)

Statistical Appendix 8

Old English Place-names

(Mixed Old English and Old Norse)
(omitted, except where originally)
(Old English.)

(S = later Scandinavianised)

North Riding⁹⁰ (* Domesday Book)

Hang West Wapentake

Finghall Parish

Aikber (S)

Constable Burton

Studdah

Finghall*

Hutton Hang*

Thornton Steward Parish

Thornton Steward*

? Marriforth

East Witton Parish

East Witton*

Newstead

Middleham Parish

Middleham*

Spennithorne Parish

Spennithorne*

Coverham Parish

? Caldbergh[⌘]

East Scafton

Bradley

Woodale

Agglethorpe[⌘]

West Scafton[⌘]

West Witton Parish

West Witton[⌘]

Wensley Parish

Castle Bolton[⌘]

Low Bolton

? Ellerlands

? Leyburn[⌘]

Redmire[⌘]

? Apedale

Wensley[⌘]

Aysgarth Parish

Raydale

Worton[⌘]

Bishopdale

Kidstones

West Burton[⌘]

Bear Park

West Bolton

Gayle, Sleddale

Newbiggin

Cams House

Hardraw

Ure Head

Nappa

? Newbiggin

Woodhall

Bainbridge

Brough Hill

Thornton Rust[¶]

Brindley

Greenber

Downholme Parish

Walburn

Grinton[¶]

? Rawcroft

? Kearton

? Angram

Keld

Oxnop

Stonesdale

Reeth[⌘]

Brough[⌘]

Fremington[⌘]

Healaugh[⌘]

Gilling West Wapentake

Easby Parish

AskeHall[⌘]

Brompton on Swale[⌘]

Whitecliffe Mills

Gilling Parish

Gilling[⌘]

Hartforth[⌘]

Kirby Ravensworth Parish

Dalton[⌘]

Hallgate

Newsham[⌘]

Hawstead

Washton

Marske Parish

Marske[⌘]

Feldom

Skelton

Marrick Parish

? Hurst

Arkengarthdale

Arkengarthdale

Arkle Beck and Arkle Town

Booze

Hang East Wapentake

Well Parish

? Well[Ⓜ]

Mashamshire

Burton on Ure[Ⓜ]

Aldburgh

Ellington[Ⓜ]

Healey

Leighton

Sutton[Ⓜ]

Ilton[Ⓜ]

Masham[Ⓜ]

Swinton[Ⓜ]

Warthermarske

Thornton Watlass Parish

Clifton on Ure[Ⓜ]

? Thirn[Ⓜ]

Bedale Parish

Bedale[⌘]

Burrill[⌘]

Cowling[⌘]

Langthorne[⌘]

Kirkby Fleetham Parish

Kirkby Fleetham[⌘]

Hornby Parish

Hackforth[⌘]

Patrick Brompton Parish

? Patrick Brompton[⌘]

Hunton[⌘]

Newton-le-Willows[⌘]

Catterick Parish

West/East Appleton[⌘]

Brough Hall

Hipswell[⌘]

Hudswell[⌘]

Tunstall[⌘]

Halikeld Wapentake (Not under parishes)

Kirklington[⌘]

? Yarnwick[⌘]

Sutton Howgrave[✕]

? East Tanfield[✕]

? West Tanfield

Nosterfield

Thornbrough

Burniston[✕]

Theakston[✕]

West Riding⁹¹ (Place-names in R. H. Skaife's Domesday
Book for Yorkshire or in Skaifes edition of Kirkby's
Inquest, Knights Fees and Nomina Villarum for Yorkshire)^{91 (Preface)}

Addingham

? Airton

Aldfield

Appletreewick

Arkendale

Arncliffe

Arthington

Azerley

Barden

Bardsey

Beamsley

Bentham

Bewerley

Bilton

Bolton

Bordley

Brearton

Broughton

Buckden

Burley

Burnsall

Burton Leonard

Burton in Lonsdale

Calton

Castley

Clapham

Clotherholme

Cold Cotes

Copgrove

Dacre

Dent

Denton

Draughton

Drebley

Eavestone

Embsay

Eshton
Farnham
Felliscliffe
Fewston
Halton East and West
Hanlith
Harewood
Hartlington
Hazlewood
Heathfield (Pateley Bridge)
Hebden
Hetton
Horton in Ribblesdale
Hubberholme
Ilkley (Romano-Celtic origin)
? Killinghall
Knaresborough
Laverton
Leathley
Lindley
Linton
Litton
? Malham

? Markington
Marton East and West

? Middleton
Monkton Bishop
Nesfield

? Newby
Newhall
Bank Newton
Nunwick
Otley

? Otterburn
Plumpton
Poole
Long Preston
Rigton (S)
Ripley
Ripon
Sawley
Scriven
Settle
Skipton
Stackhouse
Stainburn

? Stainforth (S)
Stainley North
Stainton
Staveley
Stirton
Studley Royal/Roger
Sutton
Swinton
Thornton in Craven
Thornton in Lonsdale
? Timble
Walkingham
Weardley
Weston
Wigglesworth
Winksley
Winterburn

Statistical Appendix 9

Sculptured Stones (Crosses etc) of the Anglian (pre-Danish) Period 60 II (109 foll)

Sites at:-

Easby

Kirby Hill

Masham

Stubbings Farm

Wensley

Ilkley

Otley

Ripon

91(xxxvi)

Place-names in "-by" in the West Riding

Eastby (Old English 'east' + Danish "by")

Ferrensby (Old Danish personal name probably)

Flasby (Old Danish 1st element)

Kirkby Malzeard/Malham/OverBlow.

Thorlby

Aismunderby

From O.S. map

Huby

Newby (near Clapham)

? Brimham (Old English, possibly contains "by")⁹¹⁽³⁶⁾

Other Danish place-names.

91(xxi)

Clint

Place-names in "-thorpe"

90(317)

North Riding

Thorp Ho (Hudswell)

Thorp Perrow late?

? Agglethorpe. (possibly Old English)

Carthorpe

91(xlv)

West Riding

Grewelthorpe

? Scosthrop Old English 1st element, doubtful
if Danish - see 43(134)

O.S. Maps

Thorp (near Grassington)

NOTE

Agglethorpe and Scosthrop are not shown on
Map 23.

Statistical Appendix 11

Archaeological Evidence of the Norwegians

Remains (brooch, axehead)

Leeming Bar (near Bedale) 35(213)

Pippin Castle (5 mls. west of Harrogate) 35(213)

Sculptured Stones (Wheel head crosses, Irish motifs)

Fingall, Thornton Steward
90(xxviii)

Middleham and Wensley 35(215 foll)

Otley, ?Burnsall, ?Spennithorne
60 II (117, 119&.)

?Gilling, ?Gargrave

?Hauxswell (Yorks. Arch. Journ. Vol 19, paper by
Collingwood on Anglo-Danish sculpture)
p. 267.

Note

Other sources include Yorks. Arch. Journ. vols 18,
28, 20, 21, 23 but in these early papers the problem
of distinguishing Norwegian from Danish sculpture
is a difficult one.

Statistical Appendix 12

60 II (198 foll)

Domesday Carucates

A 1st mention, B second etc.

	A	B	C	Total
Burton Leonard	11 $\frac{1}{3}$ ^Æ			
Hiltone (in Hay Park) & 1 other place	11 $\frac{1}{3}$ ^Æ			
				34
Felliscliffe	3			
Clifton (parish Fewston)	1			
Great Timble	1			
Whipley	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
South Stainley	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ ^Æ	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^Æ
Knaresborough	6			
Walkingham	3			
Ferrensby	3	3 $\frac{3}{8}$		6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Scriven	6			
"Besthaim" in Fewston	4			
Fewston	3			
Brearton	6			
South Acres	1	1	?1	?3
Cayton	2			
Farnham	3	3		6
Bardsey	2			

					Total
Harewood)	5 [✱]				
Newhall) 10	5 [✱]	1	3 [✱] / ₈		9 [✱] / ₈
East Keswick	5				
Stockton	5 ⁶ / ₈				
Wike (parish Harewood)	6				
Lofthouse Farm	2				
Stubb House	1				
Aldfield	1/2	2	1/4		2 ³ / ₄
Laverton	1/2	2 ¹ / ₂	3	?4 ¹ / ₂	?10 ¹ / ₂
"Popletone" (? near Dacre)	4	3			7
Birstwith	1	1			2
Rowden	2				
Beamsley	3/4	2	3/4	1/2	3 ⁷ / ₈
Leathley	2 ¹ / ₂	4	1	?2	?9 ¹ / ₂
Weeton	3	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂		8
Addlethorpe	1	4			5
Sicklinghall	6				
Stainburn	5				
Rosset	1 ¹ / ₂				
Castley	2				
Grassington	3	3			6
Threshfield	4	2			6
Thornton in Lonsdale (& 1 other place)	6				

					Total
Bolton in Craven	6				
Halton East	6				
Embsay	6				
Draughton	3				
Skibeden	3				
Skipton	4				
Snaygill	6				
Thorlby & Stirton	10				
Holme	3				
Gargrave	3	2	8	$2\frac{2}{3}^*$	$15\frac{2}{3}^*$
Stainton	3	3			6
Otterburn	3	3			6
Scosthrop	3	3			6
Malham	3	$3\frac{3}{8}^*$			$6\frac{3}{8}^*$
Cold Coniston	3	2	$3\frac{3}{8}^*$		$8\frac{3}{8}^*$
Hellifield	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{8}^*$	$10\frac{3}{8}^*$
Anley ("Anleie")	2	3			5
Hanlith	3				
Burton in Lonsdale	4				
Barlawick	1				
Ingleton	6				
Austwick	3^*				
Heldetune (in Austwick)	3^*				

}6

			Total	
Clapham		3		
Bentham		6		
Otley	}	$3\frac{3}{4}^*$		
Stubbing Farm		$3\frac{3}{4}^*$		
Middleton		$3\frac{3}{4}^*$		
Denton		$3\frac{3}{4}^*$		
Clifton		$3\frac{3}{4}^*$		
[[Newhall]]		& 4 others 60 cars.	$(3\frac{3}{4}^*)$	
Farnley		$3\frac{3}{4}^*$		
Little Timble		$3\frac{3}{4}^*$		
Lindley		$3\frac{3}{4}^*$		
Menston		$3\frac{3}{4}^*$		
Burley		$3\frac{3}{4}^*$		
Ilkley		$3\frac{3}{4}^*$	3	$6\frac{3}{4}^*$
Ripon				
Littlethorpe		}	$3\frac{7}{12}^*$	
Bishop Monkton	$3\frac{7}{12}^*$			
Nidd	$3\frac{7}{12}^*$			
Killinghall	$3\frac{7}{12}^*$		1	$4\frac{7}{12}^*$
Bishop Thornton	43		$3\frac{7}{12}^*$	
Sawley	$3\frac{7}{12}^*$			
Eavestone	$3\frac{7}{12}^*$			

				Total	
Wilsill	}		$3\frac{1}{2}^*$		
Skeldon			$3\frac{1}{2}^* \frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}^*$	
Grantley		43		$3\frac{1}{2}^*$	
Herleshow (near Sawley?)				$3\frac{1}{2}^*$	
Markington	}		$3\frac{1}{2}^* \frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}^*$	
Sutton			$5\frac{3}{8}^*$		
North Stainley			$5\frac{3}{8}^*$		
Slenningford		21½		$5\frac{3}{8}^*$	
Studley Royal (Est ollaia)	}		$5\frac{3}{8}^*$		
Howgrave			2	7^* 5	14^*
[[Markington]]	}	1	$[\frac{1}{2}^*]$		
[[South Stainley]]			$[\frac{1}{2}^*]$		
[[Howgrave (& 1 other place)14]]			$[7^*]$		
Sutton Howgrave			3 4	7	
Arthington			3		
Gilling			4		
Hartforth			3		
Marske			5 1	6	
Easby			6		
Brompton on Swale			10		
Skeeby			6		
Richmond ? "Neutone"			6		

			Total
Newsham	7		
Dalton	8		
Ravensworth	12		
Catterick	10		
Killerby Hall	5		
Tunstall	3 ³ / ₄	2	5 ³ / ₄
Ainderby Myers	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	5
Kirkby (Fleetham)	3		
Fleetham	8		
Fencotes	9		
Aske	6		
Scruton	14		
Langthorne	3		
Hackforth	6		
Hornby	8		
Holtby	3		
Appleton East and West	12		
Brough	9		
Colburn	5		
Hipswell	3		
Scatton	9		
Hudswell	6		
Downholme	3		

			Total
Ellerton Abbey	2		
Marrick	5		
Grinton	1		
Fremington	1		
Reeth	6		
Ingleby Leas	4(or3?)		
Brough Pasture	3		
Fors	4		
Askrigg	10		
Worton	6		
Aysgarth	3		
"Crocsbi" (nr.Newbiggin)	3		
Thoralby	6		
West Burton	6		
Eshington	3		
Carperby	9		
Low or West Bolton	6		
Thoresby	1	2	3
Redmire	5		
Preston-under-Scar	3		
East Witton	12		
West Witton	5		
Wensley	7		

			Total
Carlton (Coverdale)	6		
Scrafton	3		
Melmerby	6	76	712
Agglethorpe	3		
Caldbergh	5		
Coverham	4		
Middleham	5		
Leyburn	7½		
Harmby	9		
Spennithorne	8½		
Danby	4		
Bellerby	6		
Barden	5		
West Hauxwell	6		
East Hauxwell	6		
Garriston	3		
Constable Burton	12		
Thornton Steward	6		
"Ascam" in Akebar? (cannot find)	4		
Ellington	6		
"Siwartorp" in Healey	1		
High Sutton	1	1	2
Fearby	3		

Ilton	2
Masham	12
"Twislebroc" (North of Grewelthorpe?)	3
Swinton	3½
Clifton upon Ure	3
Well	8
"Opetone" (near Well?)	4
"Achebi"	4
High Burton	4
Firby	5
Bedale	6
Aiskew	10
Burrill	5
Thornton	6
Watlass	3
Thorpe Perrow	4
Thornton Cowling	4
Thirn	3
Rookwith	6
Hutton Hang	5
Fingall	6
Ruswick	2
Newton le Willows	12

Total

				Total
Hunton		12		
Hesselton		6		
Patrick Brompton		13		
Crakehall		12		
East Tanfield		5		
West Tanfield		8		
Upsland		3		
Kirklington		9		
"Gernuic" (Yarnwick)		3		
"Normanebi" in Nosterfield		6		
Carthorpe		4		
Burneston		8		
Theakston		12		
Exelby		8½		
"Neutone" (Newton Picot)		6		
Gatenby		3		
"Ounesbi" (in Gatenby)		3		
Swainby		6		
Allerthorpe		5		
Bank Newton	} 8	2⅔*		
[[Gargrave]]		[[2⅔*]]		
Broughton		2⅔* 12		14⅔*
Askwith		1 3 2		6

				Total
Weston	5			
Heathfield (near Bewerley)	2			
Markenfield	5			
Aismunderby	2			
Studley ("Stollai")	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clotherholme	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Nesfield	3			
Kearby	4			
Kirby Overblow	3			
Todoure (in Kirby overblow)	3			
Barrowby	1	3		4
Spofforth	3			
Rudfarlington	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		4
"Cradewelle" (near Rudfarlington?)	2			
Great Braham	4	4	1	9
Plumpton	2	2		4
Nappa	2			
Thornton ("Torentun")	6	2		8
Swinden		3 $\frac{3}{8}$		
[[Hellifield]]	} 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	[[3 $\frac{3}{8}$]]		
[[Malham]]		[[3 $\frac{3}{8}$]]		
[[Coniston Cold]]		[[3 $\frac{3}{8}$]]		
Ripley	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		6

				Total
Scotton	4	2	72	78
Brimham	¼	3¾	3¼	7¼
Rigton (parish Kirkby Overblow)	2			
Beckwith	3			
Bilton (parish Knaresborough)	3½	3½		7
Linton	2			
"Holecher" (?near Kettlewell)	8			
"Bretebi" (?near Starbotton)				
Lofthouse Hill	5	4		9
Copgrove	6			
[[Whipley]]	} 1	[[½ ^{ac}]]		
[[Beamsley]]		[[½ ^{ac}]]		
Bewerley	} 6	3 ^{ac}		
Dacre		3 ^{ac}		
Little Braham	4			
Newsome Farm (parish Spofforth)	2			
Hebden	} 4 ¼	2⅛ ^{ac}		
Thorpe		2⅛ ^{ac}	1¾ ^{ac}	3⅞ ^{ac}
Burnsall	} 2 ¼	1⅛ ^{ac}	1¾ ^{ac}	2⅞ ^{ac}
Drebley		1⅛ ^{ac}		
Staveley	8			
Kirkby Malzeard	5			
Grewelthorpe	7			

				Total
Stollaia (Studley Roger)	2½			
Winksley	3			
Azerley	5	1½	76	712½
Bramley Grange	2			
Carlesmoor	2			
Kexmoor	2			
"Suatone" (Swetton)	2			
"Heworde" (near Conistone?)	1			
Wearley	5			
Thorpe (near Scotton)	2	72		74
Rigton (parish Bardsey)	3	72		75
Dunkeswick	4			
Rylstone	4	1½		5½
Hartlington	1	47		1+
Appletreewick	1½	2½		4
"Holedene" (Cracoe)	6			
Kilnsey	6			
Conistone	3			
Giggleswick	4			
Stainforth	3	3		6
Rathmell	2	1		3
Kirkby Malhamdale	2			
Litton	6			

				Total
Long Preston	3			
Wigglesworth	1	1 1/4	2	4 1/4
Kettlewell	1			
Hubberholme	1/2			
Starbotton	1/2			
Settle	3			
Leuetat	3			
Winterburn	3			
Flasby	4			
"Neutone" (Little Newton)	2			
Horton	2			
Selside	3			
"Erneforde" (Arnford)	2			
"Caretorp" (?nr.Wigglesworth)	2			
Elslack	8			
Neutone (Bank Newton)	4			
Hetton	4			
East and West Marton	6			
Ingthorpe	2			
Airton	4			
Calton	4			
Langcliffe	3			
Stackhouse	3			

		Total
Eshton	6	
Bordley	2	
Arncliffe	4	
Hawswick	3	

Note

It is not clear whether the Fee of Rokbert de Bruis, which was given after the Book of Winton was written, should be added with the other Domesday data. Such cases are indicated by a question mark.

* Estimate

[] indicates that these carucates are included in previous mention of this place above in the list.

Admittedly the estimates are only very approximate, but this is not likely to affect the distribution pattern as described in the account.

Statistical Appendix 13Evidence of the Open-Field systemEastern Region

- Richmond - 2-field township, Edward III. 64 (504 foll)
- Studley - 3-field township, Henry VII. 64(504 foll)
- Kirkby Malzeard - 3-field township, Edward III. 64(504 foll)
- West Tanfield - open fields - 3 fields, 1684. 73(368)
- Hunton - 4 arable common fields enclosed 1807. 61 I(332)
- Knarborough & Scriven - divers lands within the
54(152)
fields of. open field cultivation at
152 (201)
Knarborough or more probably Scriven.
- Farnham - Farnham field. 54(157)
- Gilling - common field. 95(214)
- Brompton on Swale - 46 acres of land in the fields
62V (111)
of, 1155 - c.1165. open fields?
- West Appleton - arable land in the field of, 1220-1232. 62V (166)
- East Appleton - 4 acres 3 roods in the field of, 1220-1232. 62V (166)
- Hackforth - one acre in the field of, 1220-1232. 62V (166)
- Plumpton - cultures, 1285. * 57(59)
- Aldfield - common field, 1277. 56 I (181)
- Catterick - 56 acres called 'Plusweynlondes' = '?lands'.
56 I (226)
Forland. open fields?
- Theakston - Selions and headlands, 1419. 56 Henry IV, V (155)
- Spennithorne - open fields, 1675. 2 fields (possibly 3). 73(368)

* For meanings of these and other special terms relating to the open-field system referred to in this appendix see page 296 below.

Threpland - open-field system? 79(381)
 Clapham and Newby - open-field system. 138(127)
 Ingleton - tenants each holding a bovate
 apparently, 1305-1306. 56 IV (98)
 Holme - ? open-field system. 79(216)
 Anglian Lynchets at Lawland and Rathmell. 103(10)
 Airedale villages - 3 fields. 65(179)

Major Valleys and Pennines

Lower Wharfedale etc.

Castley - 2-field township, 1468. 64(504 foll)
 Kirkby Overblow - open fields - 4 fields and North field
 in Sicklinghall, 1613. Field of Kirkby, 1283. 73(363) 56 I (211)
 Leathley - open fields - 3 fields, 1684. 73(363)
 Bolton Bridge - townfield. 79(362)
 Stainburn - Stainburn field, now divided and enclosed. 57(13)
 Timble - Sewerbarge field in the township of
 Timble. 57(14) Open field?
 Harewood - open fields? 1264. 4 fields. 56 I (90)
 Burley in Wharfedale - Culture, 1296. 56 III (40) open fields?
 Weardley - Selions of land, 1299. 56 III (125)
 Field of Arthington, 1349. 154 II(126)
 Hampsthwaite - tithes of hay in the fields of
 Hampsthwaite and Orton Grange, 1536. 57(389) Open fields?

Killinghall - In 1290 various tenants each holding a
56 II (109)
bovate. open fields?

Wensleydale, Swaledale etc.

64 (504 foll)
 Thoraby - 2-field township. 69 (230)
 Thornton Rust - farthing. 49(139) 49(138-139)
 Carperby - surviving strips. 'Cultivation ridges!' 49(164)
 Lynchets (Saxon) between Carperby and Castle Bolton. 56 III (71)
 West Witton - common field, 1298. 56 Henry IV, V (35)
 Harmby - culture, 1404. open fields? 56 I (223)
 Casey Green - 'Cassiflat', 1280. open field? 138(222)
 West Scrafton, open-field system. 138(233)
 Crooksby (Bishopdale) - open-field system. 138(247)
 Marske - open-field system.
 Nr. Askrigg - "flatte" 77(3.59)
 Carlton (near) - 'flatte'. 77(xxvi) 10(268)
 Anglian lynchets round Askrigg (Wensleydale), 103(10) 92(179)
 and Reeth, Downholme, and ? Marske, and between 92(129)
 Ivelet and Gunnerside (Swaledale).
 Ranes (= reins = lynchets) in the Newbiggin - West Burton - 138(233)
 Thoraby district of Bishopdale.

Upper Wharfedale etc.

64(504 foll)
Coniston - 2-field township, 1509.

Kilnsey - 2-field township, Edward III. 64(504 foll)
 Arncliffe - open-field system?, 1698. 73(364)
 Burnsall - open field, 16— 73(364)
 Appletreewick - townfield. 79(376) Appletreewick fields. 79(377)
 Kettlewell - open field, 1663, 2 fields. 73(364)
 Threshfield - townfield. 79(404), 52(20)
 Halton Gill - Halton Gill Field. 138(48)
 Lynchets in Upper Wharfedale and ^{also} Middle Wharfedale 10(268)
 [Anglian] - near Grassington, Threshfield 52(19)
 and Linton - relation to Domesday village fields 52(18)
 of Grassington, Linton, Threshfield and Hebden. 23(16)
 Lynchets between Starbottom and Buckden (Anglian). 103(9-10)
 Lynchets from Drebley to Buckden. 65(19), 103(9-10)
 Wharfedale - 2 field townships.

Upper Ribblesdale

Anglian lynchets in Settle area. 10(268)
 Ranesh (lynchets) south-east of Horton, Dubcote (south-east of Horton). 138(95)
 138(94)?

Terms relating to the Open Field System

Culture - 1. cultura - a block of strips. 47(481)
 2. - " - - a piece of cultivated ground of 56 I (291)
 no determined but of moderate size.

Selions - strips of land in the common field. 56 I (296)
153(14)
Lands = Selions.

Forland 1. A plot of land outside the demesne and not
included in the common fields of the manor. 56 I (296)
2. The headland at the end of a group of strips in
the common field. 56 I (296)

Headland (see above, re.Forland)

Farthing - a fourth part - signifies the large shares of a
common field. 69(230)

Lynchets, reins (ranes) - cultivation terraces indicative
of open-field cultivation. 103(10)

Flat = furlong = a division of the open field. 73(336) 153(62 foll), 103(10)

Each tenant holding bovates - a villain normally held a
bovate in the common field 56 V (vi) and where there are a number
of tenants each holding 1 bovate the implication is that
the open-field system existed.

Statistical Appendix 13a

Dates of Designation of Forests where known.

Wensleydale Forest - Henry II (1154-1189) but mentioned 1145
 45(125) 62 IV (26)
 45(125), 57(50)
 Knaresborough Forest - Henry I (1100-1135).
 45(125)
 Wharfedale Forest - John (1159-1216) (This forest was
 57(55)
 disafforested by John).

Dates at which Forests and Chases are mentioned in
Documentary Sources as in Existence.

Wensleydale Forest - 1145. 62 IV (26) 56 I (225)
 1285. 56 II (40) 77(82) 1280. 60 I (512)
 1605. last forest court recorded 1539.
 62 V (343) 56 I (138)
 Swaledale Forest - ? 1156-84. ? 1273-1274.
 56V Henry IV-V (147)
 ? 1419. 77(140) 61 I (37)
 Arkengarth - before 1171. 62 IV (p.41 foll) 56 I (224)
 New Forest - 1160-71. 1280. 56 I (224)
 56 II (38) 77(140), 61 I (37)
 1285. before 1171.
 77(145)
 1605 (bow bearers and keepers of)

~~56 I~~
~~Appelgarth, incert. temp. Henry III (1216-1272)~~

Burton in Lonsdale Chase - 1307. At this time held by John
de Moubray "and his ancestors held them from a time of
56 IV (148-149)
which there is no memory"

Litton Forest - 'Wood of Littondale', 1277. 62 VII (267)
 45 (108)
 Langstrothdale Chase - 1241. 17 years before 4th of
 79(435) 79(201)
 Edward II . Parcelled out beginning 17th century.

Coverdale Chase - 1270. 56 I (114-115) 60 I (512)
 77(82 etc) 43(399) 16th century-bowbearers.
 1605. 1608.

Bishopdale Chase - 1605. 77(82 etc) 60 I (512)
 16th century-bowbearers.
 94(384)

Nidderdale Chase - parts sold in 12th century.
 56 IV (79)
 1298. 1307 - held by John de Moubray.

and his ancestors held it "from a time of which
 56 IV (148-149)
 there is no memory!"

56 ¶ Henry IV & V(6)
 1399-1400. Relaxation of rights
 94(392)
 of forest and chase in 17th century(began earlier).

43(399) 81(13)
 Knaresborough Forest-1608. Disafforested about 1774.

62 VII (88) 79(220 foll)
 Skipton (Barden) Forest. Ante 1307. 4th of Edward II.

23 (25) 60 I (511)
 Beginning 13th century (Barden)
 (Forest). 1322-1323.

60 I (511)
 16th century (Skipton Forest).
 79(191)

Forest of Knape. Charles I.

(Gnoup)

Statistical Appendix 13bForests and Chases : extent, boundaries1. Chase of Nidderdale^{*}

Comprised Bewerley, Dacre, Fountains Earth, Stonebeck
 94(381)
 Up, Stonebeck Down, Hartwith-cum-Winsley. Included
 94(387,389)
 Forests of Heathfield, Middle^smoor and Brimham.

2. Forest of Knaresborough

57
 Boundaries shown on Grainge's map.

3. Forest of Wensleydale

All the valley above Bainbridge and west of the River
 45(125)
 Bain and Mearbeck.

4. Forest of Coverdale (Coverdale Chase)

Included "Coverham, Gamergill, Flemshope, Horsehouse,
 77(89)
 Bradley," Woodale"; Carlton.

5. Bishopdale Chase (Forest)

Included Burton, Walden, Thoraby, Bishopdale,
 77(99)
 "Newbigging," "Aisgarth". Southwards bordered
 60 I (511)
 Langstrothdale Chase.

6. Forest of Wharfedale

According to Grainge Wharfedale (Wherndale) Forest was
 "that portion of the Forest of Knaresborough which
 occupied the northern slope of the valley of the
 Wharfe, and included the townships or places of Rigton,

* The 'metes and bounds' of Nidderdale Chase are detailed
 56 IV(148-149)
 in the Yorkshire Inquisitions but it is impossible
 to locate most of the places mentioned on the 2½ inch map.

57(55)
Stainburn, Castley, Weeton, Dunkeswick and Swinden".

7. New Forest

95(228 foll)

Kirkby Ravensworth to Stainmore.

Present parish of New Forest taken as western limit.

8. Arkengarthdale Forest

60 I (511)

All Arkengarthdale.

9. Swaledale Forest

45 (127)

Above Reeth.

10. Masham Forest

45(127)

Mashamshire i.e. townships of Burton on Ure,

Colsterdale, Fearby, Healey, Ilton, Masham, Swinton,
90 (230 f)

Ellingstring, Ellington.

11. Forest of Skipton

"that rocky and central part of Craven, which extends east and west from the Wharfe to the Aire, and is bounded on the north and south by the two great openings which connect these valleys."
79(217)

Places on the borders of the forest were:

Flasby, Eshton, Hetton, Rylstone, Cracoe, Thorpe,
79(219 foll)

Burnsall.

12. The Forest of Barden (Barden Chase)

Stretched nearly 4 miles on the banks of the Wharfe

79(220)
from the confines of Burnsall to those of Bolton.
Included in Skipton Forest.

13. Forest of Langstroth (Langstrothdale Chase)

Begins at Greenfield and extends $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below
79(436)
Buckden. Also see 74(128,130)

14. Littondale Forest

Upper part of Littondale. Stretches to confines of
79(422)
Langstrothdale on the north-east.

15. Chase of Burton in Lonsdale

The following account of the boundary in 1307 is
56 IV (148-149)
given in the Yorkshire Inquisitions:-

"The metes and bounds of the chase of Burton in
Lonsdale begin at Langebreg" towards the west,
between the County of Lancaster and the County of
York; and so from Langebreg' to Donnegil', and so
from the head of Donnegil' to le Pyk of Gragret', and
so through Ulfstokwald and the boundaries of Dent
between the land of the said John and the land of
Henry son of Hugh to Cirkestanes, and from Cirkestanes
to Gemmesyke, and from Gemmesyke to Caldekelde above
Camb, and so from Caldekelde above Camb to the top
of the hill of Penegent, between the fees of the said
John de Moubray and Henry de Percy, and from Penegent

to Durlaykhege, and so by the boundaries between the fees of the said John and Henry de Percy to Youcrosse, and from Youcrosse to Whettyngstan', and from Whettyngstan' to a place called Langemangraves between the fees of John de Moubray and Henry de Percy, and so by Knote --- to Caldestan', between the fees of the said John and the Earl of Lincoln, and from Caldestan' by a place called Harlaw to le Tong of Brounmore between the County of Lancaster and the County of York; and so by Fourstanes to Kirkebek, and from Kirkebek' to the water called Whenyg and to Littelwath, and from Littelwath below Ravencross to Ald Weryngton and Grythawe, and from Grythawe to Langbrig'."

See 2½ inch Maps :-

34/68	34/78	34/88
34/67	34/77	34/87
34/66		

Langebreg'	Longriggs Barn?
Donnegill	Low Douk Cave?
Gragret	Gragareth
Ulfstokwald (Ulfstock Wood) ?	
Boundaries of Dent	Present parish boundary?

Cirkestan	Gearstones.
Gemmesyke	Jem Sike
Caldekelde above Camb	Old Keld Gate?
Penegent	Pen-y-ghent
Durhykhege	?
Youcrosse	Ewcross?
Whettyngstan	?
Longemangrave	?
Knote	?
Caldestan	Coldstones.
Harlaw	Harlow
Le Tong of Brounmore	Burnmoor?
Fourstan	Fourstones.
Kirkebek	?
Whenyg	R. Wenning
Littlewath	?
Ald Weryngton	Old Wennington
Grythawe	R. Greta?

16. Forest of Gnoup (Knape)

Western part of Malham Moor - see 68(96) - limits described.

17. Applegarth Forest (near Richmond) ⁴⁵⁽¹²⁷⁾

Applegarth area shown on 2½ inch O.S. maps.

18. Redmire Forest

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch O.S.map.

94 (389)

19. Kirkby Malzeard Forest

No details as to extent found.

Other forests

60 I (512 foll)

20. Gilling - foresters.

21. West Witton - foresters. "

N.B. Raydale and Bardale with bow-bearers are included
in Wensleydale Forest.

Note

The distribution of vaccaries etc (Statistical Appendix 30) said to be in particular forests and chases has also been a useful means of checking the extent of these forests and chases.

Statistical Appendix 14

100

Kirkby's Inquest, Knights' Fees and Aid granted to Edward I
(See note below)

	carucates			
	Kirkby's Inquest 1284-1285*	Knights' Fees 1302	Aid	
For dates given references are 100 (viii, xx). Square brackets indicate carucates added in with the first reference to the place. Estimates indicated thus+				* Richmond-shire 29 years later
Agglethorpe	3			
Ainderly Myers and Holtby	9			
Airton	6	6½ ^x		* includes Calton(½)
Aiskew & Little Leeming (Leemingford)	7			
Aismunderby		3	3	
Aldfield		2		
Applegarth West	1			
Appleton East & West	6			
Appletreewick		2¼+ ¹⁵⁺ / ₁₆		
Appletreewick)	1½ ⁺			
Woodhouse) 3 K.I.	1½ ⁺			
Appletreewick) 1⅞ K.F.		[15 ⁺ / ₁₆]		1⅞ ⁺ in later
Harlington) see below		15 ⁺ / ₁₆		1⅞ ⁺ refer- ence
Arncliffe (W.Riding)	5			

	<u>Kirkby's Inquest</u>	<u>Knights' Fees</u>	<u>Aid</u>
Arrathorne)	$4\frac{2}{3}^+$		
Hunton) 14 K.I.	$4\frac{2}{3}^+$		
Garriston)	$4\frac{2}{3}^+$		
Askrigg	6		
Askwith			6
Austwick			6
Aysgarth	3		
Azerley cum Membris		5	5
Barden (Hang Wapentake N.R.)	3		
Barrowby		2	2
Beamsley		$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Bedale)			
Firby)	7		
Bentham			3
Bolton Parva (Bolton Castle))	6		
West Bolton)			
East Bolton	3		
Braham		1	1
Patrick Brompton	12		
Brompton on Swale	13		

	<u>Kirkby's Inquest</u>	<u>Knights' Fees</u>	<u>Aid</u>
Brough	7		
Buckden	1		
Burnsall	} 3 K.I.	2	
Thorpe		1	1
Burnsall		2	
Burrill	}	10	
Thornton Cowling			
Constable Burton	12		
Constable Burton + 1 other place 8 K.F.		4 ⁺	
Burton High	4		
Burton Low	}	27	
Masham			
Burton Leonard		5	1
West Burton	6		
Carlton in Coverdale	5		
Carperby	9		
Carthorpe	11		
Castley		1	1
Catterick	2		
Clifton upon Ure	3		
Colburn	6		

	<u>Kirkby's Inquest</u>	<u>Knights' Fees</u>	<u>Aid</u>
Coniston Cold	6	8½	
Coniston in Kettlewelldale	6	6	
Copgrove		3	
Coverham	4		
Cracoe	6	6	
Crakehall Great	}		
Rand			
Little Crakehall	5		
Dalton (Dalton Michell	3		
(Dalton Narreys	3+?1		
Gayles? (Dalton Travers	3		
Danby on Ure	5+?1		
Dent			1
Denton		4	2
Draughton & Berewic [*]	4		
Easby	8		
Eastby)	}		
Embsay)			
Scosthrop		2 ⅓ ⁺	See below
Halton	} 6½ K.F.	2 ⅓ ⁺	Halton Gill?
Eastby		2 ⅓ ⁺	See above

* 2 farms of East and West Berwick about 1 mile from Draughton

	<u>Kirkby's</u>	<u>Knights'</u>	<u>Aid</u>
	<u>Inquest</u>	<u>Fees</u>	
Ellingstring	1		
Ellington	6		
Elslack } Broughton }	3? 15?		See below
Eshton	6	6	
Exelby } Leeming }	9 9		
Farnham } Staveley }		7½ ⁺ 7½ ⁺	
Farnley		4	
Fearby	3		
Feldom	1½		
Fencotes Great & Small	9		
Finghall	6		
Flasby	6		? includes Winterburn
Flasby } Winterburn }		3 ⁺ 3 ⁺	
Fleetham & Kirkby	9		
Follifoot } Aketon }		3?	
Fremington	3		

		<u>Kirkby's Inquest</u>	<u>Knights' Fees</u>	<u>Aid</u>
Gargrave		18	16½?	
Gatenby		3		
Giggleswick	} 4 K.I. K.F.	3	3	
Stackhouse hamlet		1	1	1 car. mentioned in Stack- house
Gilling	} 2 K.I.	1 ⁺		
Sedbury Park		1 ⁺		
Grassington		6		
Grewelthorpe			4	
Grinton		1		
Hackforth		4		
Halton East		6	3	
Halton West		3	3	
Hanlith		3	3	
Harewood			11⅛	11⅛
Harmby		9		
Hartforth		3		
Hartlington		3		
Hazlewood		3½	3	3
Hauxwell		6		
Hawkswick + Oulecotes (Post)		3		

		<u>Kirkby's</u> <u>Inquest</u>	<u>Knights'</u> <u>Fees</u>	<u>Aid</u>
Healough (hamlet)	} 4 K.I.	2 ⁺		
Reeth		2 ⁺		
Healey	} 5 K.I.	2½ ⁺		
Sutton		2½ ⁺		
Hebden		3	2	
Hellifield	} 8 K.I.	4+	6?	
Little Newton		4+		
Hesselton		6		
Hetton		6	2½?	
Hipswell		3		
Hornby		6		
(Sutton) Howgrave		4		
Hudswell		6		
Hutton Hang		6		
Ilkley		2	3	2
Ilton		3		
Ingleton				3
Kearby			3	
Kettlewell	} 8 K.I.	4 ⁺		
Starbotton		4 ⁺		
Killerby		2?	2	

	<u>Kirkby's Inquest</u>	<u>Knights' Fees</u>	<u>Aid</u>
Kirkby Malhamdale	3	3	
Kirkby Malzeard		12	
Kirkby Overblow	}	4	4
Walton Hamlet (cannot find))			
Kirkby (Ravensworth)	1		
Leathley		2?+1	2
Leyburn	7		
Linton (Staincliffe)	4		
			nr. Grassington
Litton	6		
Lofthouse Farm (par. Harwood)	6½		
Lofthouse Hill		1	
Malham	6	4	
Marrick	3		
Marske	6		
Marton East and West	11	?10 ⁵ / ₈	
Melmerby	2½		
Middleham	3		
Middleton nr.Nesfield		3	3
Nappa + 1 other place 4 K.I., K.F.	2 ⁺	2 ⁺	
Nesfield		3	3

	<u>Kirkby's Inquest</u>	<u>Knights' Fees</u>	<u>Aid</u>
Newhall (par.Otley)		3	3
Newsham (Gilling West)	5		
Bank Newton	4		
Bank Newton } 7 K.F.		4	
Elslack }		3	
Newton le Willows } 12			
Ruswick (Rysewick) }			
Nosterfield } 2 ⁺			
Well } 6 K.I. 2 ⁺			
Fatherwald (lost) }	2 ⁺		
Otterburn	3	3	
Plumpton		4?	4
Poole	2?		
Long Preston	6	6	
Preston under Scar	3		
Rathmell		2	
Ravensworth	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Redmire	5		
Rigton (par.Kirkby Overblow)		4?	
Rylstone	5		
Rylstone } 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ⁺			
Scosthrop } 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ K.F. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁺			

See below

	<u>Kirkby's Inquest</u>	<u>Knights' Fees</u>	<u>Aid</u>
Ripley		2½	2½
Scosthrop	6		
Scotton (North Riding)	4		
Scrafton East	4		
Caldebergh			
Scrafton West	1		
Scruton	12		
Settle	4	4	
Sicklinghall		4	4
Skeeby	4¾		
Skibeden	3	3	
Skipton	12	10¾?	
Snape	5		
Spennithorne	6		
Spofforth		2½	2½
Stainburn		4	
Stainton	3		
Stirton & Thorlby	10	4	
Stubbs House (S.W. of Harwood)	2		
Sutton Howgrave	4?+⅕		
Swainby	6		

	<u>Kirkby's Inquest</u>	<u>Knights' Fees</u>	<u>Aid</u>
Swinden (Staincliffe)	6½	6½	
Swinton (nr.Masham)	6		
East Tanfield	8		
West Tanfield	11		
Theakston	12		
Thirn	3½		
Thoralby	9		
Thoresby (Hang Wapentake)	3		
Thornborough (nr.Carthorpe)	11		
Thornton (Staincliffe) + 2 other places - 12 K.I.	4 ⁺		
Thornton (Staincliffe)		12	
Thornton in Lonsdale			8
Thornton Rust	6		
Thornton Steward	5⅞		
Thornton Watlass	9½		
Thorpe Perrow	2		
Threshfield	3		
Timble Little		1	1
Upsland	3		
Walburn	5?+1		
Weardley	1	1	

	<u>Kirkby's Inquest</u>	<u>Knights' Fees</u>	<u>Aid</u>
Weeton		4	
Wensley	9		
Ulveshowe (lost)			
Weston (nr. Askwith)		1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Whashton	4		
Wigglesworth	4	4	
Winksley		1	1
Witton East	6		
Witton West	6		
Swinithwaite)			
Yarnwick (lost)	3		

Note

1. The 3 sets of figures (Kirkby's Inquest, Knights' Fees and Aid) are presumably referring to the same c.f. 100(xv) lands, ^{*} ~~of which only 100 were complete and equal.~~
2. In plotting the carucates on map¹ I have taken the largest figure where there is one in more than one column.
3. Exact figures have been used in preparing the map rather than the estimates where there are both.

* A Survey of Fees held immediately of the King and of others holding of the King in capite. The Survey did not include Ewcross and the Liberties of Ripon and ^{100(v)} ~~100(xvi)~~ Knaresborough.

4. In the case of Hellifield and Little Newton the figure for Kirkby's Inquest is used for the map, as that for the Knights' Fees, though larger, is more doubtful.

Statistical Appendix 15

Carucates outside the area described in Kirkby's Inquest, Knights' Fees and Aid Granted to Edward I.

56

(according to the Yorkshire Inquisitions and other sources.)

Kexmoor	1 carucate	}	56 IV (56) 1304 A.D.
Carlsmoor	?1 carucate		
Swetton	?1 carucate		
Grantley	2 carucates		

		56 III (131)
Thruscross	4 bovates, 1300-1301	
		56 IV (53)
	2 bovates, 1302	(Repetition ?)

94 (384)

Hartwith cum Winksley ½ carucate 1150-1168

74(129)

Horton	14 oxgangs (bovates)	1224
? Fawber	6 oxgangs	1224

56 IV (157)

West Applegarth 2 carucates 1301

(c.f. Kirkby's Inquest 1 carucate)

NOTE. This data is the sum total of carucates found (outside the area described in Kirkby's Inquest etc) in the Yorkshire Inquisitions and in fact so far found in any other source for about 1300 A.D., excluding fractions of less than half a carucate (less than 4 bovates) which would not be represented on the map.

Statistical Appendix 16References to arable, meadow and pasture in the Yorkshire Inquisitions, Vols I - IV (1245-1307 A.D.)

Vol.	p.	date	
I	177	1277	Aldfield - '4 score and 10 acres and 13 acres meadow!
I	222	1280	Gilling - 142 acres arable, 27 acres meadow.
I	224	1280	Arkengarthdale - agistment of pasture, pastures in Helwith, Hallgate, Kexwith etc. No mention of arable.
I	225	1280	Bainbridge - 34 acres arable, 200 acres meadow.
	226	"	Agistment of cattle in Wensleydale Forest.
I	226	1280	Catterick - 32 bovates arable (1 bovate equals 6 acres).
I	114	1270	Dovescar and Walden - meadows and pastures. Coverdale Forest - pasture, meadow.
I	3	1245- 1246	Carthorpe - 4 score and 10 acres arable. 23 acres meadow. pasture.
I	22	1250-1	Walkingham Hill - 96 acres 1 rood and 2 parts of a rood of arable. 3 acres meadow.
I	66	43 Hen. III	Spofforth - 54 acres arable. 16½ acres 1 rood meadow. pasture.
	70	"	Langstrothdale Chase - herbage.

Vol.	p.	date	
I	90	1264	Harewood - 279 acres arable. 19½ acres meadow. pasture for 3 plough teams of oxen. Common pasture.
I	137- 138	1273- 1274	Healough in Swaledale - 100 ? + 51 acres arable. Meadow called ?Feetham and Skaleflat containing 27½ acres. Another meadow of the sheepfold containing 6 acres. Pastures of the forest (of Swaledale). 12 acres arable 3 roods meadow. Arkengarthdale - 29 acres meadow.
II	26	1285	? Hudswell - 2 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow. Pasture of Witeclive (Whitecliff Mills and Wood) with moors and pastures.
II	38f.	1285	Gilling - 113 acres arable and 12 acres meadow (see above for 1280).
"	"	"	Danby (? on Ure)-18 bovates arable each of 30 acres, 13 acres meadow.
"	"	"	Catterick - 31½ bovates (each bovat 6 acres arable). 60 acres arable. 2 bovates containing 24 acres arable. (There could be more arable here) (See above for 1280).
"	"	"	New Forest, Arkengarthdale - meadows

Vol. p. date

(uncertain as Bowes Boldron & Hope included and the meadows could be here)
In all these places together "60 bovates of land each of 12 acres with meadow adjoining". This could be mainly in Bowes etc. outside the area under review.

- II 38 foll 1285 Bainbridge - 6 score 6 acres meadow in Sandilcrokes (Sandy Lings on North bank of Ure 1 mile east of Hawes). Meadow called the Parke. Meadow called ^{*}Munkeholme (lost). Agistment of town and forest (of Wensleydale).
- II 108 foll 1290 Nidd - 100 acres arable, 9 acres 1 rood of meadow. 15 bovates of "land and meadow" etc.
- " " " Newton - 60 acres arable, 4 acres meadow.
- III 12 1295 Rylstone (par. Burnsall) - 70 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ rood of arable land. 21 acres meadow.
- III 40 1296 Burley - 7 score 13 acres arable land, also 14 acres meadow.
- III 68-69 1298 Well - 200 acres arable, 43 acres meadow.
- " " " Crakehall - 6 score acres arable, 24 acres meadow.

* Lower Parrocks Barn south of Marsett.

Vol.	p.	date	
III	70	1298	Thoralby - 4 score acres arable. Agistment in Bishopdale.
III	71	1298	West Witton - 8 score acres of arable. 5 acres meadow. 6 acres meadow. 40 acres arable.
III	77	1297- 1298	Kirkby Malzeard - 7 score acres arable and 20 acres untilled, 29 acres meadow. Agistment in Skelden and Grantley.
III	131	1300- 1301	Honour of Knaresborough - 239 acres of land, 39 acres meadow, 40 acres pasture.
IV	56 foll	1304	Leighton (4 mls N.S.W. of Masham) Meadow, pasture.
IV	98	1305- 1306	Ingleton - 70½ acres arable, 22 acres meadow.
IV	114 foll	1305	Preston in Craven - 40 acres arable, 50 acres pasture 'in different places'.
IV	117	1305	Airton - 12 acres arable, 12 acres meadow.
IV	136 foll	1306- 1307	Colbrun (?Colburn)-106 acres 1 rood arable. 24 acres 4 roods meadow.
IV	118	1304- 1305	Stockeld (par. Spofforth) - 42 acres of

Vol.	p.	date	
			land and 10 acres of meadow.
IV	118	1304-	
		1305	Exelby - $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and a rood of meadow.

Note - The above is a complete list of the areas specifically described as arable in the Yorks Inquisitions I - IV, with one or two less specific references suggestive of arable, e.g. x acres of land and y of meadow, suggesting the x acres are arable. Clearly there is much more arable land in the area, only the demesne areas being usually specifically described as arable etc: much additional arable will be contained in the carucates. The distribution of these, however, about 1300, is shown on map 28.

Statistical Appendix 17Land Holdings mentioned in the Yorkshire Inquisitions
for Henry IV & V(Yorks.Arch.Assoc.)
(Record Series LIX)Note 1. Land specifically described as meadow in brackets.2. Repetitions (references to the same lands at
different dates) avoided, otherwise the list is
complete for the volume of the Inquisitions.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>'Land'</u>
10	1400	Firby	3 acres
29	1403	?Middleham	2 acres
32	1403	Nidd	8 oxgangs + 2 acres
33-34	1404	Burton in Bishopdale) and Walden	1½ carucates
"	"	Aysgarth	1 carucate
"	"	Richmond	40 acres
"	"	Bellerby	8 oxgangs.(20 acres)
35	1404	Hudswell	60 acres
50	1405	Broughton	(6 acres)
"	"	Thorpe (par Burnsall)	½ acre
53-54	1405	Skelton (par.Marske)	1 oxgang
"	"	Nosterfield	2 carucates + 1 carucate
"	"	Thornton Watlass	2 oxgangs

<u>Page</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>'Land'</u>
53-54	1405	Burnsall & Thorpe	1 carucate [‡]
93	1412	Burton in Lonsdale	160 acres.(40 acres)
97-98	1413	Sicklinghall & Kearby	40 acres.(40 acres)
154- 155	1419	Theakston	7 oxgangs, 2 acres
"	"	Exelby	4 oxgangs
166- 167	1420- 1421	Castle Bolton	120 acres.(40 acres)
"	"	Askrigg	50 acres
"	"	Thornton Steward	26 acres
"	"	Skeebby	24 acres
"	"	Redmire	60 acres. 4 oxgangs. (50 acres)
"	"	West Bolton	2 acres. 12 oxgangs
169	"	Preston	100 acres.(20 acres)
"	"	Wensley	160 acres.4 oxgangs. (12 acres)
"	"	Harmby	56 acres
"	"	Leyburn	20 acres. 7 oxgangs.
"	"	Carperby	140 acres
"	"	Thornton Rust	10 oxgangs
"	"	Feetham	120 acres. 8 oxgangs
"	"	Fencotes	50 acres. 8 oxgangs

[‡] fallow and almost waste - excluded on map 31

<u>Page</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>'Land'</u>
169	1420- 1421	Sutton Howgrave	140 acres
182- 183	1422	Castle, Manor &) Honour of Skipton)	235 acres arable land. 200 acres.(57 acres)
"	"	Thorlby (Thoralby)	24 oxgangs

Note

Exelby above is "Exilby Brumpton". This is no doubt Exelby, parish of Burneston: there is no explanation of 'Brumpton'.

The frequent phrase in the Inquisitions 'x acres of land and y acres of meadow' suggests that the acres of 'land' usually mean arable land.

Statistical Appendix 18

77

Yorkshire Surveys

(1) Survey of the Manor of Wensleydale (1613-1614) ^{77(1 fol.)}

Low and High Bishopside - meadow and pasture. No arable.

(2) Survey of the Lordships of Middleham and Richmond (1605) ^{77(82 fol.)}

	{ Coverham }	
	{ Gammersgill }	Pasture &
Coverdale Chase	{ Fleensop }	meadow. No
	{ Horsehouse }	arable.
	{ Bradley }	
	{ Woodhall }	
	{ Carlton }	- some arable.

Middleham Township - some arable.

West Witton - some arable.

Swinithwaite - some arable.

	{ West Burton }	- some arable.
	{ Walden }	- non arable.
Bishopdale Chase	{ Thoraby }	- some arable.
	{ Bishopdale }	- no arable.
	{ Newbiggin }	- some arable.
	{ Aysgarth }	- some arable.

Wensleydale	{ Bainbridge }	some arable.
Forest	{ Woodhall }	

Wensleydale Forest	Countersett	}	
	Stalling Busk		
	Marsett		
	Gayle		
	Hawes		
	Appersett		
	Birk Rigg		
	Mossdale		
	Snaizeholme		
	Burtersett		
	Bainbridge Ings		no arable
	Worton		
	Cubeck		
	'Kitlade' etc.		
	Brough Hill		
	'Craveholme'		
	'Holmehouse'		
	'Bleasings'		
	'Cubeckings'		
Great Crakehall	-		some arable
Rand	-	some arable	
Kettlewell	-	some arable	
Carperby	-	some arable	

Leyburn	-	some arable
Scotton	-	some arable
Arkengarthdale	-	no arable
New Forest	-	no arable
Healough	-	no arable
Reeth	-	no arable
Harkerside	-	no arable

Acres of arable and meadow

	Meadow(M)	Arable(A)	Degrees arable on Pie-diagram $\frac{A}{M+A} \times \frac{360}{1}$
Middleham	246½	59	70
Carlton	420½	62¼	46
West Witton	369½	132	95
Swinithwaite	111	29	75
West Burton	319	110½	93
Thoralby	759¾	110½	46
Newbiggin	370½	98¾	76
Aysgarth	129	19½	48
Rand	70	12	53

Note The data available for the Lordships are samples from the total areas of each township or locality. There is no reason, however, to suppose that these samples are not typical.

Statistical Appendix 18a

Evidence of Decline in Arable Cultivation between the late 13th century and the Early Seventeenth century.

Healough (Swaledale) - 151 acres arable in 1273-1274
77(142)
(above page 321). In 1605 no arable here according
to samples.

Upper Wensleydale

A few arable field names above Bainbridge. 77(xx) *
77(1 fol.)
No arable here in 1613-1614.

West Witton (Lower Wensleydale)

1298 160 acres arable, 11 acres meadow (demesue only). 56 III (71)
77(95-98)
1605 132 acres arable, 369 acres 2 roods meadow.
(1298 figures for arable may have included
Swinithwaite - with only 29 acres arable in 1605.) 77(98)

Thoralby (Lower Wensleydale)

1298 80 acres arable in demesue. 56 III (70)
77(102-105)
1605 110½ acres arable, 759¾ acres meadow.

These figures show that in 1298 even the demesne arable
alone was almost equal to that mentioned for 1605 in The
Yorkshire Surveys. Actual amounts of arable in West Witton
and Thoralby in 1298 must have been vastly greater than
the lord's holdings, since both places had 20 bovates of
land in bondage. West Witton also had freeholders holding
56 III (70-71)

* These few arable field names, hardly invalidate the
conclusions as to the virtually pastoral character of this
area about 1300 A.D. (text above p. 65)

40 acres stated to be arable and 254 acres of 'land' which may well have been arable. The acres of arable given for 1605 may not represent all the arable at the two places - it was the tenant holdings in the case of West Witton - but in any case the much larger area of meadow in comparison with the arable as compared with 1298 (West Witton) strongly suggests a decline in arable cultivation.

Statistical Appendix 19Arable and Grass in the Late 18th Century

General View of the Agriculture of the West Riding of
Yorks by R. Brown, ^{72a} 1799, Appendix No. ix, pages 89-92.

Parish (Township)	Acres Arable <u>1</u>	Acres grass <u>2</u>	$\frac{1}{1+2} \times \frac{360}{1}$
Gargrave	Not 100 acres	10,000	3
Hampsthwaite	3,000	6,000	120
Horton in Ribblesdale	2,560	7,360	93
Ilkley	371	?1,379	76
Middleton	150	466	88
Nesfield or Langbar	200	?723	78
Long Preston	1,983	4,132	117
Weston	355	635	129
Askwith	353	705	120
Burton Leonard	800	600	206
Otley	245	2,045	39
Newhall with Clifton	327	1,053	85
Farnley	477	721	143
Lindley	288	280	183
Little Timble	90	268	91
? Denton	183	1,398	42

Parish (Township)	Acres Arable <u>1</u>	Acres grass <u>2</u>	$\frac{1}{1+2} \times \frac{360}{1}$
Burley	476	1,188	103
Menston	330	370	170
Pool	345	429	160
Giggleswick	315	14,685	8
Arncliffe [*]	190	95,120	13
from 3(170) quoting General View, Appendix 10.			
Marton	7	91,576	2
Broughton	15	91,515	4

72a
General View, Appendix ix, pages 77 - 85.

Staveley - nearly equal grass and arable.

Nidd - nearly equal corn and grass.

South Stainley - like Nidd.

Brearton - like Nidd and South Stainley.

Ripley - mostly grass (see below).

Markington - nearly equal arable and grass.

Castley and Leathley - mostly in Grass.

Beamsley with Hazelwood and Hartwith with Winsley -
mostly grass.

Dacre-like Beamsley etc.

? Beverley - mostly grass.

Pateley Bridge - principally in grass.

* From 3(170) quoting General View, Appendix 10.

Fountains Earth, Stonebeck Up, Stonebeck Down,
- enclosed fields mostly in grass with a
small proportion of arable.

Kirkby Malzeard - mostly grass.

Azerley, Laverton, Studley Roger, Studley Royal consist
of rich pasturage - used as dairy farms.

Sawley, Grantley, Aldfield - mostly in grass.

Ripon - mostly in grass.

From General View of the Agriculture of the West Riding
of Yorkshire by Rennie, Broun, and Shirreff, 1794.⁷²

page 104 - Copgrove - $\frac{1}{3}$ tillage, $\frac{2}{3}$ pasture.

page 105-
106 - Knaresborough - grass about town (milk cows),
otherwise equal portions arable and grass.

page 107 - Ripley - about $\frac{1}{3}$ of land in tillage.

page 107 - Nidderdale - almost wholly in grass.

page 108 - Grassington - almost whole of neighbourhood
is in grass.

page 109 - Settle - greatest part of land in grass.

page 110 - Settle to Ingleton - 'near wholly in grass!'

page 111 - Ingleton - almost wholly in grass.

page 111 - Dentedale - mostly in grass.

page 112 - Vale of Skipton - 'whole Vale almost in grass'

page 113 - from Pateley Bridge 'to western extremity of county ---- grass the sole object'.

page 138 - Harewood-pasture and tillage nearly equal.

page 139 - Ripon - $\frac{3}{4}$ grass and meadows, a little over $\frac{1}{4}$ in tillage.

page 13 - 'From Ripley to western extremity of the Riding almost all the good land is grass'.

page 14 - 'If we run an imaginary line from Ripley southwards by Leeds the greatest part east of it is principally employed in raising corn'.

From Arthur Young: Six Months Tour through the North of England, 1769, Vol II

<u>About Gilling</u>	^{76 (175 f.)} 1.	2.	$\frac{1}{1+2} \times \frac{360}{1}$
Farm 60 acres	20 arable	40 grass	
4000	80	320	
<u>100</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>65</u>	
560	135	425	87
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

Reeth and Fremington ^{76 (208 f.)}

Farm 55 acres	all grass	
40	grass	
20	grass	0

Swinton ^{76(274f.)}

	1.	2.	$\frac{1}{1+2} \times \frac{360}{1}$
Farm 100 acres	50 arable	50 grass	
65	20	45	
<u>250</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>200</u>	
415	120	295	104
—	—	—	

Sleningford ^{76(361f.)}

Farm 178 acres	50 arable	128 grass	
69	18	51	
<u>56</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>36</u>	
303	88	215	105
—	—	—	

Aysgarth ^{76(462f.)}

Farm 100 acres	4 arable	96 grass	
75	5	70	
160	55	105	
<u>335</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>35</u>	
370	64	306	62
—	—	—	

Statistical Appendix 20

Data calculated from 1870 Agricultural Returns

Parish	360 ^{ths} of total area in arable and grass		360 ^{ths} of total area under cereals *		Parishes in which wheat occupies a greater acreage than oats	Cattle per 100 acres (parish area)
	in arable* (actual acres in brackets)	in grass	in wheat	in barley		
Muker	4 (0)	356				3
Reeth	73 (54 $\frac{1}{4}$)	287	29	58		11
New Forest	38 (10 $\frac{1}{4}$)	322				4
Hudswell	152 (408)	208	140	43		12
Gilling	152 (1528 $\frac{1}{2}$)	208	82	131		16
Askrigg	15 (8)	345				12
Hawes	1 (3)	359				15
West Witton	39 (175)	321	150	37		16
Middleham	35 (125 $\frac{3}{4}$)	325	97	115		28
Constable Burton	158 (754 $\frac{1}{2}$)	202	146	87	x	19
Carlton Highdale	20 (37 $\frac{3}{4}$)	340	94	72		7
Crakehall	209 (686 $\frac{1}{4}$)	151	124	148	x	18
Gatenby	202 (247)	158	168	124	x	21
Snape	204 (1604 $\frac{1}{2}$)	156	84	165		10
West Tanfield	252 (1352)	108	103	169	x	8
Low Abbotside	4 (0)	356				14
Kirby Hill	226 (730)	134	156	151	x	80

* including bare fallow and temporary grass.

* wheat, barley, oats.

Parish	360 ^{ths} of total area arable and grass		360 ^{ths} of total area under cereals		Parishes in which wheat occupies a greater acreage than oats	Cattle per 100 acres (parish area)
	in arable (actual acres in brackets)	in grass	in wheat	in barley		
Ellingstring	107 (113)	253	109	71		27
Markington with Wallerthwaite	189 (1016)	171	126	101	x	14
Plompton	234 (955½)	128	97	153		15
Harewood	118 (851½)	242	128	117	x	17
Hartwith-cum-Winsley	132 (959½)	228	102	82		26
Dacre	105 (336½)	255	32	56		16
Felliscliffe	133 (524¼)	227	84	50		21
Fewston	94 (186¼)	266	41	22		12
Ilkley	126 (182)	234	74	57		15
Farnley	145 (857)	215	123	41		14
Otley	97 (214)	263	76	110		25
Stonebeck down	23 (109)	337	6	12		6
Barden	5 (20)	355				4
Conistone-with Kilnsey	0 (1¾)	360				7
Horton-in-Ribblesdale	0 (1)	360				8
Bentham	41 (233¼)	319	24	6		21
Long Preston	1 (5¼)	359				29
Gargrave	0 (0)	359				28
Bishop's Monkton	201 (786¾)	159	158	114	x	16
Kirkby Malzeard	115 (375)	245	89	108		12

Note parishes with very small amounts of arable land (under 10 acres) are ignored in calculating proportions of land under wheat and barley. Bare fallow and temporary grass are included in the arable in the figures used for the pie-diagrams though excluded from the arable acres given in brackets.

Statistical Appendix 21Data from Agricultural Returns, 4th June, 1948

(Min. of Agr. & Fish)

Arable Farming, Farm area, Labour

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
<u>NORTH RIDING</u>						
<u>Reeth R.D.</u>						
Muker	33	1				
Melbecks	27	2				
Grinton	0	0				
Reeth	$\frac{1}{4}$	0				
Marrick	$90\frac{1}{4}$	4			27	
Ellerton Abbey	$54\frac{1}{2}$	1		$6\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	
Arkengarthdale	39	2				
<u>Aysgarth R.D.</u>						
Thoralby	0	0				
Newbiggin	$20\frac{3}{4}$	0				
Burton cum Walden	$14\frac{1}{2}$	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$		$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Bishopdale	5	1			$1\frac{1}{4}$	

Parish	Wheat acreage than oats	Wheat + barley acreage than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
<u>NORTH RIDING</u>					
<u>Reeth R.D.</u>					
Muker			14	.4	58.8
Melbecks			19	.4	33.8
Grinton			17	.7	48.9
Reeth			32	.5	44.7
Marrick			36	.7	177.9
Ellerton Abbey			30	2.5	127.4
Arkengarthdale			13	.6	53.4
<u>Aysgarth R.D.</u>					
Thoralby			36	.6	44.9
Newbiggin			23	.3	30.7
Burton cum Walden			28	.8	68.0
Bishopdale			17	1.6	103.1

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
High Abbotside	0	0				
Low Abbotside	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	2			2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Askrigg	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Aysgarth	34	5		$\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Bainbridge	8	0				
Carperby cum Thoresby	338 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hawes	316 $\frac{1}{2}$	4				
Thornton Rust	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	11			2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<u>Richmond R.D.</u>						
New Forest	0	0				
Marske	126	9	9	6	83	
Hudswell	206	14	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Downholme	33	6				
Walburn	16	3			6	
Stainton	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2			6	
Ravensworth	681 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	74	117	108	
Kirby Hill	91	42	3	6	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Whashton	244	25	32	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Parish	Wheat acreage than oats	Wheat + barley acreage than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
High Abbotside			23	.8	98.9
Low Abbotside			33	.8	62.0
Askrigg			35	.6	48.5
Aysgarth			59	.5	35.9
Bainbridge			34	.7	85.8
Carperby cum Thoresby			42	1.7	115.8
Hawes			42	.6	79.4
Thornton Rust			41	.6	57.4
<u>Richmond R.D.</u>					
New Forest			15	.3	75.0
Marske			22	1.5	87.7
Hudswell			49	.6	44.3
Downholme			38	1.0	115.2
Walburn			24	1.8	125.0
Stainton			33	4.0	62.4
Ravensworth		x	64	1.2	79.3
Kirby Hill			87	.7	36.0
Whashton		x	56	.9	64.8

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
Aske	504 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	99	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	
Newsham	708 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	84	172	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dalton	536	42	80	108	113	
Gayles	430 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	
Richmond	244 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	37	26	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hipswell	232 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	52	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Scotton	139	31	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gilling	2478 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	428	460 $\frac{1}{2}$	517 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Skeeby	436 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	93	152	32	
Brompton on Swale	1178 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	125	254	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Easby	546	60	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	145	
St.Martin	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10			9	
Brough	1191 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	134	310	189	
Catterick	414 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	23	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	
Appleton	966 $\frac{3}{4}$	59	126	241	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tunstall	784 $\frac{1}{4}$	59	73	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Colburn	511	70	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{3}{4}$	86	

Parish	Wheat acreage than oats	Wheat + barley acreage greater than oats	Farm areas as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
Aske	x	x	58	6.8	254.2
Newsham		x	53	1.1	81.9
Dalton		x	47	1.2	74.9
Gayles		x	36	1.6	116.5
Richmond			57	.8	38.5
Hipswell		x	24	.5	34.1
Scotton			29	.8	36.7
Gilling		x	88	2.2	122.3
Skeeby	x	x	77	1.4	80.0
Brompton on Swale		x	106	1.4	60.0
Easby		x	71	2.7	151.0
St.Martin			61	.6	33.3
Brough		x	158	3.0	234.6
Catterick		x	43	3.8	34.6
Appleton		x	93	2.3	116.1
Tunstall		x	103	1.7	73.9
Colburn		x	54	1.8	146.8

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
<u>Leyburn R.D.</u>						
Carlton Highdale	39½	2				
Carlton Town	5½	1				
West Scrafton	0	0				
Caldbergh with East Scrafton	34	7	2½		7½	
Melmerby	5	1				
Agglethorpe with Coverham	78½	6	5		21	
East Witton without	599¼	27	55½	184½	118	
East Witton within	295¼	17	12	95¾	65¼	
Middleham	231¼	15	59¾	30½	66	
Leyburn	383½	21	5½	48½	96	
Bellerby	330¾	22	27	50½	111	
Barden	286	29	34½	56	57½	
West Hauxwell	43	3	7	13	16	
East Hauxwell	304½	40	27½	63½	69	
Garriston	331½	51	39½	48	39	
Harmby	343	30	43	65½	75	

Parish	Wheat acreage than oats	Wheat + barley greater than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
<u>Leyburn R.D.</u>					
Carlton Highdale			18	.9	63.3
Carlton Town			33	.4	45.1
West Scafton			30	.8	45.1
Caldbergh with East Scafton			17	1.0	37.6
Melmerby			46	.4	51.0
Agglethorpe with Coverham			88	1.6	96.1
East Witton without		x	60	2.0	149.3
East Witton within		x	62	.9	72.4
Middleham		x	73	1.2	71.4
Leyburn			73	1.2	65.4
Bellerby			49	1.0	63.0
Barden		x	54	1.3	96.8
West Hauxwell		x	176	1.5	782.8
East Hauxwell		x	60	1.2	83.7
Garriston	x	x	97	1.6	130.2
Harmby		x	101	.7	62.6

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
Constable Burton	824 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	253 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	
Spennithorne	543 $\frac{1}{4}$	49	21	226	68	7
Hutton Hang	266	52	18	122	33	
Finghall	256 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	23	45	34	
Thornton Steward	1027 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	109	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	149	
Hunton	628 $\frac{3}{4}$	41	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Hornby	884 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	113	213	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Akebar	473 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	61	191	45	
Arrathorne	300	53	25	84	46	
Castle Bolton	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	5		6	28	
Newton le Willows	924 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	276	89	24
Patrick Brompton	509 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	59	189	49	13
Preston under Scar	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2		2	
Redmire	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	5		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wensley	285	20	52 $\frac{1}{2}$		73	
West Witton	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<u>Bedale R.D.</u>						
Aiskew	1136 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	69	346 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	36

Parish	Wheat acreage greater than oats	Wheat + barley greater than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
Constable Burton		x	78	1.6	103.6
Spennithorne		x	85	2.1	138.5
Hutton Hang		x	95	4.0	246
Finghall		x	95	1.4	53.3
Thornton Steward		x	95	1.7	103.8
Hunton		x	81	.8	50.1
Hornby		x	106	3.3	152.8
Akebar	x	x	95	4.0	267.5
Arrathorne		x	96	2.1	94.2
Castle Bolton			28	.8	117.1
Newton le Willows	x	x	100	2.0	81.0
Patrick Brompton	x	x	65	2.0	89.8
Preston under Scar			30	.5	40.9
Redmire			42	.7	48.6
Wensley			70	1.4	80.2
West Witton			60	1.0	81.5
<u>Bedale R.D.</u>					
Aiskew		x	91	1.7	53.1

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
Thornton Watlass	430	45	64	134	63½	2½
West Tanfield	2127½	71	281	401	246	66½
Killerby	123¾	71	21	28	16¾	
Kirkby Fleetham	1916	66	177½	496½	272¼	4
Hackforth	466¼	75	44	90	75	4
Ainderby Myers	733½	65	57	248	119	
Scruton	1027½	53	77	255½	197¾	43¾
Langthorne	493½	60	22½	146½	84	
Crakehall	922	54	60	277½	135½	13
Rand Grange	136	39	12	54½	12½	
Bedale	572½	59	64	108¾	77	15¾
Firby	448	48	36½	150	59½	2
Burrill with Cowling	689½	59	44½	242	104½	
Rookwith	351	47	66	91	47½	
Thirn	368½	60	45½	69½	49	
Clifton upon Ure	200	44	40	46	44½	
Snape	2265½	58	334½	568½	294	32
Well	1217¾	64	190½	313	96	18

Parish	Wheat areage greater than oats	Wheat + barley greater than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
Thornton Watlass	x	x	64	1.0	63.5
West Tanfield	x	x	91	1.8	71.3
Killerby	x	x	24	2.5	89.2
Kirkby Fleetham		x	91	2.4	95.2
Hackforth		x	46	1.6	77.2
Ainderby Mfers		x	117	5.8	225
Scruton		x	90	1.6	76.8
Langthorne		x	96	2.0	118.2
Crakehall		x	89	1.7	60.3
Rand Grange		x	90	.3	325.0
Bedale		x	57	1.4	46.2
Firby		x	135	2.6	115.7
Burrill with Cowling		x	108	3.2	194.1
Rookwith	x	x	73	2.5	184.9
Thirn		x	95	1.5	55.4
Clifton upon Ure		x	71	2.4	92.8
Snape	x	x	84	2.1	99.6
Well	x	x	91	1.6	87.2

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
Exelby, Leeming and Newton	792 $\frac{1}{4}$	43	82	253	95	21
Theakston	448	57	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	189 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gatenby	374	48	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swainby	618	62	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Burneston	768 $\frac{3}{4}$	70	102	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carthorpe	729 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	168	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kirklington	1300	68	231 $\frac{1}{4}$	306	143 $\frac{1}{4}$	82
Howgrave	118	72	11	42		14
East Tanfield	793 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	120	183 $\frac{3}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	33
Sutton Howgrave	408	73	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	82	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	16
<u>Masham R. D.</u>						
Colsterdale	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6			7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Ilton cum Pott	332 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	13	21	74	
Healey	279	15	2	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	
Fearby	255	30	4	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Ellingstring	180 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ellingtons	943 $\frac{3}{4}$	44	69	315 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Swinton with Warthermarske	604 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	125	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	4

Parish	Wheat acreage than oats	Wheat + greater barley than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
Exelby, Leeming and Newton		x	69	1.0	37.5
Theakston			81	8.0	391.5
Gatenby		x	90	2.0	156.8
Swainby	x	x	113	6.3	331.7
Burneston	x	x	89	1.4	78.4
Carthorpe	x	x	77	1.4	70.9
Kirklington	x	x	96	3.9	146.3
Howgrave	x		51	2.0	165.0
East Tanfield	x	x	79	6.8	257.1
Sutton Howgrave		x	83	2.8	93.4
<u>Masham R.D.</u>					
Colsterdale			7	.6	48.7
Ilton cum Pott			33	.9	109.4
Healey			24	1.0	76.8
Fearby		x	106	.9	40.0
Ellingstring		x	92	.6	46.6
Ellingtons		x	109	2.1	124.9
Swinton with Warthermarske		x	84	2.5	111.6

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
Burton upon Ure	983	57	148½	266	97	11
Masham	303¾	37	22	68½	59¾	3
<u>WEST RIDING</u>						
<u>Sedbergh R.D.</u>						
Dent	97	2			22	
Garsdale	2¾	0				
<u>Ripon & Pateley Bridge R.D.</u>						
Upper Stonebeck	16½	1			2¾	
Down Stonebeck	119	4			20½	
Fountain's Earth	12¾	1			9¼	
Bewerley	124½	4			30¼	
Thornthwaite with Padside	16½	1	1	2	34¼	
Thruscross	61¾	4	1	1	16	
High and Low Bishopside	463¼	11	10	½	135¾	
Grewelthorpe	820½	30	68	111	221	
Kirkby Malzeard	560½	29	37½	56	168¾	
Laverton	442¼	7	24½	29	183½	
Azerley	1283	44	150½	173	262½	2½

Parish	Wheat acreage than oats	Wheat + barley greater than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
Burton upon Ure	x	x	79	3.4	170.8
Masham		x	53	.9	45.3
<u>WEST RIDING</u>					
<u>Sedbergh R.D.</u>					
Dent			30	.6	52.3
Garsdale			28	.6	49.6
<u>Ripon & Pateley Bridge R.D.</u>					
Upper Stonebeck			21	.6	123.9
Down Stonebeck			20	1.1	76.2
Fountains Earth			31	.4	80.0
Bewerley			57	.3	52.9
Thornthwaite with Padside			42	.3	41.4
Thruscross			22	.4	52.8
High and Low Bishopside			64	.3	32.3
Grewelthorpe			79	.9	48.7
Kirkby Malzeard			56	.7	45.4
Laverton			77	.6	104.6
Azerley		x	83	.7	48.6

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
Winksley	141½	28	15½	22	34½	
Grantley	165½	28	19¼	23	43½	
Dacre	440½	14	6½	4¼	123	
Menwith with Darley	420½	17	16	3	112	
Birstwith	410½	26	10	12	133½	
Markington with Wallerthwaite	1599½	52	261¾	216½	344½	6
Bishop Monkton	843½	47	118½	161¼	107	24½
Lindrick with Studley Royal and Fountains	494	42	60	86	43½	12
Aldfield	397	46	61½	69¼	74¼	
Clotherholme	89	39	3	22	18	2
Littlethorpe	1009¾	48	178½	121	152¼	18½
Markenfield Hall	240½	44	43	56	50	3
North Stainley with Slenningford	2302	63	346¾	502¾	322¾	108½
Studley Roger	486	51	56	134½	74	2
Sutton Grange	398	56	63	92	44	7
Skelding	49¾	13		4	19½	

Parish	Wheat acreage greater than oats	Wheat + barley greater than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
Winksley		x	68	.6	35.7
Grantley			78	.7	46.3
Dacre			57	.7	43.2
Menwith with Darley			85	.6	34.2
Birstwith			87	1.3	43.7
Markington with Wallerthwaite		x	87	1.8	79.4
Bishop Monkton	x	x	83	1.3	56.6
Lindrick with Studley Royal and Fountains	x	x	75	6.2	234.4
Aldfield		x	68	1.9	96.0
Clotherholme		x	36	.6	32.9
Littlethorpe	x	x	93	1.5	64.2
Markenfield Hall		x	92	7.0	550.5
North Stainley with Slenningford	x	x	81	2.9	141.7
Studley Roger		x	96	2.0	118.2
Sutton Grange	x	x	69	2.0	141.7
Skelding			37	.5	61.5

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
Eavestone	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	17		2	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sawley	537 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	46	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	152 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Clint	404 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	67	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Warsill	222 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	9	4	71	
Bishop Thornton	813	27	96	65	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hartwith cum Winsley	1150 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	339 $\frac{1}{4}$	
<u>Nidderdale R.D.</u>						
Killinghall	857 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	149	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	292 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Hampsthwaite	148 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Scotton	428 $\frac{1}{4}$	42	73	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	
Pannal	583	39	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	191	
Haverah Park	178 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	32	5	29	
Felliscliffe	328 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Nidd	433	54	67	64	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ripley	463 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	
South Stainley	1069 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	154	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
Brearton	721 $\frac{1}{4}$	49	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	134	148	
Burton Leonard	880 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	92	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$

Parish	Wheat acreage greater than oats	Wheat + barley greater than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
Eavestone		52	52	.6	67.1
Sawley			68	.7	42.9
Clint			80	.9	47.3
Warsill			63	1.5	80.6
Bishop Thornton			94	.9	63.3
Hartwith cum Winsley			79	1.1	70.9
<u>Nidderdale R.D.</u>					
Killinghall			74	1.8	60.5
Hampsthwaite			82	.7	30.0
Scotton		x	90	1.1	39.3
Pannal			67	1.5	38.4
Haverah Park	x	x	58	2.5	219.1
Felliscliffe			65	.7	41.8
Nidd		x	66	1.5	100.7
Ripley			61	2.3	81.5
South Stainley		x	96	2.0	102.8
Brearton		x	95	1.7	81.6
Burton Leonard		x	77	1.3	52.6

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
Copgrove	640	43	57	71½	255	
Staveley	642	63	83¾	110¼	101¾	31¼
Farnham	391¼	53	32	51½	89	4½
Ferrensby	334½	59	75	11	79	3
Scriven	644	50	66	52	55	7½
Plompton	934½	61	143	218	164	13
Follifoot	597½	45	76½	29½	133½	3½
Walkingham Hill with occaney			29	80½	28½	12
<u>Wharfedale R.D.</u>						
Blubberhouses	4	1			3	
Fewston	122½	9	10	1½	47½	
Great Timble	102¾	17	6		39¼	
Little Timble	41	15	2	½	16	
Farnley	178¾	18	15½		56	
Newall with Clifton	126	19	21	2	42	
Nesfield with Langbar	237¼	26	13	4	77	
Lindley	209¼	23	6½		32¾	
Stainburn	665¾	30	23¾	12½	152½	

Parish	Wheat acreage greater than oats	Wheat + barley greater than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
Copgrove			162	10.3	497
Staveley		x	68	1.4	56.8
Farnham			72	1.6	66.2
Ferrensby		x	133	1.3	51.2
Scriven	x	x	79	1.5	65.9(5)
Plompton		x	81	3.1	140.2
Follifoot			92	3.1	74.5
Walkingham Hill with oceaney	x	x	91	3.5	194.5
<u>Wharfedale R.D.</u>					
Blubberhouses			12	1.6	94.1
Fewston			60	.6	38.6
Great Timble			38	.6	42.1
Little Timble			54	.3	90.3
Farnley			50	1.2	74.5
Newall with Clifton			71	.6	46.8
Nesfield with Langbar			48	1.4	65.5
Lindley			51	1.1	101.3
Stainburn			69	1.4	90.4

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
Leathley	595 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	169 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Middleton	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Denton	245	16	14	3	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Askwith	460 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Weston	223	28	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Arthington	915 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	167 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pool	149	25	14 $\frac{3}{4}$		82 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Castley	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	27		63 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Clifton with Norwood	307 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<u>Wetherby R.D.</u>						
Rigton	940	39	117	20	268 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kirkby Overblow	538	28	71	12	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Weston	412	35	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kearby with Netherby	355 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	31	13	193	
Harewood	286 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	505 $\frac{3}{4}$	216 $\frac{1}{4}$	726 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Spofforth with Stockeld	2056 $\frac{1}{4}$	43	320 $\frac{1}{4}$	269	504 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sicklinghall	721 $\frac{1}{4}$	56	78	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	192	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Parish	Wheat acreage greater than oats	Wheat + barley greater than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
Leathley			103	1.9	70.1
Middleton			53	1.4	73.2
Denton			47	1.4	108.9
Askwith			61	1.1	62.2
Weston			59	1.4	101.3
Arthington			88	2.5	102.9
Pool			63	3.7	66.4
Castley			101	.8	40.5
Clifton with Norwood			65	.6	63.9
<u>Wetherby R.D.</u>					
Rigton			81	1.1	59.1
Kirkby Overblow			86	2.6	119.3
Weeton			88	1.1	51.9
Kearby with Netherby			87	.8	47.8
Harewood			78	2.3	97.3
Spofforth with Stockeld			87	1.9	101.5
Sicklinghall			90	2.1	69.4

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
East Keswick	395	48	$56\frac{3}{4}$	$53\frac{3}{4}$	$97\frac{1}{2}$	
Bardsey cum Rigton	$1378\frac{1}{2}$	63	$211\frac{3}{4}$	175	$194\frac{1}{2}$	19
<u>Skipton R.D.</u>						
Grassington	$20\frac{3}{4}$	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$		$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Hebden	56	6			5	
Hartlington	$8\frac{1}{2}$	2	1		7	
Appletreewick	$72\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	2	$14\frac{1}{2}$	
Barden	$108\frac{1}{2}$	8			$29\frac{1}{2}$	
Hazelwood with Storiths	$16\frac{1}{2}$	2			3	
Beamsley	$93\frac{1}{4}$	10	3	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	
Bordley	7	3				
Threshfield	$39\frac{3}{4}$	4	2		$17\frac{3}{4}$	
Linton	$18\frac{1}{2}$	3			$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Thorpe	$46\frac{1}{4}$	6			4	
Burnsall	$27\frac{1}{4}$	8			15	
Cracoe	$20\frac{1}{2}$	2			$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Rylstone	$28\frac{1}{2}$	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$		$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Hetton	$34\frac{1}{2}$	5	4		18	

Parish	Wheat acreage greater than oats	Wheat + barley greater than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
East Keswick		x	64	1.0	32.9(6)
Bardsey cum Rigton	x	x	80	2.3	73.3
<u>Skipton R.D.</u>					
Grassington			15	.8	41.9
Hebden			26	.9	51.1
Hartlington			32	.8	71.7
Appletreewick			19	1.0	55.9
Barden			18	1.0	66.3
Hazelwood with Storiths			27	.3	37.7
Beamsley			43	.6	41.2
Bordley			10	1.2	57.1
Threshfield			34	.9	64.2
Linton			51	1.1	87.4
Thorpe			42	1.0	116.4
Burnsall			28	1.5	88.3
Cracoe			49	.9	93.2
Rylstone			36	1.7	117.4
Hetton			41	1.7	119.4

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
Flasby with Winterburn	293 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	8	2	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Calton	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			9	
Eshton	119	10	9		7	
Stirton with Thorlby	84	4	2		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Embsay with Eastby	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	2	1	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Halton East	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2		13 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Bolton Abbey	125	8	32 $\frac{1}{2}$		29	
Draughton	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4		9	
Elslack	189	20		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Thornton in Craven	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		44	
Broughton	134	7	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	48	
Buckden	0	0				
Kettlewell	0	0				
Gargrave	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Coniston Cold	103	6		1	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bank Newton	159 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Martons Both	271 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	5		16	

Parish	Wheat acreage than oats	Wheat + barley greater than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
Flasby with Winterburn			62	2.3	242.6
Calton			46	2.7	111.5
Eshton	x	x	71	3.0	196.5
Stirton with Thorlby			75	2.6	165.2
Embsay with Eastby			37	.7	52.4
Halton East			81	1.3	124.8
Bolton Abbey	x	x	77	1.3	132.4
Draughton			62	1.1	97.5
Elslack			54	1.2	78.8
Thornton in Craven			77	1.1	98.0
Broughton			70	1.3	166.1
Buckden			13	.9	72.0
Kettlewell			13	1.3	53.3
Gargrave			77	1.1	78.4
Coniston Cold			121	1.9	160.8
Bank Newton			87	2.1	171.4
Martons Both			89	1.9	166.9

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
Conistonwith Kilnsey	82	7	1		11½	
<u>Settle R.D.</u>						
Thornton in Lonsdale	83¼	2			39¾	
Ingleton	154¾	3	2		52	
Horton in Ribblesdale	49¾	1			8	
Halton Gill	1½	0				
Stainforth	10¼	1			4¼	
Langcliffe	5½	0			2	
Malham	0	0				
Burton in Lonsdale	218¾	13	1		74¼	
Bentham	432	8	14¾	½	137¾	
Clapham with Newby	73½	2	4	1	44¾	
Austwick	70½	3			43½	
Lawkland	121¾	3			69¾	
Giggleswick	101	3		1	22½	
Settle	159¾	8			10	
Rathmell	135½	5			19	

Parish	Wheat acreage greater than oats	Wheat + barley greater than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
Conistone with Kilnsey			18	1.3	89.8
<u>Settle R.D.</u>					
Thornton in Lonsdale			26	.9	59.1
Ingleton			29	.9	68.0
Horton in Ribblesdale			31	1.1	111.6
Halton Gill			8	1.5	85.6
Stainforth			43	1.2	123.9
Langcliffe			46	.9	130.5
Malham			30	.6	92.0
Burton in Lonsdale			105	1.0	60.5
Bentham			71	.9	54.1
Clapham with Newby			34	.9	68.1
Austwick			36	.7	68.3
Lawkland			73	1.0	92.5
Giggleswick			75	.8	82.9
Settle			44	.5	69.2
Rathmell			65	.8	75.6

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
Wigglesworth	154 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		30	
Halton West	138 $\frac{3}{4}$	7			36 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Long Preston	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	2			17	
Airton	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	5			11	
Scosthrop	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0				
Kirkby Malham	0	0				
Hanlith	0	0				
Litton	0	0				
Hawkswick	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	4		5	
Arncliffe	$\frac{3}{4}$	0				
Otterburn	52	9			10	
Hellifield	214	8	2		29	
Swinden	34	6	3		21	
Nappa	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	7			10	
Malham Moor	41	4				
Skipton U.D.	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	6			28	
Ripon M.B.	353	37	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
Ilkley U.D.	836 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	39	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	244 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Parish	Wheat acreage than oats	Wheat + barley greater than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
Wigglesworth			75	.8	94.0
Halton West			85	1.4	121.6
Long Preston			56	.8	63.0
Airton			36	1.3	103.2
Scosthrop			43	5.3	136.9
Kirkby Malham			61	1.1	68.2
Hanlith			49	2.0	119.5
Litton			31	1.1	102.4
Hawkswick			12	1.0	53.9
Arncliffe			18	2.0	69.8
Otterburn			53	1.8	120.0
Hellifield			84	1.8	258.9
Swinden			55	3.7	194.3
Nappa			73	1.3	142.3
Malham Moor			9	1.6	115.3
Skipton U.D.			51	1.4	43.8
Ripon M.B.	x	x	53	1.1	15.4
Ilkley U.D.			35	1.0	33.2

Parish	acres arable	%age of farm area in crops	acres wheat	acres barley	acres oats	acres sugar beet
Otley U.D.	366	21	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Knaresborough U.D.	644	48	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Harrogate M.B.	1376 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	239	72	380	

Parish	Wheat acreage greater than oats	Wheat + barley greater than oats	Farm area as a percen- tage of parish area	Average labour per farm (persons)	Average size of farms (acres)
Otley U.D.			50	.8	28.9
Knaresborough U.D.			55	1.9	18.9(8)
Harrogate M.B.			48	1.5	37.3

Note

- (1) On Map 37 1 dot represents 5 or more to less than 15 acres in such cases as the following:-

Melbecks - 27 acres arable

- 20 acres represented by 2 dots (1 dot = 10 acres)

7 acres " " 1 dot

- (2) Farm areas do not necessarily correspond exactly with the parishes ~~to which~~ ^{etc. are based} maps 37-8, 42-43, 45-48/ but this can hardly produce any significant differences.
- (3) The representation of farm areas as percentages of the areas of the parishes in which they are listed in the Ministry material, is admittedly particularly open to this objection that the farm land may be partly outside the parish. This, however, does not matter greatly

for our purposes, since these extensions are only to adjacent parishes and we are concerned with big areas in which there are numerous parishes. Thus when represented in the form of a layer map (Map 52) such minor inaccuracies tend to cancel each other out, and a satisfactory broad indication of regional variations in the proportion of the land in farm holdings is obtained.

- (4) Average labour per farm is based on "total labour" (men, women and girls, casual).
- (5) Average size of farms is obtained by dividing the total areas of farms in acres ~~by~~ ^{by} the "number of schedules." (in Ministry of Agriculture's records "number of schedules" is total ^{number} / of holdings in crops and grass and holdings in rough grazings.)

Statistical Appendix 22Cereal cultivation in the late 18th centuryStatistical data

Parish (Township)	acres arable	72a Appendix No.1X. (108 foll.)			$\frac{A}{A+B+C} \times \frac{360}{1}$
		acres wheat A	acres barley B	acres oats C	
Weston	9355	92	87	56	141
Askwith	9353	117	30	120	159
Burton Leonard	800	260		290 [*]	170
Otley	245	34	13	122	72
Newhall [†] with Clifton	327	50	12	200	69
Farnley	477	130	57	117	154
Lindley	288	49	27	122	89
Little Timble	90	6	6	48	36
Derton (?Denton)	183		8	40	
Burley	476	84	15	219	95
Menston	330	35	40	165	53
Pool	345	73	71	160	86
Giggleswick	315	0	15	300	0

* $\frac{B+C}{A+B+C}$ including beans. The actual proportion of wheat is therefore probably greater than 170° of a circle.

+ Newall

Verbal data

72a Appendix 4, page 5

Grassington - oats chief grain.

72a Appendix IX, page 94, 99

Hampsthwaite - chiefly oats.

Long Preston - chief crop oats, a little wheat.

72a (108, 110)

Nidderdale - oats principal crop.

Settle - oats almost only grain.

Statistical Appendix 23

Counts from the Dot maps in the Land of Britain Reports

9(404)3(133)

(late 1930's) showing Cattle Densities

(Averages^x obtained from a number of scattered localities in the regions mentioned below)

West Riding

Lower Millstone Grit Dipslope	27.5
Nidderdale	35
Lower Wharfedale	35
Craven Lowland	47.5

North Riding

Eastern Region	31
Lower Wensleydale Foot Region	36
Lower Wensleydale	30

Note. The dots were counted within a small area marked on tracing paper and placed over the dot maps in the Reports. Adjustment was made for differences in scale and numbers of cattle represented by one dot as between the North and West Riding dot maps and the results averaged^x. The West Riding dot map excludes beef cattle, but except for the Eastern Region these are so few that they can be neglected in these calculations.

Statistical Appendix 24Date from Agricultural Returns, 4th June, 1948.(Min. of Agr. & Fish)Animal Farming

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep ^x per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle ^x	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle ^x
<u>NORTH RIDING</u>						
<u>Reeth R.D.</u>						
Muker	1,270	21,994	14.5	74	41	8
Melbecks	795	3,893	4.9	49	40	9
Grinton	636	4,438	6.98	54	41	11
Reeth	831	4,476	5.4	78	47	4
Marrick	713	4,765	6.7	77	39	6
Ellerton Abbey	155	1,088	7.0	65	36	8
Arkengarth- dale	665	11,570	17.4	79	40	4
<u>Aysgarth R.D.</u>						
Thoraby	593	3,145	5.6	110	41	7

^x Cattle includes calves and sheep includes lambs

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Newbiggin	252	1,084	4.3	64	47	1
Burton cum Walden	1,044	6,883	6.6	90	39	13
Bishop- dale	513	4,366	8.5	92	37	11
High Abbotside	920	10,093	10.97	69	54	9
Low Abbotside	446	3,896	8.7	126	57	3
Askrigg	654	3,751	5.7	76	57	4
Aysgarth	315	717	2.2	59	53	3
Bainbridge	2,039	13,604	6.7	95	66	8
Carperby cum Thoresby	801	3,448	4.3	70	43	5
Hawes	2,700	16,160	5.99	86	58	10
Thornton Rust	356	2,144	6.0	110	50	5
<u>Richmond R.D.</u>						
New Forest	172	2,286	13.3	76	23	16

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Marske	953	8,086	8.5	120	25	14
Hudswell	650	2,032	3.1	67	38	7
Downholme	135	1,282	9.5	85	27	17
Walburn	211	3,165	15.0	191	30	17
Stainton	115	1,357	11.8	72	23	13
Ravensworth	494	506	1.0		28	14
Kirby Hill	108	79	.7		46	4
Whashton	427	2,058	4.8	113	27	10
Aske	342	1,213	3.5	69	22	17
Newsham	823	2,519	3.1	74	25	13
Dalton	620	1,942	3.1		27	17
Gayles	400	586	1.5	23	27	20
Richmond	586	924	1.6		42	13
Hipswell	257	397	1.5		29	16
Scotton	219	1,132	5.2		39	9
Gilling	1,427	2,587	1.8		20	41
Skeeby	193	-	0		7	68

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Brompton on Swale	652	504	.8		33	13
Easby	328	127	.4		26	38
St.Martin	104	130	1.25		54	3
Brough	464	902	1.9		15	44
Catterick	343	246	.7		35	15
Appleton	600	815	1.4		30	11
Tunstall	487	691	1.4		32	24
Colburn	240	281	1.2		21	31
<u>Leyburn R.D.</u>						
Carlton Highdale	787	9,657	12.2	95	46	6
Carlton Town	383	1,784	4.7	65	47	2
West Scrafton	204	2,053	10.1	127	52	2
Caldbergh with East Scrafton	207	2,264	10.9	66	53	4
Melmerby	224	1,769	7.9	146	51	0

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see Note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Agglethorpe with Coverham	538	1,570	2.9	112	29	22
East Witton without	691	2,324	3.4	63	26	18
East Witton within	607	1,767	2.9	66	26	14
Middleham	495	752	1.5		36	11
Leyburn	838	1,306	1.6	52	37	9
Bellerby	701	1,390	1.98	45	40	11
Barden	423	469	1.1		37	10
West Hauxwell	61	898	14.7		43	11
East Hauxwell	300	606	2.0		38	6
Garriston	237	130	.5		38	1
Harmby	410	218	.5		34	9
Constable Burton	725	849	1.2		28	4
Spennithorne	370	866	2.3		25	18

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Hutton Hang	107	401	3.7		8	61
Finghall	206	-	0		43	8
Thornton Steward	823	1,817	2.2		13	28
Hunton	536	765	1.4		40	5
Hornby	526	909	1.7		30	16
Akebar	165	359	2.2		43	63
Arrathorne	229	220	.96		47	3
Castle Bolton	328	2,265	6.9	46	36	9
Newton le Willows	573	409	7.1		27	30
Patrick Brompton	207	309	1.5		40	14
Preston under Scar	276	1,581	5.7	61	38	17
Redmire	377	705	1.9	35	43	5
Wensley	598	864	1.4	42	38	7
West Witton	854	4,049	4.9	104	43	4

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
<u>Bedale R.D</u>						
Aiskew	621	144	2.3		25	30
Thornton Watlass	356	601	1.7		33	9
West Tanfield	931	1,167	1.3		20	22
Killerby	50		0		14	24
Kirkby Fleetham	778	866	1.1		19	42
Hackforth	235	140	.6		16	49
Ainderby Mjers	397	118	.3		9	57
Scruton	492	222	.5		30	17
Langthorne	266	538	2.0		27	12
Crakehall	625	554	.9		32	18
Rand Grange	69	147	2.1		4	43
Bedale	401	427	1.1		27	3
Firby	349	497	1.4		14	39
Burrill with Cowling	357	1,187	3.3		19	12

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Rookwith	211	340	1.6		22	15
Thirn	232	348	1.5		36	9
Clifton upon Ure	156	312	2.0		22	12
Snape	1,330	1,867	1.4		23	29
Exelby, Leeming & Newton	619	324	.5		30	26
Well	545	1,501	2.9		15	64
Theakston	175	135	.8		30	14
Gatenby	353	330	.9		22	27
Swainby	271		0		6	74
Burneston	284	107	.4		26	30
Carthorpe	599	489	.8		29	22
Kirklington	381	512	1.3		11	50
Howgrave	33		0		6	94
East Tanfield	281	714	2.5		10	39
Sutton Howgrave	143	370	2.6		13	45

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
<u>Masham R.D</u>						
Colsterdale	59	751	12.7	21	44	0
Ilton cum Pott	524	3,586	6.8	59	38	6
Healey	506	3,228	6.4	44	45	9
Fearby	358	507	1.4		41	5
Ellingstring	188	118	.6	19	47	15
Swinton with Warthermarske	805	543	1.5		36	8
Ellingtons	783	1,536	1.96		31	17
Burton upon Ure	435	1,154	2.6		9	38
Masham	324	256	.8		39	9
<u>WEST RIDING</u>						
<u>Sedbergh RD.</u>						
Dent	2,718	17,760	6.5	85	37	10
Garsdale	1,129	8,393	7.4	76	35	11

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
<u>Ripon and Pateley Bridge R.D.</u>						
Upper Stonebeck	553	5,799	10.3	47	33	8
Down Stonebeck	902	6,682	7.4	53	39	7
Fountain's Earth	646	3,196	4.9	45	38	10
Bewerley	982	1,901	1.9	33	31	9
Thornthwaite with Padside	512	2,801	5.5	81	49	5
Thruscross	531	1,325	2.5	20	37	12
High & Low Bishopside	1,613	1,109	.7	17	37	7
Grewelthorpe	1,219	1,048	.9		42	9
Kirkby Malzeard	920	647	.7		36	9
Laverton	1,062	3,733	3.5	44	39	8
Azerley	1,046	1,314	1.3		34	10

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No. of sheep per head of cattle	No. of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3)	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Winksley	190	57	.3		45	1
Grantley	264	157	.6		40	2
Dacre	1,624	1,325	.8	25	39	5
Menwith with Darley	1,194	1,716	1.4		40	6
Birstwith	841	163	.2		45	3
Markington with Wallerthwaite	989	692	.7		41	5
Bishop Monkton	719	350	.49		30	17
Lindrick with Studley Royal and Fountains	383	289	.8		11	57
Aldfield	281	573	2.0		33	18
Clotherholme	94	123	1.3		31	2
Littlethorpe	885	350	.4		31	22
Markenfield Hall	215	408	1.9		1	93
North Stainley with Slenningford	802	1,266	1.6		22	21

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Studley Roger	331	212	.6		24	24
Sutton Grange	182	281	1.5		12	33
Skelding	150	633	4.2		35	1
Eavestone	229	485	2.1		28	1
Sawley	830	649	.8		36	6
Clint	972	708	.7		21	13
Warsill	271	43	.2		42	1
Bishop Thornton	1,380	121	.1		35	4
Hartwith cum Winsley	1,982	915	.46		35	6
<u>Nidder- dale R.D.</u>						
Killinghall	1,013	366	.4		45	9
Hampsthwaite	459	90	.2		49	7
Scotton	436	56	.1		43	7
Pannal	612	568	.9		47	8

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Haverah Park	487	4,214	8.7		32	5
Felliscliffe	822	260	.3		52	4
Nidd	354	203	.57		29	15
Ripley	390	381	.98		26	12
South Stainley	720	356	.49		30	13
Brearton	630		.1		28	9
Burton Leonard	497	112	.2		26	13
Copgrove	630		0		19	24
Staveley	338		0		16	41
Farnham	268	21	.1		36	1
Ferrensby	161	27	.16		28	15
Scriven	225	240	1.1		21	10
Plompton	406	632	1.6		13	26
Follifoot	548	49	.1		38	4
Walkingham Hill with Occaney	164		0		3	65

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
<u>Wharfedale R.D.</u>						
Blubberhouses	212	2,298	10.8	61	35	5
Fewston	601	785	1.3		42	6
Great Timble	298	55	.2		38	8
Little Timble	104	942	4.7		11	10
Farnley	478	736	1.5		42	3
Newall with Clifton	295	172	.58		45	9
Nesfield with Langbar	368	570	1.5		38	7
Lindley	426	1,076	2.5		33	9
Stainburn	1,068	2,052	1.9		36	1
Leathley	742	807	1.1		48	7
Middleton	357	771	2.2		46	1
Denton	643	2,419	3.8		40	4
Askwith	1,003	1,923	1.9		34	4

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Weston	436	850	1.9		41	8
Arthington	734	427	.6		31	10
Pool	311	124	.4		57	14
Gastley	316	53	.2		46	8
Clifton with Norwood	866	1,707	2.0		40	6
<u>Wetherby R.D.</u>						
Rigton	987	490	.496		33	14
Kirkby Overblow	774	968	1.3		25	19
Weeton	645	204	.3		23	14
Kearby with Netherby	650	408	.6		33	9
Harewood	2,462	1,369	.6		24	26
Spofforth with Stockeld	1,504	1,420	.9		25	16
Sicklinghall	498	17	.03		41	4
East Keswick	252	28	.1		36	23

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No. of sheep per head of cattle	No. of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Bardsey cum Rigton	672	341	.5		35	18
<u>Skipton R.D</u>						
Grassington	552	4,261	7.7	73	53	16
Hebden	518	3,801	7.3	106	42	14
Hartlington	206	1,077	5.2	79	30	24
Appletree- wick	845	5,455	6.5	71	35	9
Barden	520	3,106	6.0	42	40	3
Hazelwood with Storiths	484	2,394	4.7	68	41	8
Beamsley	377	997	2.6	46	35	5
Bordley	529	1,830	3.5	63	30	4
Threshfield	481	1,481	3.1	56	44	18
Linton	249	815	3.3	68	47	26
Thorpe	329	1,490	4.5	88	29	11
Burnsall	159	604	3.8	48	39	11
Cracoe	491	2,156	4.4	103	52	13
Rylstone	793	3,015	3.8	93	62	7

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Hetton	404	1,179	2.9	68	45	16
Flasby with Winterburn	929	4,293	4.6	99	54	8
Calton	333	1,123	3.4	77	62	3
Eshton	400	1,128	2.8	101	51	33
Sturton with Thorlby	1,203	4,331	3.6	140	40	34
Embsay with Eastby	653	3,296	5.0	74	43	5
Halton East	335	996	3.0	92	39	21
Bolton Abbey	822	3,815	4.6	185	22	11
Draughton	710	2,462	3.5	98	57	12
Elslack	398	1,678	4.2	96	61	6
Thornton in Craven	568	893	1.6	47	45	6
Broughton	702	2,089	2.98	87	49	3
Buckden	1,452	13,402	9.5	84	31	15
Kettlewell	1,059	9,442	8.9	112	32	17

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Gargrave	859	1,594	1.9	63	66	9
Conistone Cold	738	1,993	2.7	150	47	11
Bank Newton	676	2,288	3.4	98	48	13
Martons Both	979	2,024	2.1	72	67	6
Conistone with Kilnsey	1,027	7,209	7.0	83	44	18
<u>Settle R.D.</u>						
Thornton in Lonsdale	1,344	7,133	5.3	95	38	11
Ingleton	2,635	16,243	6.2	93	38	9
Horton in Ribblesdale	2,274	16,644	7.3	96	40	9
Halton Gill	408	4,971	12.2	63	38	8
Stainforth	808	3,330	4.1	90	45	8
Langcliffe	479	3,809	5.8	100	44	14
Malham	708	4,279	6.0	100	36	13

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Burton in Lonsdale	956	1,143	1.2	73	45	9
Bentham	3,101	7,169	2.3	99	44	6
Clapham with Newby	2,133	12,312	5.8	102	45	6
Austwick	1,457	4,268	2.9	54	44	13
Lawkland	1,816	6,539	3.6	123	40	11
Giggleswick	1,273	3,180	2.5	73	41	18
Settle	975	3,884	4.0	86	30	34
Rathmell	1,262	4,267	3.4	111	40	9
Wigglesworth	1,792	2,946	1.6	58	40	10
Halton West	940	1,716	1.8	75	44	7
Long Preston	1,171	3,061	2.6	86	40	32
Airton	582	1,847	3.2	72	51	8
Scosthrop	317	1,011	3.2	79	36	24
Kirkby Malham	380	2,258	5.9	96	46	9

Parish	Total cattle and calves	Total sheep and lambs	No.of sheep per head of cattle	No.of sheep per 100 acres of parish area (see note 2 below)	Cattle in milk produc- tion (see note 3) as per- centages of total cattle	Other cattle 2 years old and over (in the Ministry's classifi- cation) as percen- tages of total cattle
Hanlith	336	622	1.8	65	45	14
Litton	377	3,871	10.3	99	45	5
Hawkswick	164	1,415	8.6	46	40	6
Arncliffe	581	4,345	7.4	138	29	12
Otterburn	330	454	1.4	40	52	4
Hellifield	1,566	3,478	2.2	102	51	12
Swinden	325	810	2.5	77	59	12
Nappa	172	523	3.0	90	67	12
Malham Moor	1,270	7,595	6.0	69	34	11
Skipton UD.	1,015	1,162	1.1	28	42	17
Ripon M.B.	365	200	.5		26	21
Ilkley UD.	1,479	2,073	1.4		43	9
Otley U.D.	1,176	526	.4		34	21
Knares- borough U.D.	640	113	.2		33	19
Harrogate M.B.	1,858	343	.2		43	13

Note

1. Farm areas do not correspond exactly with parishes on the basis of which the dots representing cattle are plotted on maps 60 and 62, but this can hardly produce any significant differences on the scale adopted (c.f. above Statistical Appendix 21, note 2). Similarly the representation of sheep densities on the basis of parish rather than farm areas is justifiable, and in any case it would be undesirable to use farm areas instead of parish areas, since such a large proportion of the sheep are grazed on common land.

2. Number of sheep per 100 acres of parish area is calculated thus:-

$$\frac{\text{Total sheep and lambs given under the parish in the agricultural returns}}{\text{area of parish in acres}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

This has not been worked out for parishes for which a preliminary inspection of the figures suggests it will fall below 60.

3. Cattle in milk production are 'cows and heifers in milk' and 'cows in calf' in the Ministry's classification. 3(132)

Statistical Appendix 25

In placing the dots (representing cattle) on map 62, use was made where necessary of the distribution of (a) barns, as determined approximately from the 2½ inch O.S. Map,

(b) permanent grass as shown on the 1 inch L.U.S. Map, as barns are associated particularly with cattle (kept in barns in winter; whereas sheep stay outside) and cattle are fed on the permanent grass at other times.

Thus

Bainbridge Parish:

barns - Wensleydale	76	Ratio {	3
Semerdale	101		

This suggests a distribution of dots as follows (out of a total of 204 for the parish):

Wensleydale 87

Semerdale 117

Permanent grass suggests a rather similar distribution with a little less than two fifths in Wensleydale. If, in view of the distribution of barns as between the two regions, we divide the dots between Wensleydale and Semerdale as 2 is to 3 rather than with a smaller proportion in Wensleydale, we obtain the following:-

Wensleydale 82

Semerdale 122

These were plotted on the map accordingly.

Use of the distribution of barns and permanent grass was made also in plotting the dots in the following parishes:-

Hawes

Ingleton

Thornton in Lonsdale.

In the case of Hawes it is clear from both types of data that the cattle are mainly in the Wensleydale region as defined on the map of physical divisions. In Thornton in Lonsdale there are few barns (5) and few farms (2) in Kingsdale, nearly all being in the Craven Lowland (31 barns). In Ingleton parish nearly all the permanent grass is in this Lowland portion of the parish. In the case of these two parishes, therefore, the dots are placed more in the Craven Lowland portions, and only a few dots are indicated in Kingsdale.

Statistical Appendix 26

Municipal Borough or Urban District	General Character as deduced from 1931 Census of Occupation Tables	General Character including pursuits of population as given on County * Council Reports.*
Richmond	Residential	Agriculture, Residential (included in Ilkley)
Burley	Residential and Industrial	(included in Ilkley)
Harrogate	Residential, Spa	Residential
Ilkley	Residential	Residential
Knaresborough	Residential	Residential
Otley	Residential, Industrial	Textile Manufacture, Printing Machine Making
Ripon	Residential	Residential
Skipton	Residential, Industrial	Textile Manufacture

* Reviews of Electoral Divisions obtained from the Clerks to the County Councils.

Statistical Appendix 27

<u>RURAL DISTRICTS</u>	<u>Chief occupations in 1931</u>
<u>N.R.</u>	<u>Census¹ Occupation Tables.</u>
Aysgarth	Agriculture
Bedale	"
Leyburn	"
Reeth	"
Richmond	Public administration and Defence, Agriculture ¹
Masham	Agriculture
<u>W.R.</u>	
Knaresborough	Agriculture, Personal Services
Pateley Bridge	Agriculture
Ripon	"
Sedbergh	"
Settle	Industries, Agriculture ²
Skipton	Textile Industries, Agriculture
Wetherby	Agriculture, Personal Services ³
Wharfedale	Industries, Agriculture, Personal Services

1 Catterick Military Camp

2 3 Outside the area under review

Statistical Appendix 28

100

Nomina Villarum

Ripon Liberty

Ripon (Burgus)

Littlethorpe

Bishop Thornton

Sawley

Grantley

Eavestone

Studley

Nidd

Markington

Ingerthorpe

North Stainley

Nidderdale (in manu Regis)

Clotherholme

Bishop Monkton

Wapentake of Gilling West

Richmond (Burgus)

Newsham

Dalton

Whashton and Ravensworth

Gilling and Hartforth

Easby

Skeeby

Aske

Reeth, Helaugh and Fremington

Marrick

Marske and Skelton

Hang Wapentake

Scruton

Fencote

Kirkby cum Fleetham

Brough

Tunstall

Hipswell

Colburn

Scotton

Hudswell

Ellerton (Abbey) and Stainton

Walburn

Grinton

Leeming cum Aiskew

Bedale cum Firby

Thorpe Perrow and Snape

Well and Nosterfield

Masham

Burton on Ure

Swinton

Ilton

Healey and High Sutton

Fearby

Ellington and Ellingstring

Thirn

Thornton and Watlass

Thornton Cowling and Burrill

Crakehall

Newton le Willows

Patrick Brompton

Finghall

Hutton Hang

Hunton

Hauxswell

Bellerby

Hunton, Arrathorne (?) cum membris

Ainderby Myers and Holtby

Hackforth and Appleton

Hornby

Langthorne

Thornton Steward

Danby on Ure

Wensley

Redmire

Leyburn

Preston

Bolton in Wensleydale

Thoresby

Carperby

Woodhall and Nappa

Askrigg

Bainbridge

Thornton Rust

Aysgarth

Burton in Bishopdale and Walden

West Witton and Swinithwaite

Middleham

Carlton in Coverdale and Caldbergh

Constable Burton

East Witton

Spennithorne

Harmby

Coverham and West Scrafton

Catterick

Melmerby

Hallikeld Wapentake

West Tanfield, Sutton and Nosterfield

Kirklington, Yarnwick

Swainby with Allerthorpe

Gatenby

Exelby, Newton Picot and Leeming

Theakston

East Tanfield

Carthorpe

Kirby Hill and Langthorpe

Liberty of Allertonshire

Howgrave (Sutton)

Skyrack Wapentake

Ilkley

Burley

Menston

Otley

Pool

Arthington

Harewood

East Keswick

Rigton

Wapentake of Clarhow

Beamsley

Nesfield

Denton

Middleton

Askwith

Weston

Newall

Farnley

Leathley

Castley

Stainburn

Rigton

Dunkeswick

Kearby

Kirkby Overblow

Sicklinghall

Spofforth

Follifoot

Plumpton

Braham

Liberty of Knaresborough

Knaresborough (Burgus)

Thruscross

Clint

Timble

Killinghall

Scriven

Lofthouse Hill

Ferrensby and Hopperton - villa una.

Scotton

Brearton

South Stainley

Stainley

Farnham

Burton Leonard

Staveley

Staincliffe Wapentake

Nappa

Swinden

Halton

Wigglesworth

Preston

Rathmell

Giggleswick and Settle

Langcliffe

Stainforth

Litton

Arncliffe

Buckden

Kettlewell

Malham

Kirkby in Malhamdale

Thornton

Grassington

Linton

Threshfield

Skipton

Skibeden

Stirton

Gargrave

Otterburn

Coniston Cold

Hellifield

Airton

Scosthrop

Hanlith

Calton

Eshton

Marton

Hetton

Rylstone

Cracoe

Burnsall

Appletreewick

Halton cum Embsay (1 vill)

Conistone in Kettlewelldale

Hebden

Hawkswick

Draughton

Flasby

Bank Newton

Wapentake in Youcross

Burton in Lonsdale

Bentham

Ingleton

Clapham

Austwick

Horton in Ribblesdale

Dent

Statistical Appendix 29

Returns of the Poll Tax for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1379, (published by the Yorks. Arch. and Topographical Association, 1882)

Number of Tax payersWapentake of Skyrak

Otley	110	Weardley	25
Pool	31	Ilkley	68
East Keswick	45	Harewood	101
Menston	36	Arthington	62
Wike	36	Burley	51
		Rigton (cum Bardsey)	96

Wapentake of Claro

Beamsley	108	Aldfield	118
Nesfield (with Langbar)	50	Sicklinghall	35
Middleton	50	Kearby (with Netherby)	51
Denton	52	Plompton	82
Askwith	77	Weeton	60
Weston	33	Follifoot	53
Newall (with Clifton)	44	Dunkeswick	46
Farnley	77	Rigton	67
		Kirkby Overblow	92

Lindley	27	Braham	1
Leathley	57	Timble (Little)	10
Castley	23	Grewelthorpe	92
Stainburn	57	Azerley cum 'Galhagh Miklay et Brathwait'	130
Winksley	29		
Spofforth (with Stockeld)	76	(see note 1)	
Ripley	101		
Stockeld	30		
Copgrove	40		
Kirkby Malzeard' cum Laverton, Misese, (Missies), Lungle, (?Lumley Moor), Skelden, Dala, (?Dallowgill), Sweton (Swetton), Dalehouse et Nidderdale,	208	(See note 2)	
Knaresborough	132		
Scriven (with Tentergate)	76		
Scotton	60		
Brearton	37		
Stainley cum Cayton	67		
Burton Leonard	67		
Staveley	63		
Clint (cum hamlets)	212	(see note 3)	
Thruscross	73		

Timble Great	72
Beckwith	141
Killinghall	59
Farnham	68

Villa Ripon et Libertas Ejusdem

'Skelgate' in Ripon	53
Westgate in Ripon	99
'Stanibryggate' in Ripon	110
'Markettestead' in Ripon	75 ? + 142
North Stainley	44
Sawley	97
Bishop Monkton	94
Thorpe juxta Ripon (Whitecliffe with Thorpe)	53
Thornton and Nidderdale (Bishop Thornton)	157
Clotherholme and Bishopton	68
Studley Royal	48
Grantley	65
Nidd	65
Markington (with Wallerthwaite)	87
Aismunderby cum Bondgate	100

Staincliffe Wapentake

Broughton	64	Linton	35
Langcliffe	35	Hawskwick	28
Bolton Abbey	110	Arncliffe	54
Appletreewick	78	Draughton	33
Middop ^x	30	Calton	37
Grassington	68	Thornton	110
Hebden	37	Otterburn	29
Scosthrop	25	Hartlington	13
Malham	72	Rathmell	61
Cold Coniston	43	Burnsall	51
Skipton	127	Halton West	50
Swinden	29	Settle	91
Hanlith	7	Rylstone	55
Long Preston	80	Flasby (with Winterburn)	82
Martons Both	74	Stirton (with Thorlby)	38
Hetton	58	Cracoe	34
Conistone (with Kilnsey)	61	Buckden	91
Skibeden	20	Litton	61
Hellifield	79	Stainforth	67
Halton Gill	43	Bank Newton	56
Wigglesworth	48	Airton	36
Kirkby Malham	26	Eshton	31

^x cannot locate

Giggleswick	95	Gargrave	79
Kettlewell (with Starbottle)	87	Threshfield	42
		Embsay (with Eastby)	55

Ewcross Wapentake

Clapham (cum Newby)	116	Dent	125
Austwick	132	Bentham	59
Burton in Lonsdale	89	Thornton in Lonsdale	95
Horton in Ribblesdale	92	Ingleton	101

Note

1. The 130 poll tax payers in Azerley 'cum Galhagh, Miklay et Brathwait' (i.e. Galphay, Mickley, and Braithwaite) are divided as follows: 40 + 40 + 40 + 10 for the purposes of producing map 76.
2. The 208 poll tax payers in Kirkby Malzeard and its members are divided thus: 70, 30, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15. Dalehouse not identified.
3. Since it is not clear exactly which hamlets are included no attempt is made to subdivide the 212 tax payers which are represented under Clint on Map 76.
4. The populations represented on Map 76 strictly represent township (parish) populations but these

should give an approximate indication of relative village sizes in most cases.

5. The fact that evasions no doubt occurred in paying the tax does not seriously affect the general impression of regional ~~variations in~~ village sizes conveyed by the map, since we may assume that this avoidance of tax was a general factor in the area and there is no reason to suppose that this factor operated more in one region than another.

Statistical Appendix 30

Forest Settlements

Vaccaries

Swaledale Forest (date uncertain)

Smarber, Blades, Feetham, Kearton, Stonesdale,
Scaldecotes (lost), Ivelet, Gunnerside, Crackpot,
Rawcroft, Baconrawe (lost).
56 III (80)

Arkengarthdale Forest and New Forest

Langthwaite }
Swintenhove (lost) } (1280, 1285) 56 I (224) II(38)

Swaledale

Marrick (ante 1203) 62 V (79)
2 vaccaries - permission to make on south side of
Swaledale (1185-91). 62 V (345) One of these may
have been Crackpot above.

Bishopdale Chase

2 vaccaries (1298) 56 III (70)

Forest of Coverdale

Bradley }
Woodale }
Hindleythwaite } (1270) 56 I (114-115)
Arkleside }
Fleensop }
Swineside }

In 13th and 14th centuries also Slape Gill,
Woldale. In 15th century Horse House, Gammersgill,
61 I (212)
Rallyngill.

Cannot locate Woldale, Rallyngill.
56 I (225) 56 II (40)
Wensleydale Forest (1280) (1285)

Countersett

Marsett

Stallingbusk

Beredale (Bardale?)

Burtersett

Sleddale Gayle

Appersett

Snaizholm

Mossdale

Sedbusk

Simonstone

Fossdale

Cotterdale

Quelpesetehoues

Kirkby Malzeard Manor 94 (359-360)
1 vaccary (1298)

Lodges

Bishopdale Chase

56 I (114)
Whitaside in Walden (1270)
(Whiterow?)

Langstrothdale Chase (1241)^{45 (108)}

Crey (Cray)
Huberham (Hubberholme)
Yoghamethest (Yockenthwaite)
Risegile (Raisgill)
Depedale (Deepdale)
Beckersmote (Beckermonds)
Uhtredestall (?Oughtershaw)

Barden Chase and Skipton Forest (14th century)⁴⁵⁽¹⁰⁸⁾

Drebley
Barden
Launde (Laund)
Gamelswath (Gamsworth)
Holgill (?Howgill)
Ungayne (lost)
Elsow (Elso)
Crookrise
Holden

60 I (510)
The V.C.H. mentions (amongst several others not
identifiable now) Estwode (East Wood?)

Whitaker (Richmondshire⁺) also mentions

Sleddalebecke^x }
Ellerbecke^x } Edward III

Lodges in Nidderdale Chase (Yorkshire Dalesman,

Dec.1946 p.211)

+ 1823. Vol I p.62.
x in Wensleydale

Statistical Appendix 31Numbers of Poll Tax Payers in the 14th Century

Summary of data obtained from M. Beresford, Leeds University

Places with more than 100 Tax payers

<u>West Riding</u>	<u>(Lay Subside of 1334)</u>		
Thornton in Craven	113	taxpayers	29s.
Ripley	101	"	15s.
Spofforth	111	"	11s.
Azerley	122	"	44s.
Kirkby Malzeard	198	"	66s.
Beamsley	108	"	16s.
Grewelthorpe	97	"	50s.
Kirkby Overblow	102	"	10s.
Rigton	110	"	48s.
Harewood	140	"	32s.

"From a graph table on which the correlation has been drawn, it would seem reasonable to demand at least 30s. for 120 tax payers and 90s. for 300 (i.e. 4 at 1s. in lower limit and 3.3 at 1s. in upper). Places in the parts of the Riding not poll tax receipted which answer this minimum are" :-

Bishop Thornton	34s.)	} this would give approximate Poll Tax populations of "	(110
Ripon	227s.)		(760
Scriven	30s.)		(100
Knarborough	53s.)		(200

Comparison of the shillings and the number of Poll Tax payers in both the 1334 and 1377 surveys suggests that it is possible that in the Claro and Staincliffe Wapentakes places paying as little as 25s. could have had 100 tax payers, viz:-

Giggleswick

Settle

Dent

North Riding. Places with more than 100 tax payers, 1377, from surviving receipts.

East Witton	220 Taxpayers	1334 shills. 57s.
^x		
Middleham	145	" 15s.
"et Thorpe"	108	"
"isby"	108	"
Dalton	99	" 27s.
Reeth	198	" 160s.
Richmond	369	" 55s.
Gilling	140	"

x includes Castle servants

Taking a basic quota of 40^xs. as the limit above which a place moves into the 100 + tax payers class we must add:-

Carthorpe
Theakston
Bainbridge
Carperby
Thoralby
Spennithorne
Catterick
Aiskew

Places with more than 100 tax payers in 1379 Poll Tax
(from Statistical Appendix 29)

Otley
Beamsley
Aldfield
Azerley cum Galhagh etc.
Ripley
Kirkby Malzeard etc.
Knaresborough
Clint
Beckwith

^x Beresford obtains this figure from a correlation of all the North Riding data.

Ripon

Bishop Thornton

Bolton Abbey

Skipton

Thornton in Craven

Clapham

Austwick

Dent

Ingleton

Statistical Appendix 32Counts ofNumbers of Houses listed in Yorkshire Surveys

77

neglecting 'field houses' (Barns?)

Manor of Wensleydale, 1614

Dale Grainge	11
Helme	5
Skellgill	6
Yorescote	1
Brockillcoats	10
Shawcoate	8
Camshouse and Cannon House	4
Lidderskew	7
Sedbuske	10
Symonstone	11
Abbottes Cloase	1
Hardrowe	7
Forsdale	1
Newhouses	2
Rigges Cloase	-
Cotterdale	11
Stoodale Flatte and Cotterend als Thwayte	1

Lundes	10 ? + 1
Askrigg	13 cottages ^x

Survey of Lordships of Middleham and Richmond, 1605

Township of Middleham	77
Brathwaite	2
Ulshaw	2
Deanery of Middleham	1
Coverdale Chase - 7 parts -	
1 Carleton	29
2 Coverham	-
3 Gamersgill	13
4 Fleensop	4
5 Horse House	8
6 Broadley	8
7 Woodale	8
West Witton township	41
Swinithwaite	8
Bishopdale Chase - 6 parts -	
1 Burton	28
2 Walden	17
3 Thoraby	44
4 Bishopdale	26
5 Newbiggin	25

^x incomplete. Omitted on map 79

6 Aysgarth 11

Wensleydale Forest - 22 parts -

1 Bainbridge Towne 25

2 Woodhall 8

3 Countersett 13

4 Stalling Busk 17

5 Marsett 18

6 Gayle 40

7 Hawes 15½

8 Appersett 10

9 Birk Rigg 2

10 Mossdale 4

11 Snaizeholme 8

12 Burtersett 21

13 Bainbridge Ings -

14 Worton)

15 Cubeck) 25

16 Kitlaide (in Askrigg))

17 Burrisgaris)

18 Brough Hill)

19 Craveholme (in Bainbridge)) 15

20 Holmehouse)

21 Bleasings)

22 Cubeckings)

Crakehall Great	27	} omitted from Map 79
Rand	-	
Kettlewell	41	
Cold Coniston	4	
Scale Parke (parish Kettlewell)	-	
Tenements in Carperby,		
Laborne and Scotton	10	

Arkengarth -

1	Arkengarthdale	51
2	New Forest	17
3	Hope	} 21
4	Crackpott	

Certain tenements in Healough, Reeth, and Harkerside	13	} omitted on Map 79
--	----	------------------------

Note

1. The Survey of Low Abbotside (eastern part of Wensleydale Manor) can be shown to be comprehensive, but that of High Abbotside (western part of Wensleydale Manor) is incomplete. There is no evidence that the Survey of the Lordships of Middleham and Richmond was comprehensive.

2. Original spellings are given, and most of these places are readily identifiable from modern place-names, the only exceptions being:-

Burrisgaris

Cravenholme

Holmehouse

Bleasings

Cubeckings

Abbots Close

Middleham Deanery

Statistical Appendix 33

Indications of the Growth of Population in
Lower Wharfedale 1379-1672

<u>Data</u>	1379	Poll tax payers (Statistical Appendix 29),	154 II (180f.) IV (17f.)
	1672	Hearth Tax for Skyrack Wapentake.	

To obtain an approximate estimate of the population in 1379 we have increased the number of taxpayers (which included only persons over 14 years of age) by one half. Also this total has been increased by one fifth to allow for evasions. 156 (93 f.)

The numbers of persons (presumably the heads of families in each house) in the Hearth Tax list have been multiplied by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to obtain the total population in 1672. c.f. 156(87)

Admittedly no more than a very approximate indication of population can be obtained in these ways but the differences between the 1379 and 1672 populations are so great as strongly to suggest that a pronounced increase did in fact take place between the two dates. (see below)

	Estimated population		population 1801
	1379	1672	
Arthington	122	225+	360
Bardsey-cum- Rigton	173	162	364
Harewood	182	266	707
Ilkley	122	270	426
East Keswick	82	162	535
Menston	65	149	193
Otley	198	513	332
Pool	56	122	182
Wike	65	50	59
Weardley	46	108	139
Burley	92	324	842

Statistical Appendix 34References to population and dwellings etc. in the
106
Feet of Fines for the Tudor Period.

Date	Place		Page in 106	
1560	Skipton	Burgage (holding in borough)	240 etc.	Craven Lowland
1562- 1563	Otley	Burgages	275	Lower Wharfedale
1565	Linton in Craven	30 messuages	309	Middle Wharfedale
1565	Kexmoor	18 cottages	311	Borders of Eastern Region
1565- 1566	Hunton	20 messuages	320	Eastern Region
1566	Richmond	40 messuages	323	Eastern Region
1570	Easby ($\frac{1}{8}$ part)	20 messuages, 10 cottages	382	Eastern Region

The above represents all the references in 106 to places in the area under review in the sample of the material examined (up to p.382), omitting only repetitions in ^{the} cases of Skipton and Richmond.

Note all are confined to ^{the} Lowlands and Wider Major Valleys or their borders.

Statistical Appendix 35

Agglomerations Marked on Early Maps

according to maps reproduced in H. Whitaker's
108
'Maps of Yorkshire'

1573 (Plate IV):

Grinton, Richmond, Bedale, Bolton, Middleham,
Masham, Wensley, Snape, Fountains, Ripon, Pateley
Bridge, Ripley, Knaresborough, Harewood, Bolton Bridge
Gargrave, Skipton, Hubberholme, Clapham, Ingleton,
Dent.

1607 (Plate V):

Ravensworth, Bolton, Bedale, Masham, Ripon, Ripley,
Knaresborough, Otley, Skipton, Middleham, Settle.

1626 (Plate VIII):

Ravensworth, Richmond, Hornby Castle, Bedale,
Middleham, "Billington"* (Ellington), Masham,
"Thorpe" (Grewelthorpe), Ripon, Ripley, Knaresborough,
Rigton, Harewood, Otley, Skipton, Barden,* Settle,
"Hubberton" (Hubberholme), Burton in Lonsdale.

1643 (Plate X):

The same places as on plate VIII, except for the
omission of Barden and Ellington.

* No symbol on map on plate VIII

1724 (Plate XIII)

Dent, Askrigg, Middleham, Masham, Bedale,
Richmond, Ripon, Knaresborough, Ripley, Otley,
Skipton, Settle, Coniston (Cold), Clapham.

Statistical Appendix 36

Estimates of sizes of Agglomerations in 1801 (See Appendix 86)

A Township	B Number of isolated dwellings (estimated from Teesdale's map)	C Average number of persons per dwelling (Census 1801)	D Total dispersed population (BxC)	E Nucleated population (Township population according to 1801 census minus D)	F nucleated settlements shown on Teesdale's map and numbers of buildings in them estimated from Teesdale's map	G Estimated population of nucleated settlements (E shared between the nucleated settlements in proportion to numbers of buildings (F) - approximate	H Alternative estimate of population of agglomerations (Note 1)
NORTH RIDING Gilling W. Muker	70	46	322	797	Muker 17 Gunner- side 7 Thwaitell Keld 7	193 79 159 78	139 ⁺ (2) 56(1) 112(2) 56(1)

+ Categories, see note 2

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
					Ivelet 3	34	24	(h)
					Satron 7	79	56	(1)
					Angram 11	125	88	(2)
					West Stonedale 4	45	32	(1)
Melbecks	15	5.3	80	1194	Feetham 16	544	392	(4)
					Low Row 13	443	319	(3)
					Kearton 4	141	98	(2)
					Lodge Green 4	141	98	(2)
Reeth	23	5.1	117	1011	Reeth ?	500+ ^x		(4)
					Healaugh ?	200+ ^x		(3)
					Raw 5	30?		(h)
					Fremington 32	200+		(3)
Arken-garthdale	39	5.4	211	975	Whaw 6	113	72	(1)
					Booze 8	150	96	(2)
					Scotty Hill 7	131	84	(2)
					Langthwaite 13	244	156	(3)
					Arkle Town 15-20?	338	240	(3)

^x estimated from general size of blocks etc. on Teesdale's map.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		
Marrick	14	4.8	67	407	Marrick	29	232		(3)
					Hurst	13	104		(2)
					Washfold	9	72		(1)
					Shaw				
New Forest	8	4.3	34	34	Helwith		34		(h)
Marske	21	5.7	120	119	Marske	3	51	29	h
					Skelton	4	68	36	(1)
Newsham	19	6.1	116	375	Newsham	29	300	319	(3)
					Long Green	7	75	77	(1)
Dalton	14	7.2	101	129	Dalton	16	129		(2)
Gayles	6	4.3	26	164	Gayles	39	164		(2)
Ravensworth	10	4.2	42	227	Ravensworth	23?	227		(3)
Kirkby Ravensworth	0				Kirkby Ravensworth		143		(2)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Whashton	10	4.7	47	66	Whashton 21?	66		(1)
Gilling	18	4.7	85	724	Gilling 28?	588	420	(4)
					Hartforth 7	141	105	(2)
Skeeby	5	3.8	19	115	Skeeby 15	115		(2)
Richmond	20	5.2	104	2757	Richmond	2757		(6)
Easby	6	4.5	27	58	Easby 9	58		(1)
HANG W. High Abbotside	39	4.5	176	383	Cotterdale 9	88	65	(1)
					Hardraw 10	98	72	(1)
					Simonstone 6	59	43	(1)
					Sedbusk 14	137	101	(2)
Hawes	41	4.5	185	1038	Hawes 53	556	461	(4)
					Gayle 18	189	157	(2)
					Appersett 8	84	70	(1)
					Burtersett 20	206	174	(2)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Low Abbotside	23	4.5	104	134	Dale Grange 6 Helm 7 Skellgill 4 Shaw Cote 5	36 42 24 30		(h) (h) (h) (h)
Askrigg	20	4.3	86	675	Askrigg 53 Newbiggin 6 Nappa Scar 7 Woodhall 11	469 52 59 94	413 47 55 86	(4) (1) (1) (1)
Bain- bridge	34	4.5	135	650	Bainbridge 30 Marsett 11 Counter- sett 11 Stalling- busk 13 Cubeck 3 Worton 17	230 84 84 99 23 230	228 82 83 99 23 129	(3) (1) (1) (1) (h) (2)
Thornton Rust	2	3.8	8	122	Thornton Rust 7	122		(2)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Aysgarth	9	4.8	36	232	Aysgarth 28	232		(3)
Thoralby	13	4.4	57	256	Thoralby ?	256		(3)
Newbiggin	2	4.2	8	113	Newbiggin 11	113		(2)
Burton & Walden	24	4.8	115	331	West Burton 41	331		(3)
Carperby	7	4.7	33	247	Carperby 24	247		(3)
Castle Bolton	7	4.7	33	209	Castle Bolton 18	209		(3)
Grinton	29	6.2	180	338	Low Whitah 6	36	54	(h)
					Crackpot 5	30	45	(h)
					Grinton 15	272	135	(3)
Stainton & Ellerton Abbey	1	5.6	6	73	Stainton 12	73		(1)
Redmire	5	4.4	22	298	Redmire	298		(3)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Preston	5	4.3	22	238	Preston Stainham Cottages	298 40		(3) (h)
Downholme	1	4.8	5	109	Downholme	11 109		(2)
Hudswell & Thorpe	11	4.1	45	182	Hudswell Thorpe	27 157 6 25		(2) (h)
Barden	6	5.4	32	59	Barden	5 59		(1)
Bellerby	5	3.9	20	289	Bellerby	289		(3)
East Hauxwell	1	4.8	48	110	East Hauxwell	13 110		(2)
Hunton	14	4.4	62	326	Hunton	30+ 326		(3)
Garriston	1	5.3	5.3	58	Garriston	14 58		(1)
Wensley	6	4.2	25	212	Wensley	? 212		(3)
Leyburn	8	5.3	42	404	Leyburn	? 404		(4)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Harmby	4	5.2	21	155	Harmby	11	155	(2)
West Witton	7	4.4	31	415	West Witton	42	296	(3)
					Swinithwaite	17	119	(2)
Melmerby	2	5.3	11	95	Melmerby	27	95	(1)
Agglethorpe with Coverham	7	7.4	52	104	Agglethorpe	7	104	78 (1)
Carlton	6	5.1	31	205	Carlton	19	205	(3)
Carlton Highdale (Coverham Parish)	6	5.1	31	297	Swineside	5	45	(h)
					Gammersgill	7	63	(1)
					Horse House	3	27	(h)
					Bradley	7	63	(1)
					Woodale (Deepdale)	11	99	(1)
Scrafton	0		0	107	Scrafton (West Scrafton)	14	107	(2)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Caldbergh (Calbridge)	0		0	73	Little Scrafton (East Scrafton) Caldbergh	6 4	44 29	(h) (h)
Middleham	0		0	728	Middleham	?	728	(4)
Spennithorne	5	5.8	29	141	Spennithorne	14	141	(2)
Hutton Hang	1	6.8	6.8	27	Hutton Hang	6	27	(h)
Thornton Steward	8	4.8	38	184	Thornton Steward	?	184	(2)
Finghall	2	4.4	9	105	Finghall	19	105	(2)
Constable Burton	11	6.0	66	151	Constable Burton	12	151	(2)
Arrathorne	3	5.2	16	51	Arrathorne	14	52	(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
East Witton	17	4.7	80	308	East Witton	? 308		(3)
GILLING EAST W. Brompton on Swale	18	4.0	72	329	Brompton on Swale	? 286 ^x		(2)
					Catterick Bridge (part)	3 43 ^x		(1)
HANG EAST W. Hipswell	16	4.5	72	168	Hipswell	9 168	84	(2)
Scotton	7	4.4	31	39	Scotton	9 39		(h)
Colburn	5	4.6	23	115	Colburn	8 115		(2)
Brough	6	7.2	43		Catterick Bridge (part)	? 43		
Catterick	3	4.9	15		Catterick	? 626		(4)
Tunstall	0		0	214	Tunstall	22 214		(3)

x estimate from size of blocks etc. on Teesdale's map

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Appletons	11	7.9	87	8	East Appleton	8	43	(h)
Hornby	6	5.6	34	77	Hornby 11	77		(1)
Hackforth	4	4.5	18	117	Hackforth 14	117		(2)
Kirkby Fleetham	14	4.2	56	387	Kirkby Fleetham 19	160		(2)
					Great Fencote 14	118		(2)
					Little Fencote 13	109		(2)
Scruton	15	4.7	71		Scruton 19	308		(3)
Aiskew	18	4.9	88	412	Aiskew 25	412	290	(3)
Crakehall	13	4.4	57	403	Crakehall ?	403		(4)
Patrick Brompton	4	4.4	17	146	Patrick Brompton 16	146		(2)
Newton le Willows	5	4.0	20	195	Newton le Willows 24	196		(2)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Rookwith	1	4.2	4	88	Rookwith	7	88	(1)
Thornton Watlass	10	5.5	55		Thornton Watlass	18	129	(2)
Burrill and Cowling	3	5.2	16	88	Burrill	13	69	(1)
					Cowling	4	20	(h)
Bedale	8	4.4	35	970	Bedale	?	970	(5)
Firby	5	4.1	21	52	Firby	8	52	(1)
Elling- string	1	4.1	4	119	Elling- string	20	119	(2)
Thirn	8	5.0	40	91	Thirn	9	91	(1)
High and Low Burton (Burton on Ure)	7	7.0	49	168	Low Burton	5	53	(1)
					High Burton	4	42	(h)
					Aldborough	7	74	(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Snape	13	4.8	62	617	Snape ?	617		(4)
Well	5	4.5	23	345	Well ?	345		(3)
Masham	9	6.7	60		Masham	962		(5)
Swinton	7	7.3	51	123	Swinton High 4	55 ^x		(1)
					Swinton Low 5	68 ^x		(1)
Fearby	6	5.4	32	173	Fearby 18	173		(2)
Ellingtons	1	4.3	4	107	High Ellington 16	59		(1)
					Low Ellington 13	48		(h)
Healey with Sutton	24	7.1	170	184	Healey 14	103		(2)
					Colsterdale 11	81		(1)
Ilton and Pott	9	4.8	43	181	Ilton 17	181		(2)

x Too large?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
HALLIKELD W.								
Langthorne	4	4.3	17	87	Langthorne	10	88	(1)
Exelby, Leeming & Newton	14	4.3	60	472	Leeming	30	228	(3)
					Londonderry	18	137	(2)
					Exelby	14	106	(2)
Gatenby	6	5.6	34	33	Gatenby	9	33	(h)
Theakston	4	4.1	16	57	Theakston	12	57	(1)
Burneston	7	6.1	43	237	Burneston	21	237	(3)
Carthorpe	4	5.7	23	327	Carthorpe	32	327	(3)
Kirk- lington	13	6.2	81	192	Kirklington	17	?167	(2)
					Burn Hill	?	?25	(h)
Sutton Howgrave	5	5.2	26	84	Sutton Howgrave		84	(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
East Tanfield					East Tanfield	less than 26 (Total for Township)		(h)
West Tanfield	16	5.2	83	546	West Tanfield	28	244	(3)
					Thorn- borough	18	157	(2)
					Noster- field	8	70	(1)
					Binsoe	9	78	(1)
CLARO W. Grewel- thorpe	30	5.2	156	323	Grewel- thorpe	45	323	(3)
Azerley	18	4.3	77	444	Mickley	15	128	(2)
					Azerley	7	60	69 (1)
					High Azerley	3	26	29 (h)
					Galphay	27	230	264 (3)
Kirkby Malzeard	26	3.5	91	433	Kirkby Malzeard	33	367	264 (3)
					Kexmoor Village	5	66	48 (1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Laverton	62	4.8	298	70	Carlsmoor 10	23		(h)
					Dallow 6	14		(h)
					Wake Hill 6	14		(h)
					Laverton 9	21		(h)
Fountain's Earth	20	4.3	86	243	Lofthouse 8	128	72	(2)
					Covel Houses 4	64	36	(1)
					Low Holme 3	48	27	(h)
Bishop- side High and Low	31	5.3	164	1343	New Bridge 4	59	48	(1)
					Low Green 5	73	60	(1)
					Pateley Bridge 25	365	300	(3)
					Wilsill 24	351	288	(3)
					Glass- houses 5	73	60	(1)
					White Houses 5	73	60	(1)
					Smelt Houses 6	44	72	(1)
					Fell Beck 21	306	252	(3)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Eavestone	5	5.2	26	31	Eavestone	7	31	(h)
Grantley	14	4.8	77	118	Low Skelding	8	25	(h)
					High Grantley	16	50	(1)
					Low Grantley	14	44	(h)
Winksley	8	4	32	112	Winksley	9	119	76 (1)
North Stainley	28	5.1	143	172	North Stainley	18	124	(2)
					Grange	7	48	(h)
Sutton	3	5.4	16	87	Sutton	12	87	(1)
Aldfield	4	5.3	21	101	Aldfield	13	101	(h)
Bishopton	8	7.6	61	45	Bishopton	6	45	(h)
Studley Roger	6	7.1	43	100	Studley Roger	19	100	(2)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Ripon Borough	9				Ripon Town Aismunderby with Bondgate	} 3500+		(7)
White- cliffe with Thorpe	18	5.4	97	39	Little- thorpe 21	39	70	(1)
Marking- ton	13	4.4	57	332	Markington 24 Wallerth- waite 6	265 66		(3) (1)
Bishop Monkton	3	5.3	16	347	Bishop Monkton 44	347		(3)
Inger- thorpe	4	6.6	30	16	Inger- thorpe 7	16		(h)
Sawley	20	4.9	9.8	340	Sawley 27 Blackamoor Head 5	287 53	42	(3) (h)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Burton Leonard	10	4.1	41	342	Burton Leonard	47	342	(3)
Copgrove	1	6	6	99	Copgrove	13	99	(1)
South Stainley with Cayton	19	5.6	106	111	South Stainley	16	91	(1)
					High Cayton	7	40	(h)
Brearton	8	5	40	106	Brearton	30	106	114 (2)
Nidd	3	5.4	16	98	Nidd	19	98	(1)
Scotton	6	4.1	25	195	Scotton	38	195	(2)
Staveley	7	5.2	36	219	Staveley	24	219	(3)
Farnham	3	4.3	13		Farnham	20	126	(2)
Ferrensby	1	4	4	82	Ferrensby	21	82	(1)
Scriven	6	4.6	28	786	Scriven	?	786	(4)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Ripley	12	4.7	56	214	Ripley ?	214		(3)
Clint	21 (blocks)	4.6	97	333	Clint 7	166 ^x		(2)
					Burnt Yates 7	166 ^x		(2)
Bishop Thornton	44	5.6	246	113	Hardgate End 8	61		(1)
					Hardgate 7	51		(1)
Hartwith	57	6.6	376	73	Summer Bridge 8	42		⌘ h
					Graisty Wood 6	31		⌘ h
Stone- beck Up	41	4.4	180	124	Low Houses 7	48		(h)
					Middles- moor 11	76		(1)
Stone- beck Down	41	4.1	168	266	Stean 12	89		(1)
					Blayshaw 9	66		(1)
					Raygill Houses 4	30		(h)
					Ramsgill 11	81		(1)

x Possibly under 100 if 1 block = 2 houses

⌘ Very doubtful

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		
Bewerley	33	6.9	227	848	Bewerley	23	253	216	(3)
					Bridgehouse Gate	9	99	85	(1)
					Greenhow Hill	34	374	320	(3)
					Holling Hill	11	121	103	(2)
Dacre	36	4.7	169	423	Heyshaw	10	98	75	(1)
					Dacre Banks	21	206	156	(2)
					Dacre	12	118	90	(2)
Thruscross	30	5.2	156	311	Thruscross	14	249	168	(3)
					West End	3	62	36	(h)
Menwith with Darley	21	5.5	116	438	Menwith Hill	5	34		(h)
					Hargreaves Hill	10	62		(1)
					Moke Hill	6	41		(h)
					Holme	9	62		(1)
					Fringill	5	34		(h)
					Darley incl. Low Green	29	193*		(3)

* Put in category 3 since most agglomerations with such a large number of dwellings have over 200 inhabitants.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Birstwith	15	5.8	87	543	Birstwith	14	154	(2)
					Meg Gate	5	55	(1)
					Swarcliffe Top	6	66	(1)
					Clapham Green	12	132	(2)
					Bell Bank	12	132	(2)
Fellis- cliffe	17	6.6	112	312	Kettlesing Head	8	40	(h)
					Kettlesing Bottom	14	92	(1)
					Swincliffe (part)	19	125	(2)
					Greystone Plain	8	53	(1)
Hampsth- waite	9	5.1	46	393	Hampsth- waite	34	213	(3)
					Swincliffe (part)	74	44	
					Hampsth- waite Hollins	16	100	(2)
					Saltergate Hill	6	37	(h)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Killinghall	25	5.8	145	317	Killinghall	130	317	252 (3)
Bilton and Harrogate	24	4.7	112	1083	Bilton	33	261	244 (3)
					Starbeck	19	150	141 (2)
					Low Harrogate	29	229	215 (3)
					High Harrogate	56	442	400 (4)
Blubberhouses	13	6.3	82	38	Blubberhouses	12	38	(h)
Hazelwood	24	5	120	61	Hazelwood	11	30	(h)
					Storiths	12	31	(h)
Beamsley	7	4.2	29	187	Beamsley	9	187 ^x	(3?)
Nesfield & Langbar	9	2.3	21	80	Low Austley	11	28	(h)
					Nesfield	11	28	(h)
					Langbar	10	25	(h)

x If Beamsley in Addingham is added

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Middleton and Stockhill	8	5	40	161	Middleton Moor Houses	17 6	119 42	(2) (h)
Denton	7	3.4	24	168	Denton Upper Denton	17 14	92 76	(1) (1)
Great Timble	11	4.1	45	127	Great Timble	10	127	82 (2)
Askwith	14	4.3	60	257	Askwith	37	257	(3)
Weston	4	5	20	100	Weston	19	100	(2)
Clifton & Newall	16	4.3	69	134	Clifton	13	134	91 (2)
Farnley	8	6.7	54	140	Farnley	24	140	(2)
Lindley	16	5.9	94	70	Lindley	8	70	(1)
Fenston	22	5.3	117	409	Hardisty Mill Hardisty Hill Fewston	4 9- 12 18	48 144 216	38 (h) 113 (2) 169 (2)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		
Norwood with Clifton	29	4.7	136	267	Bland Hill	7	125	64	(1)
					Broume Houses	8	143	74	(2)
Pannal	50	5.1	255	534	Pannal	15	97		(1)
					Crimple Brow	10	69		(1)
					Rosset Green	13	84		(1)
					Pannal Ash	7	45		(h)
					Lunds Green	12	77		(1)
					Beckwith Head	15	97		(1)
					Beckwithshaw (now Shaw Green)	7	45		(h)
					Beckwith Shaw (present)	4	26		(h)
Stain- burn	19	5.6	106	205	Stainburn	13	205	126	(2)
Castley	0		0	82	Castley	22	82		(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Rigton	24	4.9	118	296	Rigton	25	211	(3)
					Blackenfoot	10	84	(1)
Weeton	5	4.3	22	215	Weeton	32	115	(2)
					Wescoe Hill	9	32	(h)
					Newby	4	14	(h)
					Huby	15	54	(1)
Kirkby Overblow	18	4.9	88	206	Kirkby Overblow	30	171	(2)
					Spacey Houses	6	35	h
Dunkeswick	8	5.5	44	174	Dunkeswick	31	140	(2)
					Helthwaite Hill	8	35	(h)
Kearby with Netherby	6	5	30	190	Kearby	13	65	(1)
					Chapel Hill	6	30	(h)
					Netherby	12	60	(1)
					Barrowby Grange	7	35	(h)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Spofforth	42	6	252	607	Spofforth 60	607		(4)
Follifoot	12	5.5	66	207	Follifoot 28	207		(3)
Knares- borough Town	4				Knares- borough	3368		(7)
Sickling- hall	6	4.7	28	202	Sickling- hall 26	202		(3)
SKIRACK W.) Ilkley	16	4.8	77	349	Ilkley 30	282	240	(3)
					Wheatley 7	66	56	(1)
Burley	8	6.2	50	792	Burley 36	792		(4)
Otley	19	4.2	80	2252	Otley 9	2252		(6)
Menston	3	5.2	16	177	Menston 27	177		(2)
Pool	7	5.1	36	146	Pool 25	146		(2)
Arthing- ton	16	6.4	102	258	Arthington 14	258		(3)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Weardley	7	5	35	104	Weardley 15	104		(2)
Harewood	30	5	150	557	Harewood 41	494	369	(4)
					Stank 6	72	54	(1)
Wike	2	5	10	49	Wike	49		(h)
Wigton	16	5.6	90	44	Alwoodley Gates 11	44		(h)
Bardsey cum Rigton	7	4.9	34	330	Bardsey 35	144		(h)
					Rowley 10	41		(h)
					East Rigton 36	144		(2)
East Keswick	5	5.4	27	508	East Keswick 38	508		(4)
STAINCLIFFE W.								
Buckden	8	3.7	30	250	Buckden 19	98		(1)
					Oughters- shaw 3	15		(h)
					Becker- monds 6	31		(h)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
					Deepdale 4	20		(h)
					Yockenthwaite 5	26		(h)
					Cray 6	31		(h)
					Kirkgill 6	31		(h)
Halton Gill	3	4.9	15	124	Foxup 6	53		(1)
					Halton Gill 18	71		(1)
Litton	1	5	5	109	Litton 17	109		(2)
Arncliffe	0				Arncliffe 18	241		(3)
Hawkswick	2	5	10	59	Hawkswick 14	59		(1)
Starbottom	2	5.2	10	187	Starbottom 19	187		(2)
Kettlewell	2	8.7	17	420	Kettlewell 30	420		(4)
Conistone	4	5.5	22	160	Conistone 30	128		(2)
					Kilnsey 8	32		(h)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Thresh- field	4	4.2	17	184	Thresh- field 15	120		(2)
					Skirthorne 8	64		(1)
Linton	5	5.3	27	159	Linton 20	159		(2)
Grassing- ton	3	3.9	12	751	Grassing- ton ?	751		(4)
Hebden	6	6.1	37	304	Hebden 17	304		(3)
Thorpe	4	3.7	15	132	Thorpe 19	132		(2)
Burnsall	5	4.5	23	119	Burnsall 18	119		(2)
Hartling- ton	3	5	15	90	Hartling- ton	90		(1)
Appletree- wick	8	4.4	35	209	Appletree- wick 23	123		(2)
					Middle Skirholme 7	37		(h)
					High Skirholme 9	49		(h)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Barden	13	4.9	64	127	Howgill 32	90	106	(1)
					Drebley 13	37	43	(h)
Bolton	13	4.6	60	60	Bolton 9	60		(1)
Halton East	0				Halton East 12	152		(2)
Draughton	11	5.1	56	117	Draughton 24	117		(2)
Skipton	10	4.6	46	2259	Skipton ?	2259		(6)
Embsay with Eastby	21	5.5	116	507	Eastby 11	170		(2)
					Embsay 18	337		(3)
Rylstone	9	4.3	39	138	Rylstone 18	143		(2)
Hetton with Bordley	10	3.7	37	135	Hetton 14	85		(1)
					Bordley 8	49		(h)
Flasby with Winterburn	5	6	30	90	Winterburn 9	54		(1)
					Flasby 6	36		(h)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Gargrave	10	6	60	668	Gargrave	?	668	(4)
Eshton	2	6	12	72	Eshton	6	72	(1)
Stirton with Thorlby	11	4.6	51	83	Stirton	16	38	(h)
					Thorlby	10	46	(h)
Broughton	11	5.6	62	138	Broughton	10	138	(2)
Elslack	11	6.9	76	104	Elslack	5	104	55 (1)
Martons Both	10	6.4	64	258	East Marton	12	86	(1)
					West Marton	24	172	(2)
Bank Newton	5	5.2	26	42	Bank Newton	9	42	(h)
Kirkby Malham	2	4	8	159	Kirkby Malham	20	159	(2)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Hanlith	0				Hanlith 9	81		(1)
Calton	1	6	6	92	Calton 8	92		(1)
Otterburn	1	3	3	23	Otterburn 8	23		(h)
Scosthrop	1	6	6	84	Scosthrop 5	84		(1)
Airton	3	4.6	14	125	Airton 32	125		(2)
Coniston Cold	4	5.1	20	322	Bell Busk 8	85		(1)
					Cold Coniston 22	237		(3)
Malham	10	4.4	44	218	Malham 29	218		(3)
Stainforth	10	4.4	44	159	Great Stainforth 23	110		(2)
					Little Stainforth 10	48		(h)
Langcliffe	4	4.7	19	241	Langcliffe 12	241		(3)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Settle	9	4.9	44	1092	Settle ?	1092		(5)
Long Preston	10	4.7	47	526	Long Preston 43	526		(4)
Helli-field	12	4.8	58	179	Hellifield 20	179		(2)
Swinden	0				Swinden 5	52		(1)
Nappa	2	5.3	11	21	Nappa 5	21		(h)
Giggles-wick	20	4.6	92	464	Giggleswick 24	372	264	(3)
					Stackhouse 6	93	66	(1)
Wiggles-worth	8	6.3	50	321	Wiggles-worth 12	138		(2)
					'Pyrethorns' 6	69		(1)
					'Langill' 10	114		(2)
Halton West	18	5.1	92	88	Halton West 13	88		(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Cracoe	2	5.4	11	180	Cracoe 23	180		(2)
EWCROSS W. Thornton and Burton	25	4.3	108	952	Higher West House 6	81	64	(1)
					West House 6	81	64	(1)
					Thornton in Lonsdale 7	94	74	(1)
					Lower Halstead 6	81	64	(1)
					Masongill 14	191	148	(2)
					Burton in Lonsdale 31	422	329	(3)
Ingleton	45	4.2	189	917	Ingleton 46	739	460	(4)
					'Skiroth' 5	80	50	(1)
					Cold Cotes 6	96	60	(1)
Horton in Ribblesdale	34	4.9	167	403	Cam Houses 4	29		(h)
					Selside 10- 12	87		(1)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
					Bracken- bottom 5	36		(h)
					Dub Cote 5	36		(h)
					Studfold 6	43		(h)
					Horton in Ribblesdale 24	172		(2)
Austwick and Lawkland	8	4	32	446	Austwick 50	350		(3)
					Wharfe 14	98		(1)
Lawkland	32	4.6	147	221	Feizor 11	72		(1)
					Crow Nest 5	33		(h)
					Lawkland 14	91		(1)
					Lawkland Green 4	26		(h)
Bentham	52	4.6	239	1248	Low Bentham 25	725	400	(4)
					High Bentham 18	522	288	(4)
Clapham	57	5.5	314	533	Clapham 45	347		(3)
					Newby 9	69		(1)
					Newby Cote 5	39		(h)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
					Green Close	5	39	(h)
					Keasden	5	39	(h)

Note1. Alternative estimate of population of Agglomerations

This is a simple division of the township population in direct proportion to the numbers of dispersed and nucleated houses shown on Teesdale's Map.

2. The figures in brackets represent the categories into which the villages are placed on Map 86, viz:

h	less than 50 (hamlet)
1	50 - 99
2	100 - 199
3	200 - 399
4	400 - 799
5	800 - 1599
6	1600 - 3199
7	3200 and over

Statistical Appendix 37Density of Population, 1801

(Number of persons per 100 acres of township area,
see Appendix 85)

<u>NORTH RIDING</u>		Whashton	9
<u>GILLING EAST</u>		Marrick	8
Brompton on Swale	23	Marske	4
<u>GILLING WEST</u>		Langthorne	12
Arkengarthdale	7	<u>HALLIKELD</u>	
Aske	4	Burneston	23
Easby	7	Carthorpe	17
Skeeby	14	Exelby, Leeming and Newton	22
Gilling	16	Gatenby	8
Melbecks	16	Theakston	8
Muker	4	Kirklington cum Upland	14
Reeth	20	Sutton Howgrave	12
Dalton	9	Tanfield East	2
Gayles	7	Swainby with Allerthorpe	5
Kirby on the Hill	6	Tanfield West	19
New Forest	2	<u>HANG EAST</u>	
Newsham	15	Aiskew	25
Ravensworth	12	Bedale	60

Firby	11	Masham	43
Burrill with Cowling	10	Swinton with Warthermarske	10
Crakehall	24	Arrathorne	10
Rand Grange	4	Newton le Willows	11
Appleton East & West	6	Patrick Brompton	13
Brough	7	St.Martin Extra Parish	-
Catterick	38	Scruton	18
Colburn	10	Clifton on Ure	-
Hipswell	10	Rookwith	9
Killerby	8	Thirn	20
Scotton	5	Thornton Watlass	12
Tunstall	16	Snape with Thorpe)	16
Ainderby Miers	7	Well	
Hackforth	10	Abbotside High	9
Hornby	7	Abbotside Low	11
Kirkby Fleetham	14	Askrigg	15
Burton on Ure	9	Aysgarth	22
Ellingstring	29	Bainbridge	5
Ellingtons	6	Bishopdale	2
Fearby	23	Burton cum Walden	6
Healey & Sutton	7	Carperby cum Thoresby	6
Ilton with Pott	10	Hawes	8

Newbiggin	7	Middleham	34
Thoralby	11	Hunton	20
Thornton Rust	7	Bellerby	10
Hudswell	8	Harmby	16
Calbergh	2	Spennithorne	13
Carlton Town	9	Thornton Steward	10
Carlton Highdale	3	Bolton Castle	5
Coverham with Agglethorpe	11	Leyburn	18
Melmerby	9	Preston under Scar	10
Scrafton West	7	Redmire	14
Downholme	8	Wensley	11
Ellerton Abbey)		Witton East Within	15
Stainton)	2	Witton East Without	7
Walburn	2	Witton West	11
Akebar	4	Richmond Borough	114
Burton Constable	8	<u>WEST RIDING</u>	
Finghall	20	<u>CLARO</u>	
Hutton Hang	6	Burton Leonard	20
Grinton	6	Copgrove	12
Barden	5	Farnham	13
Garriston	9	Ferrensby	20
Hauxwell East)		Scotton	19
Hauxwell West)	7	Blubberhouses	3

Clifton with Norwood	11	Pannal	16
Fewston	24	Clint	22
Thruscross	7	Killinghall	13
Timble Great	11	Aldfield	10
Birstwith	35	Bewerley	18
Felliscliffe	16	Dacre	11
Hampsthwaite	39	Lindrick	-
Menwith with Darley	19	Skelden	-
Thornthwaite	7	Studley Roger	} 6
Haverah Park	3	Studley Royal	
Azerley	13	Winksley	20
Fountains Earth	5	Stainley South with Cayton	10
Grewelthorpe	11	Staveley	18
Hartwith cum Winsley	8	Dunkeswick	15
Kirkby Malzeard	16	Weeton	17
Laverton	5	Middleton	8
Stonebeck Down	3	Nesfield with Langbar	5
Stonebeck Up	2	Kearby with Netherby	15
Bilton with Harrogate	29	Kirkby Overblow with Swinton	12
Brearton	9	Rigton	13
Knaresborough	113	Sicklinghall	15
Scriven with Tentergate	44	Stainburn	10
Kirby Hill	1		

Castley	16	Wike	7
Leathley	18	Ilkley	11
Denton	6	Burley	27
Farnley	10	Menston	17
Lindley	9	Otley	98
Newall with Clifton	13	Pool	19
Timble Little	12	<u>STAINCLIFFE</u>	
Ripley	16	Buckden	2
Beamsley	13	Elslack	-
Hazelwood with Storiths	5	Appletreewick	3
Follifoot	15	Burnsall	10
Linton	11	Conistone with Kilnsey	2
Plompton	9	Cracoe	9
Spofforth with Stockeld	16	Hartlington	8
Walkingham Hill	-	Hetton with Bordley	4
<u>SKYRACK</u>		Rylstone	6
Bardsey cum Rigton	13	Carlton	16
Keswick East	41	Bank Newton	3
Arthington	16	Cold Coniston	26
Harewood	19	Eshton	8
Weardley	16	Flasby with Winterburn	3
Wigton	10	Gargrave	29
		Kettlewell with Starbottom	8

Calton	7	Giggleswick	13
Grassington	13	Langcliffe	10
Hebden	9	Rathmell	9
Linton	16	Settle	25
Threshfield	8	Stainforth	5
Marton	11	Nappa	5
Barden	3	Swinden	5
Bolton Abbey	6	Horton in Ribblesdale	3
Draughton	7	Airton	5
Embsay with Eastby	14	Hanlith	8
Halton East	14	Kirkby Malham	14
Skipton	55	Malham	6
Stirton with Thoraby	4	Malham Moor	1
Thornton in Craven	22	Otterburn	2
Arncliffe	8	Scosthrop	7
Halton Gill	2	Halton West	8
Hawkswick	2	Hellifield	7
Litton	3	Preston Long	16
Bentham	19	Wigglesworth	9
Ingleton	6	<u>LAWKLAND</u>	
Clapham cum Newby	7	Dent	8
Lawkland	6	Garsdale	5
Austwick	6	Burton in Lonsdale	-

Thornton in Lonsdale	-	Broughton	-
<u>RIPON LIBERTY</u>		Askwith cum Snowden	9
Markenfield Hall	-	Howgrave	-
Nidd	10		
Aismunderby with Bondgate	43		
Bishop Monkton	17		
Bishopside High	25		
Bishop Thornton	11		
Bishopton	27		
Clotherholme	3		
Eavestone	5		
Grantley	25		
Ingerthorpe	9		
Markington with Wallerthwaite	13		
Ripon	200+		
Sawley	13		
North Stainley with Slenningford	7		
Sutton Grange	10		
Whitecliffe with Littlethorpe	11		
Warsill	-		

Statistical Appendix 38

Density of population (persons per 100 acres of parish area), 1951 (A) and Percentage of Dispersed Settlement, 1931 (B).

	A	B		A	B
<u>NORTH RIDING</u>			Bedale	66	3
<u>Aysgarth R.D.</u>			Burneston	17	12
Askrigg	8	7	Burrill	7	12
Aysgarth	21	10	Carthorpe	13	14
Bainbridge	3	19	Clifton on Ure	7	27
Bishopdale	1	100	Crakehall	20	10
Burton cum Walden	4	31	East Tanfield	1	20
Carperby cum Thoresby	4	8	Exelby, Leeming and Newton	67	11
Hawes	6	13	Firby	5	20
High Abbotside	2	34	Gatenby	4	18
Low Abbotside	4	30	Hackforth	10	11
Newbiggin	4	11	Howgrave	27	0
Thoralby	4	23	Killerby	3	100
Thornton Rust	7	13	Kirkby Fleetham	15	15
<u>Bedale R.D.</u>			Kirklington cum Upsland	11	14
Ainderby Miers with Holtby	5	100	Langthorne	8	15
Aiskew	42	6	Rand Grange	4	100

	A	B		A	B
Rookwith	3	44	East Witton Without	2	65
Scruton	11	18	Finghall	21	14
Snape	10	19	Garriston	3	33
Sutton Howgrave	9	20	Harmby	20	12
Swainby with Allerthorpe	4	100	Hornby	6	47
Theakston	8	8	Hunton	19	13
Thirn	13	19	Hutton Hang	4	40
Thornton Watlass	14	14	Leyburn	51	6
Well	12	7	Melmerby	6	10
West Tanfield	15	10	Middleham	30	4
<u>Leyburn R.D.</u>			Newton le Willows	16	17
Agglethorpe	10	39	Patrick Brompton	10	17
Akebar	4	100	Preston under Scar	8	3
Arrathorne	13	10	Redmire	9	6
Bellerby	11	10	Spennithorne	14	12
Caldbergh	2	42	Thornton Steward	7	17
Carlton Highdale	2	25	Wensley	10	12
Carlton Town	7	6	West Hauxwell	3	100
Castle Bolton	2	6	West Scrafton	4	9
Constable Burton	6	33	West Witton	9	9
East Hauxwell	5	14	<u>Masham R.D.</u>		
East Witton Within	9	16	Burton on Ure	6	100

	A	B		A	B
Colsterdale	1	30	Brough	12	44
Ellingstring	13	10	Catterick	125	2
Ellingtons	5	38	Colburn	181	5
Fearby	18	6	Dalton	5	39
Healey	2	48	Downholme	5	5
Ilton	1	78	Easby	10	33
Masham	59	2	Gayles	4	20
Swinton with Warthermarske	8	18	Gilling	14	12
<u>Reeth R.D.</u>			Hipswell	340	12
Arkengarthdale	2	41	Hudswell	10	19
Ellerton Abbey	2	100	Kirby Hill	23	0
Grinton	3	39	Marske	2	45
Marrick	2	49	New Forest	1	60
Melbecks	5	19	Newsham	6	36
Muker	1	34	Ravensworth	12	13
Reeth	10	14	St. Martin	58	100
Richmond B.	240	1	Scotton	514	32
<u>Richmond R.D.</u>			Skeeby	23	3
Appleton	6	100	Stainton	1	0
Aske	6	100	Tunstall	21	13
Bolton on Swale	19		Walburn	2	100
Brompton on Swale	32		Whashton	6	30

	A	B		A	B
<u>West Riding</u>			Scotton	37	8
Harrogate M.B.	610	1	Scriven	25	4
Ilkley U.D.	200	1	South Stainley	10	26
Knaresborough U.D.	340	0	Staveley	21	4
Otley U.D.	390	1	Walkingham Hill	7	100
Ripon M.B.	520	1	<u>Ripon & Pateley Bridge R.D.</u>		
Skipton U.D.	310	1	Aldfield	6	26
<u>Nidderdale R.D.</u>			Azerley	9	34
Brearton	9	23	Bewerley	15	19
Burton Leonard	25	10	Birstwith	23	14
Copgrove	8	22	Bishop Monkton	22	10
Farnham	10	10	Bishop Thornton	13	35
Felliscliffe	11	26	Clint	23	14
Ferrensby	25	4	Clotherholme	312	6
Follifoot	25	8	Dacre	9	32
Hampsthwaite	51	9	Eavestone	2	25
Haverah Park	2	100	Fountain's Earth	3	26
Killinghall	75	6	Grantley	18	8
Nidd	12	17	Grewelthorpe	13	28
Pannal	12	21	Hartwith cum Winsley	14	20
Plompton	6	100	High & Low Bishopside	27	8
Ripley	12	14	Kirkby Malzeard	16	12

	A	B		A	B
Laverton	3	50+	<u>Settle R.D.</u>		
Lindrick	7	100	Airton	7	8
Littlethorpe	15	21	Arncliffe	3	4
Markingfield Hall	3	100	Austwick	6	32
Markington with Wallerthwaite	16	18	Bentham	34	13
Menwith with Darley	19	21	Burton in Lonsdale	28	15
North Stainley	10	22	Clapham	5	45
Sawley	8	31	Giggleswick	20	16
Skelding	4	50+	Halton Gill	1	44
Stonebeck Down	2	46	Halton West	5	46
Stonebeck Up	1	17	Hanlith	4	33
Studley Roger	13	10	Hawkswick	2	8
Sutton Grange	5	30	Hellifield	31	5
Thornthwaite with Padside	5	47	Horton in Ribblesdale	4	18
Thruscross	2	37	Ingleton	11	15
Warsill	4	100	Kirkby Malham	5	16
Winksley	15	7	Langcliffe	20	10
<u>Sedbergh R.D.</u>			Lawkland	4	60
Dent	4	54	Litton	2	21
Garsdale	3	100	Long Preston	17	4
			Malham	4	14
			Malham Moor	1	68

	A	B		A	B
Nappa	4	20	Cracoe	6	13
Otterburn	5	18	Draughton	5	24
Rathmell	6	60	Elslack	5	52
Scosthrop	4	29	Embsay with Eastby	23	4
Settle	51	2	Eshton	5	21
Stainforth	6	13	Flasby with Winterburn	3	32
Swinden	3	25	Gargrave	56	2
Thornton in Lonsdale	3	35	Grassington	20	5
Wigglesworth	4	50+	Halton East	6	18
<u>Skipton R.D.</u>			Hartlington	4	50+
Appletreewick	3	28	Hazelwood with Storwiths	4	43
Bank Newton	3	44	Hebden	7	14
Barden	2	43	Hetton	5	4
Beamsley	8	17	Kettlewell with Starbottom	4	10
Bolton Abbey	8	20	Linton	34	1
Bordley	1	50+	Martons Both	8	17
Broughton	5	33	Rylstone	4	20
Buckden	1	35	Stirton with Thorlby	6	26
Burnsall	8	9	Thornton in Craven	113	15
Calton	8	8	Thorpe	3	33
Coniston Cold	12	13	Threshfield	14	13
Conistone with Kilnsey	1	13			

	A	B		A	B
<u>Wetherby R.D.</u>			Castley	10	35
Bardsey cum Rigton	48	5	Denton	4	31
Bilton	12		Farnley	8	20
East Keswick	48	7	Fewston	7	42
Harewood	14	29	Great Timble	5	50
Kearby with Netherby	9	23	Leathley	15	20
Kirkby Overblow	14	13	Lindley	3	43
Rigton	12	28	Little Timble	3	100
Sicklinghall	17	13	Middleton	23	12
Spofforth with Stockeld	15	14	Nesfield with Langbar	8	22
Weeton	45	8	Newall with Clifton	16	16
<u>Wharfedale R.D.</u>			Norwood	5	50+
Arthington	24	12	Pool	138	3
Askwith	5	24	Stainburn	4	53
Blubberhouses	1	50+	Weston	5	41

Note

1. The 1951 density of population figures were obtained from the 1951 census volume.
2. The percentage of dispersed settlement was:-

$$\frac{\text{Numbers of isolated dwellings in each parish}}{\text{Numbers of "structurally separate dwellings" in each parish}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

The numbers of isolated dwellings were counted on the 2½ inch O.S. map (named dwellings on this map). Numbers of 'structurally separate dwellings' were obtained from the 1931 Census.

Statistical Appendix 38a

Towns, Sub-towns and Urban villages

Major Towns, Towns and Sub.Towns according to A. E.

130 (map opposite page 96)

Smailes classification 159

"Major Town"

. Harrogate

"Towns"

Richmond, Ripon, Knaresborough, Otley, Ilkley, Skipton

"Sub-Towns"

Settle

Villages with some Urban Facilities - with markets,

secondary schools or cinemas

North Riding

Muker, Reeth, Hawes, Askrigg, Leyburn, Middleham,

Bedale, Masham.

West Riding

Pateley Bridge, Pannal, Burley, Grassington, Hellifield,

Long Preston, Giggleswick, Horton in Ribblesdale,

Ingleton, Bentham.

Note . Smailes classification ranks towns according to
130(94 foll)etc.
the extent and number of services they provide.

Statistical Appendix 39Square (or open space) type villages

Based on 2½ inch. O.S. maps and 90, 91.

O.E. - Old English (Anglian), O.N. - Old Norse.

North Riding

Ravensworth	(O.E. O.N.)	Aysgarth	(O.N.)
Bainbridge	(O.E.)	Kirklington	(O.E.)
Castle Bolton	(O.E.)	Reeth	(O.E.)
West Burton	(O.E.)	Dalton	(O.E.)
Kirby Hill	(Danish)	Thornton Steward	(O.E.)
Redmire	(O.E.)	Burtersett	(O.N.)
Wensley	(O.E.)	Countersett	(O.N.)
Leyburn	(O.E.)	Fearby	(Danish)
High Ellington	(O.E.)	Catterick	(Celtic)
Leeming	(Celtic)	Langthorne	(O.E.)
Crakehall	(O.E. O.N.)	Kirkby Fleetham	(O.E.)
Thornton Watlass	(O.E. O.N.)	Middleham	(O.E.)
Snape	(O.N.)	Newsham	(O.E.)
Masham	(O.E.)	East Witton	(O.E.)

West Riding

Arncliffe	(O.E.)	Starbottle	(O.N.)
Conistone	(O.N.)	Newby	(Danish)

Hetton	(O.N.)	Austwick	(O.E. O.N.)
Grewelthorpe	(Danish)	Bishop Monkton	(O.E.)
Hampsthwaite	(O.N.)	Burton Leonard	(O.E.)
Airton	(O.E.)	Scriven	(O.E.)

40 square-type villages.

Of these 23 Old English

4 probably originally Old English

2 Celtic

4 Danish

7 Old Norse.

Of the 7 Old Norse only 2 ("Sett") are specifically Norwegian. The rest may well be Danish.

Statistical Appendix 40Street VillagesBased on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch O.S.map. and 90, 91.

(O.E. - Old English. O.N.- Old Norse. D. - Danish)

North Riding

Burneston (O.E.)
 Carthorpe (O.N.)
 Exelby (O.N.) D
 Aiskew (O.N.)
 West Witton (O.E.)
 Healough (O.E.)
 Hunton (O.E.)
 Gilling (O.E.)
 Hudswell (O.E.)
 Skeeby (O.N.) D
 Well (O.E.?)
 Brompton on
 Swale (O.N.)
 Preston under
 Scar (O.E.)

West Riding

Killinghall (OE.)
 Markington (O.E.?)
 Summer Bridge
 Long Preston (O.E.)
 Embsay (O.E.)
 Burley (O.E.)
 Studley Roger (O.E.)
 East Keswick
 Burton in Lonsdale (O.E.)
 High Bentham (O.E.)
 Appletreewick (O.E.)
 Burnsall (O.E.)
 Pateley Bridge (O.E.?)

26 places. 20 O.E.

Statistical Appendix 41

Greens

North Riding

Aysgarth R.D.

Appersett, Bainbridge, Thornton Rust, Aysgarth, Thoraby,
Carperby, West Burton.

Bedale R.D.

Kirklington, Sutton Howgrave, Snape, Crakehall,
Langthorne, Hackforth, Burneston, Carthorpe, Kirkby
Fleetham, Great Fencote, Thornton Watlass.

Richmond R.D.

Hipswell, Catterick, Whashton, Kirby Hill, Ravensworth,
Newsham.

Reeth R.D.

Reeth, Healough.

Leyburn R.D.

Castle Bolton, Redmire, Wensley, Bellerby, Hunton,
Constable Burton, Spennithorne, West Witton, Finghall,
Thornton Steward.

Masham R.D.

Ellingstring, Fearby, Healey.

West Riding

Nidderdale R.D.

Burton Leonard, Scriven.

Ripon and Pateley Bridge R.D.

Grewelthorpe, Galphay, North Stainley, Ramsgill,
Glass Houses, Beverley, Dacre Banks, Sawley, Burnt Yates.

Settle Rural District

Halton Gill, Arncliffe, Malham, Airton, Langcliffe,
Austwick, Lower Bentham.

Skipton R.D.

Kettlewell, Conistone, Threshfield, Linton, Thorpe,
Burnsall, Buckden.

Wetherby R.D.

None.

Wharfedale R.D.

None.

Statistical Appendix 42

Rents of Farmland per acre, 1794.

	£	s.	d.	
3(170)				
Dales {		1	6	
		5	0	
3(170)				
Craven Lowland	3	0	0	
Eastern Region	1	0	0	3(172)
(Gilling)	12	0	0	to £1 - 10 - 0 76(175)
(Crakehall)	10	0	0	to £1 76(341)
(Swinton)	8	0	0	to £1 - 5 - 0 76(274)
(Sleningford)	6	0	0	to £1 76(361)
Wensleydale				
(Aysgarth)	1	5	0	to £1 - 10 - 0 76(462)
Millstone Grit				
Dipslope - land hard to let.				72(76)
Lower Wharfedale	2	0	0	3(172)

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